

S. H. Kellogg

HISTORY

OF THE

Town of Pittsford, Vt.,

WITH

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

AND

FAMILY RECORDS.

By A. M. CAVERLY, M. D.

Clergyman—"It seems he [Arne] wishes to go away in search of life's good."
Margit—"But isn't that just what the old crone did?"
Clergyman—"The old crone?"
Margit—"Yes; she who *went away to fetch the sunshine, instead of making windows in the walls to let it in!*"

Bjornstjerne Bjornson in Arne.

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RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

To the Native & Adopted Citizens of Pittsford,

With the fervent desire that they may increasingly appreciate the preciousness of their heritage; may unceasingly enjoy it until the sunset of their careers, and may transmit it to the next generation, improved, ennobled and perfumed with the memory of generous efforts for the amelioration of our race.

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PREFACE.

The writer of this History, animated by a love for historical and antiquarian researches, some years ago commenced to collect interesting incidents relating to the early settlement of Pittsford. This was done with a view to his own gratification, rather than with the intention of writing a book. But the materials, which soon accumulated on his hands, were of so much interest to himself that it was conceived they might afford pleasure to others. In conversation upon the subject with some of our citizens, a desire was expressed by them that the writer should prosecute his investigations, and prepare a connected history of the town. Though aware that the limited amount of time he could consistently spare from professional engagements might postpone the completion of such a work beyond the expectation of those interested, he continued his researches, and at the annual meeting, in March, 1870, the subject was brought before the town, and a vote carried requesting him to prepare a history of the town for publication. He then entered upon the work with renewed energy, and spared no necessary labor or expense in collecting all available materials.

At several points the writer has trenched somewhat upon the general history of the State, but this was indispensable in order to explain certain events which occurred here at an early day. It should be especially noted that this was a frontier town during the Revolutionary struggle, and that on this account not a little of our town history has been intimately connected with that of the State.

In the preparation of his work the author has consulted the Colonial Records of New York and New Hampshire, and the

Collections of the Historical Societies of Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, as well as Williams' and Hoskins' Histories of Vermont, the History of Eastern Vermont and the Early History of Vermont. He has drawn quite largely from the Proprietary and Town Records, and also from the records in the archives of the Secretary of State at Montpelier.

His acknowledgments are due to some of the older inhabitants of the town for the interest they have taken in the work, and for information furnished, and to none more than to Hon. S. H. Kellogg, Mr. Abraham Owen and Deacon Abel Penfield. The last named gentleman died March 9th, 1871, but he had furnished the writer much valuable material, and one of the last acts of his life was to prepare for him a list of all the early inhabitants who had taken an active part in the Revolutionary war. The writer is also under great obligations to Rev. Simeon Parmelee, D. D., of Oswego, N. Y., who has contributed facts known to no other man, for the reason that he resided in the town earlier than any other man now living. He came here in 1787, when he was five years of age, and he has a personal knowledge of many events which took place at that early day.

The writer would also acknowledge his indebtedness to Ex.-Gov. Hall, of Bennington, and to Chauncy K. Williams, Henry Hall and F. W. Hopkins, Esqs., of Rutland, for favors shown.

The late Gen. Hendee, at the time of his decease, left in manuscript a history of his ancestors, with an account of many events which took place in the early settlement of the town. His children have very kindly placed this at the service of the author, together with other writings by the same hand throwing light upon the past.

Credit should also be given to Rev. Myron A. Munson for much valuable assistance in the preparation of manuscript and the correction of proof sheets.

The writer does not flatter himself that his narrative is free from error, but he has endeavored to state facts only, and in language which might be understood. The work is submitted to his fellow eitizens, not as a contribution to literature, but as a hearty effort to preserve the knowledge of interesting and important events; and if they shall take some degree of pleasure in perusing its pages, he will feel that his labor has not been in vain.

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HISTORY OF PITTSFORD.

CHAPTER I.

Introduction; The Indians; Early Explorations; French and Indian War; Military Road; Charter of the Township.

The more familiar we become with the history of our country, the stronger is our attachment to it. The outlines of this history have been faithfully written, but the integral parts of which it has been made up have not received the attention they deserve. We read of Bunker Hill, Brooklyn, Saratoga and Yorktown, but we should remember that those conflicts were but the eruptions of fires that were burning all over the country, and kindling into military life and activity every city, town and hamlet. Wherever there were patriotic hearts there was a recruiting station or camping ground, where men were mustered or were trained for the conflict. The scenes enacted at Trenton, Princeton and Bennington were but the more prominent exhibitions of military prowess, seized upon and described by the general historian, while the less dazzling, though equally interesting and important events, that transpired in rural districts far beyond the limits of the public gaze, obtain less attention than they deserve. Now to gather up these obscure items of history and to arrange them in some permanent form for the benefit of those who shall hereafter live, is the work not of the general but of the town historian.

This tract of earth, called Pittsford, though merely an insignificant speck upon the map of our country, has been

the theatre of some stirring events, but the generations which were active in them have long since passed to that

> ——"undiscovered country, from whose bourn
> No traveller returns,"

and as they left but few records, we can gather from this source only fragments of their history. To connect these so as to form one continuous narrative, we are obliged, sometimes, to resort to uncertain tradition. This being a frontier town, was particularly exposed, during the Revolutionary war, to the incursions of the enemy, so that the inhabitants found it necessary, at a very early period, to unite in some measures of common defense. Afterwards, by order of the State military authority, these measures were extended and rendered more efficient and became a part of the more public defenses. Consequently some few items of our town history relating to military operations—as well as to the land-title controversy—have found their way into the general history of the State, but by far the larger portion of it remains unwritten. To write a really complete history of the town at this late period, is a task which none can hope to perform, as too much of the material is already irrecoverably lost. Nevertheless, we have spent much time in efforts to collect all that is available, and the result will appear in the following pages.

Up to 1760, the territory, now the State of Vermont, was almost wholly an unbroken wilderness. A few men from Massachusetts had located at "Dummer Meadows," within the present limits of Brattleboro; others had built a few block houses and commenced clearings at several points further north, on the same side of the Connecticut river; and some French Canadians had built temporary residences at Chimney Point, in the present township of Addison; but till the commencement of the French war a large proportion of this region was little known to civilized men, few of whom had ever penetrated its sequestered recesses.

This territory had been claimed by the Mohicans, a tribe of Indians in alliance with the Iroquois or Six Nations, and whose principal seat was at Albany, though they had temporary residences here to which they annually repaired for the purposes of hunting and fishing. But it is asserted—by what authority we cannot say—that the north-west part of this territory was conveyed to the Caughnawagas, a branch of the Mohawks, formerly residing in New York, but now settled at Sault St. Louis, near Montreal. The territory thus conveyed was bounded as follows: "Beginning on the east side of Ticonderoga from thence to the great falls on Otter Creek, and continues the same course to the height of land that divides the streams between Lake Champlain and the river Connecticut; from thence along the height of land opposite Missisque, and thence to the Bay." The valley of the Creek being central in its location, and abounding in all those materials which minister'd to the gratification of red men, was one of their favorite haunts, and throughout its course at certain seasons the curling smoke might have been seen ascending from the rudely constructed wigwam. But the Indians more frequently found in this part of the valley of the Otter Creek, and with whom the early settlers were familiar, were from a colony of the Caughnawagas which located, in earlier times, at St. Regis, within the present limits of Bombay, Franklin Country, New York, and were known as the St. Regis Indians. Every year large numbers of these Indians were seen in their canoes ascending the Creek to their favorite hunting-grounds, wherein they constructed small huts, in which they took up their abode during the season favorable for the prosecution of their usual employment.

Whatever attractions there might have been in other parts, there is no doubt that the territory now included in Pittsford, was favorite hunting-ground with the Indians; and the numerous relics of their presence found at an early day some distance

south of the Village, indicate that wigwams may once have stood there whence the red men daily issued forth to pursue their game upon the mountains, or to find victims among the finny tribes which abounded in the Creek, and in the smaller streams that meander through the low-lands. At that early day a great variety and number of animals had their residence in the forest and in the waters. The moose, deer, bear, wolf, wild-cat and martin roamed in the former; while the otter, beaver, musk-rat and mink were found sporting in the latter. All of these animals were sought by the children of the forest, some for food, others for their fur which was used not only for clothing but as an article of trade. To agriculture they gave but little attention, and the management of this department of labor was committed wholly to the women; and being destitute of the proper instruments of husbandry it is easy to believe that their efforts were attended with but little success.

Such was the condition of this section of the country and such were the inhabitants thereof, at the time civilization began to approach its borders. Doubtless some individuals of a superior race actuated by the spirit of adventure or discovery, penetrated at various times its dark recesses; but they left no vestige of their presence and published to the world no account of their discoveries.

The first exploration by the white race of any part of the territory now included in Pittsford, so far as history informs us, was in the year 1730, an account of which is contained in the diary of a journey from Fort Dummer to Lake Champlain performed by Mr. James Cross. From this diary we copy the following:

"Monday, ye 27th April, 1730, at about twelve of ye clock, we left Fort Dummer and travailed that day three miles, and lay down that night by West River which is three miles distant from Fort Dummer. Notabene. I travailed with twelve Canady Mohawks that drank to great excess at ye

fort and killed a Skatacook Indian in their drunken condition that came to smoke with them.

Tuesday. We travailed upon the great river * about ten miles.

Wednesday. We kept the same course upon ye great river, travailed about ten miles, and eat a drowned Buck that night.

Thursday. We travailed upon the great River within two miles of ye Great Falls,† in said river, then we went upon land to the Black River above ye Great Falls, went up in that River and lodged about a mile and a half from the mouth of Black River, which days travail we judged was about ten miles.

Friday. We crossed Black River at ye Falls,‡ afterwards travailed through ye woods N. N. W., then crossed Black River again about 17 miles above our first crossing, afterwards travailed ye same course, and pitched our tent on ye homeward side of Black River.

Saturday. We crossed Black River, left a great mountain on ye right hand and another on ye left.§ Keep a N. W. course till we pitch our tent after 11 miles travail by a Brook which we call a branch of Black River.

Sabbath Day. Soon after we began our days work, an old pregnant squaw that travailed with us, stopt alone and was delivered of a child, and by Monday noon overtook us with a living child upon her back. We travailed to Black River. At ye three islands, between which and a large pond we pass ye River enter a mountain‖ that afforded us a prospect of ye place Fort Dummer. Soon after we enter a descending country and travail till we arrive at Arthur Creek ¶ in a descending land. In this days travail, which is 21 miles, we came upon seven brooks which run a S. W. course at ye north end of said mountain. From Black River to Arthur Creek, we judge is 25 miles.

* Connecticut River. † Bellows Falls. ‡ At Springfield. § In Ludlow. ‖ In the township of Plymouth where Black River rises. ¶ Otter Creek.

Monday. Made canoes.

Tuesday. Hindered travailing by rain.

Wednesday. We go in our canoes upon Arthur Creek till we meet two great falls in said river.* Said river is very black and deep and surrounded by good land to y^e^ extremity of our prospect. This days travail, 35 miles.

Thursday. We sail 40 miles in Arthur Creek. We meet with great Falls,† and a little below them we meet with two other great Falls,‡ and about 10 miles below y^e^ said Falls we meet with two other pretty large Falls.§ We carry our canoes by these Falls and come to y^e^ Lake."

Again, in 1748, Capt. Eleazer Melven, of Concord, Massachusetts, with eighteen men under his command, passed through this territory on a tour of observation. Capt. Melven was one of the survivors of the brave company of Capt. John Lovewell who fell at Pequauket in 1725, and was lieutenant of a company at the siege of Louisburg in 1745, and served as captain in several subsequent campaigns. From March to September, 1747, he was stationed at Northfield, on the borders of New Hampshire. Captain M. died at Concord, Oct. 18, 1754, aged 52 years. We copy the following from the journal of his march‖ through Vermont:

"May 13. March'd from Fort Dummer to No. 2, and there camp'd.

14. March'd to No. 4. Made no discovery of the enemy.

15. Sunday in the evening, march'd with Capt. Stevens and Capt. Hobbs to the mouth of Black River and crossed the Great River and camp'd.

16. March'd about 14 miles, crossed a branch of Black River, which runs from Ascutney. Made no discovery.

17. March'd a N. W. point about 13 miles. Came to a

* Gookin's Falls and Sutherland Falls, in the town of Rutland. † Middlebury Falls. ‡ At Waybridge. § At Vergennes. ‖ A part of this march was through what is now Pittsford.

large branch of Black River and camp'd. Saw no new signs of the enemy.

18. March'd a W. N. W. point, about 3 miles, cross'd Black River, kept the same point about 9 miles further, over the height of land, and camp'd. Saw no new signs of the enemy.

19. March'd a N. W. point. Crossed several large streams, being branches of Otter Creek. Saw many signs of the enemy, both old and new, as camps, trees redded, &c. March'd about 10 miles this day, and camp'd, after we had sent out proper scouts.

20. March'd about 6 miles, a N. W. point, down Otter Creek, there parted with Capt. Stevens and Capt. Hobbs who thought proper to take another course. March'd over Otter Creek, kept a N. W. point about 8 miles, and came again to the river, about one mile below some large falls,—crossed a large stream which came into Otter Creek on the west side, a little below the falls, and camp'd. Saw no signs of the enemy very new.

21. Being rainy weather, march[ed] but two miles and camp'd.

22. March'd N. W. by N. down Otter Creek, about ten miles, then took a N. W. point and marched about 10 miles further, saw several camps made last winter, also saw tracks, and some considerable beaten paths made by the enemy, but not very new.

23. March'd N. W. about three miles,—came to a large camp, fenced in with a very thick fence, where we found a keg of about 4 gallons, which appeared to be newly emptied of wine, as plainly appeared by the smell, and about 12 pounds of good French bread;—the bread we took and divided among ourselves. Kept the same point about 11 miles further and camp'd, making no further discovery.

24. March'd N. W. about 10 miles and came to Lake

Champlain about 4 o'clock. March'd about 3 miles down the lake and camp'd, making no discovery of the enemy.

25. In the morning heard 5 guns about 2 or 3 miles distant, as we judged, but could not tell which way, whether up or down the Lake. March'd down the lake northward about 3 miles,—discovered a large canoe with sails, coming from the southward, with six Indians in it, who passed by us at so great a distance that we could not hurt them. Soon after another canoe followed, with 12 Indians, whereupon we ran to a point of land about half a mile distant towards Crown Point Fort, and they coming within about 50 or 60 rods, and apprehending we might make some spoil upon them, and fearing we should have no better opportunity, we agreed to fire upon them, and accordingly fired six times each, in about 3 or 4 minutes. The first shot they all lay down close in the canoe, and did not show their heads till the 3d shot, when they made a most terrible out-cry, cut down their sails, and about six got to padling from us as fast as possible. At the fourth shot we made, they fired 3 guns at us, one of which grazed one man's hand, and immediately they fired 3 guns at Crown Point, which we judged to be 4-pounders, and at about a mile distant, by the noise and the rising of the smoke, which rose like a cloudy pillar;—then we carefully retreated, marching east through a very thick part of drowned land, 3 or 4 miles, the water a great part of the way about mid leg deep:—then we took a S. E. point, and travelled about 10 miles and camp'd;—heard several great guns at Crown Point, as also 2 next morning.

26. March'd a S. E. point about 5 miles, saw the tracks of about 150 or 200 of the enemy gone that morning, having got upon our tracks where we went to the lake—then we took a south point, and marched about 11 miles further and camp'd.

27. March'd S. S. E. about 10 miles,—came to Otter Creek about one mile below the first falls; march[ed] about

4 miles above the falls, and camp'd after sending out scouts as was our constant practice.

28. March'd up Otter Creek to the Crotch about 6 miles, then we took up the south branch of Otter Creek, and march'd about 10 miles and camp'd.

29. March'd up the south branch of Otter Creek to the head of it; then steered S. E.; travelled over a large mountain, leaving another large mountain on the N. W. Keeping our course down the mountain, we crossed several streams we supposed to be the head of Saratoga river. March'd this day about 16 miles.

30. March'd S. S. E. about 6 miles,—came upon a branch of West River,—travelled down the river about 8 miles and camp'd.

31. Our provisions being very short we began our march before sunrise, and travelled till about half past nine o'clock; being by the side of the river, several of the company desired to stop to refresh themselves, being faint and weary, whereupon we halted and began to take off our packs, and some were set down, and in about half a minute after our halting, the enemy arose from behind a log and several trees, about 20 feet or 30 at farthest distant, and fired about 12 guns at us, but do not know whether any men received any hurt, tho' so near;—whereupon I called upon the men to face the enemy and run up the bank, which I did myself, and several others attempted, but the enemy were so thick, they could not. I was no sooner jumpt up the bank but the enemy were just upon me. I discharged my gun at one of them about 8 feet from the muzzle of my gun, who I see fall, and about the same time that I discharged my gun, the enemy fired about 20 guns at us, and kill'd 4 men namely, John Howard, [Hayward?] Isaac Taylor, John Dod and Daniel Man. The men which were left alive fired immediately on the enemy, several of which shots did execution, as can be witnessed by several who see the enemy

fall;—but seeing the enemy numerous and their guns being discharged, they retreated. Several ran across the river, where they had some of them opportunity to fire again at the enemy. Some ran up the river and some down, and some into a thicket on the same side of the river. For my own part, after I saw my men retreat, and being beset by the enemy with guns, hatchets and knives. Several of them attempted to strike at me with their hatchets. Some threw their hatchets, one of which, or a bullet, I cannot certainly tell which, carried away my belt, and with it my bullets, all except one I had loose in my pocket. I ran down the river, and two Indians followed me, and ran almost side by side with me, calling to me, "Come Captain," "Now Captain," but upon my presenting my gun towards them (though not charged) they fell a little back, and I ran across the river, charged my gun, moved a few steps and one of them fired at me, which was the last gun fired. I looked back and saw nine of the enemy scalping the dead men, and six or seven running across the river, and several about the bank of the river very busy, which I apprehend were carrying off their dead. I then being alone got to the side of a hill, in sight of the place of battle, and there seated myself to look for some of my men, and to see if the enemy made any shout, as is customary with them when they get the advantage, but hearing no more of them, nor seeing any of my men, I made the best of my way to Fort Dummer, where I arrived the next day before noon, where one of my men got in about an hour before me, and eleven more came in, in a few hours, though in several companies. Joseph Petty was wounded, and I have not yet heard of him. Samuel Severns [Severance] I imagine is taken. I went out next day with above forty men, to bury the dead, and spent one day in looking for Joseph Petty, who was wounded but could not find him.*

ELEAZER MELVEN."

Coll. N. H. Historical Society, Vol. V., Page 207.

* It was afterwards found that Severance and Petty were killed by the Indians.

Such were the two earliest explorations of this territory of which we can find an authentic account, but it did not begin to be generally known till 1754, when began a series of operations which, as we shall see, were destined to change its whole physical aspect and to bring in a race of men bearing the stamp of civilization.

The eastern portions of North America were settled by men of different nationalities. The French colonized Canada and Louisiana; the English, New England, New York, to a great extent, and parts farther south; and the colonists in each of these regions acknowledged allegiance to, and acted in the interest of their respective sovereigns. At first these colonies were widely separated, but by continual accessions to their numbers, they soon spread over a large territory, and as their settlements began to approximate, it was easy to foresee that the two nations, equally jealous, would sometime come into collision respecting their boundaries. By the construction of charters and grants from the crown of England, her colonies extended indefinitely westward. The French in attempting to connect their northern and southern settlements, by a chain of forts and posts from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi, necessarily interfered with the claims of the English. In execution of this purpose, the French took possession of several important posts upon the Ohio river, and declared their intention to seize every Englishman within the valley. Thus originated the struggle between the powers of France and England, in which the avarice and ambition of these two mighty nations worked themselves out in a war for conquest—"the game of kings."

At that time the colonies of New England were separated from the French settlements by the belt of wilderness which mutated into the State of Vermont; and during the ensuing struggle, this was frequently passed through by military expeditions to the lakes and Canada, and consequently became much

better known. A large proportion of the New England soldiers who served in the war, had to traverse this wilderness, and as no public highway had been opened, the passage was attended with no little difficulty, and the army stores could be transported only on pack horses. The route taken lay partly in an old path made by the Indians in their expeditions from Canada to Fort Dummer, and was by way of Lake Champlain, Otter Creek, and Black and Connecticut rivers. From the time of the earliest English settlements, this path was known as the "Indian road."

Early in the spring of 1756, the government of Massachusetts discussed the feasibility of constructing a road between a point on the right bank of Connecticut river, opposite Charlestown, and a point on the right bank of Lake Champlain, opposite Crown Point, for the purpose of facilitating military operations in that quarter. As the result of these deliberations the following vote was passed in the House of Representatives on the 10th of March, and met with the approbation of the Governor and Council:

"Whereas, it is of great importance that a thorough knowledge be had of the distance and practicability of a communication between Number Four on Connecticut river and Crown Point, and that the course down Otter Creek to Lake Champlain should be known; therefore, voted that his Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby desired as soon as may be, to appoint fourteen men upon this service, seven of them to go from said Number Four the direct course to Crown Point, to measure the distance and gain what knowledge they can of the country; and the other seven to go from said Number Four to Otter Creek aforesaid and down said creek to Lake Champlain, observing the true course of said creek, its depth of water, what falls there are in it and also the nature of the soil on each side thereof, and what growth of woods is near it. Each party of said men to keep a journal of their proceedings and observations

and lay the same, on their return, before this Court. They to observe all such directions as they may receive from his Excellency. One man in each party to be a skillful surveyor, and the persons employed shall have a reasonable allowance made them by the Court for their services."

It was also proposed to build a strong fort on the height of land between Black River and Otter Creek. A military post there was deemed important, as it would furnish an opportunity to prevent the advance of the enemy from Lake Champlain, facilitate operations against Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and afford a safe retreat for scouting parties from Connecticut river.

This project had also attracted the attention of Lord Loudon, the commander-in-chief of the English forces, who desired that the route should be surveyed and the result reported to him. By request, Col. Williams drew up a topographical sketch and a description of the country, compiled from the journals of men who had traversed it, and presented the same to his lordship; but this not being quite satisfactory, he was ordered to make an accurate examination of the country with the assistance voted by the General Court, and to give such additional information as might appear to him necessary. But the number and hostility of the Indians in that region rendered the undertaking too hazardous. Accordingly, though surveys were made as far as the height of land, there was no attempt at this time to build either the road or the fort.

In 1759, General Amherst projected the construction of a military road from Number Four (now Charlestown) on the Connecticut river to Crown Point. This was for the purpose of transporting troops and baggage from Charlestown, it being the rendezvous for men enlisted in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. Capt. Stark, with two hundred Rangers, entered upon the work. Commencing at Crown Point, they constructed a good wagon road to Otter Creek, and thence Lieut.-Col. Hawks cut a bridal path over the mountains, but, for some

reason, did not complete the work. The following spring, Col. John Goffe, with a regiment of New Hampshire soldiers, marched from Litchfield by way of Peterboro' and Keene to Number Four. Beginning at Wentworth's ferry, two miles above the fort, they constructed a new road twenty-six miles in the course of Black River, as far as the present town of Ludlow, where terminated the path which had been made the year before by Col. Hawks. In this they passed over the mountains to Otter Creek and thence proceeded to Crown Point. Their stores were brought in wagons as far as the twenty-six miles extended and thence transported on horses. A drove of cattle for the supply of the army went from Number Four by this route to Crown Point. While the soldiers were engaged in cutting this road, the trails of Indians were occasionally seen in the adjoining woods, but no hostilities ensued.

The road passed through the present township of Pittsford. It entered from the south by two branches which united a little west of Otter Creek. The first and older branch, and probably the only one travelled prior to 1759, leading north from what is now known as Center Rutland, entered this town a little west of what has since been known as Sutherland Falls. Passing near the present residences of Artemas C. Powers and Chapin Warner to where the Gorham bridge now stands, it thence turned a little westerly, and running past where Roger Stevens afterwards lived, and past the Rice, Mead and Barnes places to the Buck place, it there took a northwesterly course and passed near the Waters place—now Abel Morgan's—and pursued about the same course by where Benjamin Stevens and Asa Blackmore once resided to the site of Bresee's mills, and thence on to Crown Point.

The second or later branch, opened in 1759 or 1760, leading north from the site of the village of East Rutland, entered this town near where the present highway, leading south from Abner T. Raynolds', intersects the town line. From that point it

pursued a northwesterly course through land now owned by S. B. Loveland, F. Manley, Marshall Wood, and G. N. Eayres, and near the present residence of Amos C. Kellogg it turned westerly and crossed Mill brook. Near where Ebenezer Hopkins afterwards lived—now S. B. Loveland's—it turned north, passed a little west of the site of the present Village to the Olmstead place, where it turned more westerly and crossed Otter Creek at a ford* just at the mouth of what is now known as the Stevens brook, and continuing westerly, passed about three rods west of the present residence of Benjamin Stevens† and united with the branch formerly described about one hundred rods south, or perhaps a little southeast, of where Benjamin Stevens, sr., afterwards resided.

The following description of this road, written by one whose father had travelled it, may be worth quoting‡: "I have thought it might interest some of your readers to see some account of the old French track or road from old Crown Point Fort to No. Four, (now Charlestown, N.H.,) previous to the peace between England and France in 1763. My attention was called to this subject by Mr. Hager, the State Geologist, calling on me to inform him where it was. I said to him I had a general knowledge of the route, but could not answer the direct question. He then said he must give up the finding it on the west side of the mountain; he could trace the road to Mount Holly and no further. He then told the object of the inquiry, which was that a new State Map was in progress, and he wanted to have the track of the old French road appear on it across the State from the two points named. And it excited my mind at once, for the following reason: My father, Elias Hall, then of New Cheshire, New Haven county, Connecticut, enlisted into the army of Lord Amherst at Hartford, and the

* This, the best ford on the Creek, was named Pitt's Ford in honor of William Pitt, the celebrated English statesman and friend of the colonies.

† Mr. Stevens' corn barn stands in this road.

‡ See Rutland HERALD, Jan. 16, 1861.

colonel's name was Whiting. He was at Crown Point* and acted as Sergeant and was on fatigue duty some of the time in digging the big well in the northeast angle of the fort. * * * When I was nineteen years old, I went to look over my father's ancient scenes. * * * * * * * *

Crown Point Fort and Chimney Point† being only half a mile apart, the old French road started at the latter point to cross what is now Vermont and across the mountain. My father, late in the fall of 1759, was taken with the rheumatism, and had permission from Lord Amherst to return home, and went in the old French road, before there was a family in this section of the country except what I have named; and he is the only individual I ever knew that walked it.

The first night on his way he stopped at Camp Cold Spring, near the eastern part of the town of Shoreham, and six miles west of Whiting depot, and ten miles southwest of Middlebury. I have forwarded to Mr. Bissell, who owns the farm where the spring is, a monument, to be placed there to mark one spot on the old French road and to designate the spot where my deceased parent rested his weary limbs in the wilderness, one hundred and eleven years since; and have suggested two other places to mark the road, of some importance to history, from Lake Champlain to Connecticut River. I understand that Mr. Hager, the Assistant State Geologist, followed the information I communicated to him soon after his application, and it appears on the new map as desired. There is no doubt that Pittsford

* Mr. Hall was with Amherst's army when it crossed the lake to invest Ticonderoga. The army landed at what has since been called Amherst's Landing, just east of the outlet of Lake George, Lord Howe's Landing being in the rear near a mile, and where the steamboats now stop.

† In speaking of Chimney Point, Mr. Hall says: "In what was called the French Burying Ground, I saw a slatish-appearing grave-stone, in a leaning position, with the figures 1720 on it; and I think this was the place the first old settlers of what is now the town of Addison used for the dead. The old French settlement extending, perhaps, five miles on the east side of the lake from Chimney Point, was entirely abandoned between 1760 and 1763; and several of the hardy and enterprising farmers who removed from Connecticut and Massachusetts, took possession of well improved farms; and I am inclined to think that place was the first settled in Vermont; and I am confirmed in this opinion by a Mrs. Sarah Markham, a daughter of Benjamin Kellogg, who was among those who came there first."

Stockade Fort* was on the track; it then went south three or four miles, turned southwesterly from the place where old Capt. J. Fassett† lived and by where E. Drury, J. Warner and A. Ladd lived, in Pittsford; in Rutland by where Joe Keeler lived more than twenty years since, by Seth Keeler's to the old Maj. Cheney place, and then south to Rutland Union Store, near which are the marks of the Rutland fort; then it went south over four miles, turning easterly passed the Bowman place and to the north of Crary's Mills, then east to the road going to Shrewsbury Centre to where Mr. White lived eighty years since, from there to the twenty-mile camp, three miles from the old Dutton Tavern Stand, and thence to No. Four. The brave and celebrated Major Rogers, after incredible sufferings and hardships, with what men were not starved on his return, after the destruction of the St. Francis Indians, returned in this road to Crown Point in 1759, a hazardous expedition.

ELIAS HALL."

In the foregoing, Mr. Hall terms this the "Old *French* Road," for what reason we do not understand, as it was not built by the French, but by the British Provincials for the transportation of military stores from Number Four to the troops sent to invade Canada, while Mr. Hall's description of the road is undoubtedly, in the main, correct, yet it is not strictly so in respect to that section of it which is included within the limits of Pittsford. Fort Mott was more than half a mile, and Fort Vengeance was nearly one and a half miles north of Pitt's Ford, the point at which the road was nearest the forts. The distance from this ford to Capt. Jonathan Fassett's was less than two miles. The road already mentioned, as passing from Center Rutland through this town, on the west side of Otter Creek, left the road mentioned by Mr. Hall at East Rutland, the fort there being the junction.

* Fort Mott.
† The farm now owned by the heirs of the late David Hall.

During the French war, the New England soldiers engaged in it had a favorable opportunity of becoming acquainted with the country in the vicinity of this and other military routes. Among these soldiers many of the young men were so charmed with the valley of the Otter Creek, that they resolved to make it their future abode. These lands were claimed by New Hampshire, and had been promised to the soldiers as a reward for their services in conquering the country from the French. But no sooner was peace restored by the conquest of Canada in 1760, than a great crowd of adventurers and speculators made application for them. Benning Wentworth, then governor of New Hampshire, had already granted several townships on the west side of Connecticut river, and thinking this a favorable opportunity for filling his coffers with the fees, continued to make grants, and so rapidly were the surveys extended, that in 1761, no less than sixty townships of six miles square, were granted on the west, and eighteen on the east side of the river. Besides the fees and presents this avaricious governor reserved in each township, five hundred acres of land to himself, which was to be free from all taxation. Within two years the number of these townships on the west side of the river numbered one hundred and thirty-eight, each of which was usually divided into seventy shares, of which sixty-four were granted to that number of individuals whose names were entered upon the back of the charter. In this transaction the claims of the soldiers were entirely disregarded, and the lands passed into the hands of a class of men who sought to enhance their fortunes by selling out their rights to those who wished to become actual settlers.

Pittsford was granted October 12th, 1761, to Ephraim Doolittle and sixty-three others, and the charter, in the usual form of the charters granted by New Hampshire, was as follows:

PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,*

GEORGE THE THIRD,

By the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

TO ALL PERSONS TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME: GREETING:

KNOW YE, that we of our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, for the due encouragement of settling a new Plantation within our said Province, by and with the advice of our trusty and well beloved Benning Wentworth, Esq., our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our Province of New Hampshire in New England, and of our Council of said Province, have upon the conditions and reservations hereinafter made, Given and Granted and by these Presents for us and our Heirs and successors, do Give and Grant in equal shares unto our Loving Subjects, Inhabitants of our said Province of New Hampshire and of our other Governments, and to their heirs and assigns forever whose names are entered on this grant, to be divided to and among them, into seventy equal shares, all that tract or Parcel of land, situate Lying and being within our said Province of New Hampshire, containing by a measurement twenty-five Thousand acres, which tract is to contain something more than six miles square and no more: out of which an Allowance is to be made for High Ways and unimprovable Lands, by Rocks, Ponds, Mountains and Rivers, One Thousand and Forty Acres free, according to a Plan and Survey thereof, made by Our said Governor's Order, and returned into the Secretary's Office, and hereto annexed, butted and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Rutland, thence Running North four Degrees west Six Miles, Thence East five Degrees South Six Miles, thence South Twenty

* The charter, still to be seen at the Town Clerk's Office, was printed with large type, on the kind of paper in common use at that time, but it has been so often folded and unfolded, that it is now broken into twelve pieces.

Degrees East to Rutland afore said, thence West five Degrees North by Rutland, The North westerly Corner Thereof The Bounds first Above Mentioned, And that the same be and hereby is incorporated into a Township by the Name of Pittsford,* And the Inhabitants that do or shall hereafter inhabit the said Township are hereby declared be Enfranchized with and Intitled to all and every the Privileges and Immunities that other Towns within Our Province by Law Exercise and Enjoy. And further that the said Town as soon as there shall be Fifty Families resident and settled thereon, shall have the liberty of holding *Two Fairs*, one of which shall be held on the second † And the other on the annually, which Fairs are not to continue longer than the said And that as soon as the said Town shall consist of Fifty Families, a Market may be opened one or more days in each Week, as may be thought most advantagious to the Inhabitants. Also that the said Meeting for the Choice of Town Officers, agreeable to the Laws of our said Province, shall be held on the second Thursday of December next, which said meeting shall be notified by Capt. Ephraim Doolittle, who is hereby also appointed the Moderator of the said first Meeting which he is to Notify and Govern agreeable to the Laws and customs of Our said Province, and that the annual Meeting forever hereafter for the Choice of such Officers for the said Town shall be on the second Tuesday of *March* annually, To Have and Hold the said Tract of Land as above expressed, together with all the Privileges and Appurtenances, to them and their respective Heirs and Assigns forever upon the following Conditions, viz:

I. That every Grantee his Heirs and Assigns shall plant and cultivate five Acres of Land within the Term of five Years for every fifty Acres contained in his or their Share or Pro-

*Named from its principal ford. See note, page 15.

†The charter was originally a printed blank, and the spaces indicated by the dash were not filled.

portion of Land in said Township, and continue to improve and settle the same by additional Cultivations, on Penalty of the Forfeiture of his Grant or Share in the said Township, and of its reverting to Us our Heirs and Successors, to be by us or Them Regranted to such of Our Subjects as shall effectually settle and cultivate the same.

II. That all white and other Pine Trees within the said Township, fit for Masting Our Royal Navy be carefully preserved for that Use, and none to be cut or felled without Our special Licence for so doing first had and obtained, upon the Penalty of Forfeiture of the Right of Grantee, his Heirs and Assigns, to Us our Heirs and Successors, as well as being subject to the Penalty of an Act or Acts of Parliament that now are, or hereafter shall be enacted.

III. That before any Division of Land be made to and among the Grantees, a Tract of Land as near the Centre of the said Township as the Land will admit of, shall be reserved and marked out for Town Lots, one of which shall be allotted to each Grantee of the Contents of one Acre.

IV. Yielding and paying therefor to Us, Our Heirs and Successors for the space of ten Years, to be computed from the Date hereof, the Rent of One Ear of Indian Corn only, on the twenty-fifth Day of *December* annually, if lawfully demanded, the first Payment to be made on the twenty-fifth Day of *December* 1762.

V. Every Proprietor, Settler or Inhabitant, shall yield and pay unto Us, our Heirs and Successors yearly, and every Year forever, from and after the Expiration of ten Years from the above said twenty-fifth Day of *December*, namely, on the twenty-fifth Day of December, in the Year of our Lord 1772, one Shilling Proclamation Money for every Hundred Acres he so owns, settles or possesses, and so in proportion for a greater or lesser Tract of the said Land; which Money shall be paid by the respective persons abovesaid, their Heirs or Assigns, in

our *Council Chamber* in Portsmouth, or to such Officer or Officers as shall be appointed to receive the same; and this to be in Lieu of all other Rents and Services whatsoever.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness BENNING WENTWORTH, Esq., Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our said Province, the Twelfth Day of October, in the Year of our Lord CHRIST, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-one, And in the first Year of Our Reign.

B. WENTWORTH.

By His Excellency's
Command With Advice
of Council.

THEODORE ATKINSON, Secretary.

Province of New Hampshire, October 12, 1762. Recorded in the Book of Charters, Page 249 and 250.

THEODORE ATKINSON, Secretary.

The Names of the Grantees of Pittsford.

EPHRAIM DOOLITTLE,
WILLIAM NUTTING,
SAMUEL BOWERS,
JOSHUA HUTCHINS,
ABRAHAM NORTON,
JOHN HUBBARD,
ALEXANDER SCOTT,
ANDRED POWERS,
NATHANIEL MORE, Jun.,
ROBERT CROWFORD,
EDWARD FLINT,
DANIEL MCFARLING,
GEORGE ROBINS,
PHINIAS HAYWARD,
EZRA SANGER,
JOHN OAKS,
LUCIUS DOOLITTLE,
EBENEZER HARVEY,
JOJEPH BURT,
AARON BURT,
AARON DENIHO,
DAVID FIELD,
JOHN ARMS,
JOSIAH ARMS,
ELISHA HALL, Jr.,
CHARLES WHITTLESEY, Esq.,
NATHANIEL CHANCY, Esq.,
LUCIUS HALL,
SAMUEL WHITTLESEY,
CHANCY WHITTLESEY,
JEDEDIAH WINSLOW,
TIMOTHY PATTERSON,

David Oaks,	David Purpaw,
John Jenks,	Nathan Jewett,
John Benham,	Benjamin Huntley,
Daniel Thomas,	Daniel Dreggs,
Elisha Whittlesey,	Amos Jones,
Ashbel Stiles,	Phineas Newton,
Elish Hall,	Elisha Fuller,
Samuel Mansfield,	Samuel Fuller, Jun.,
John Hall the 5th,	Elkanah Fox,
Lent Meriman,	Elisha Harvey,
Daniel Lord,	William Steward,
John Loomis,	Daniel Warner, Esq.,
Richard Wibert, Esq.,	Peter Johnson,
Daniel Boyden,	Samuel Brewer,
Theodore Atkinson, Jun., Esq.,	Samuel Johnson,
Joshua Johnson,	Jacob Hemmingway.

His Excellency Benning Wentworth, Esq., a Tract of Land to contain five Hundred Acres as marked B. W. in the Plan, which is to be accounted two of the within shares. One share for the Incorporation for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. One Share for the Glebe for the Church of England as by Law Established. One share for the first settled Minister of the Gospel, and one share for the Benefit of a School in said Town.

State of Vermont

Surveyor General's Office, Sunderland July the 20th 1787. Recorded in the Book of Charters for New Hampshire Grants, Page 202, 203 and 204.

J. I. Allen, Surveyor General."

Of these grantees we have but little knowledge. The most of them were residents of Massachusetts, though a few from New Hampshire joined them to make the requisite number (sixty-four) to obtain a charter of the township, but none of them ever had a permanent residence within its bounds. The

most active and influential was Col. Ephraim Doolittle, who probably did more than any other to effect the settlement of the town. He was a resident of Worcester, Mass., and on the breaking out of the French war, received a Captain's commission and entered the service of the Colonies, was with Gen. Amherst at the taking of Ticonderoga and Crown Point in 1759, and it is said that he assisted Stark in opening and completing the military road from Crown Point to Otter Creek. He was Colonel of the Massachusetts Militia in the Revolution, and afterward settled in Shoreham, Vermont, of which town he was one of the grantees. He died there in 1807.

Thus the grantees by the payment of a small sum had secured to them the title to a tract of land which, as they supposed, would be eagerly sought by a class of men who wished to make for themselves permanent homes in a new country. But unforeseen events prevented the immediate realization of their cherished hopes. It was soon found that another State asserted its claim to this same territory, and that the validity of their title depended upon contingencies too uncertain to command the confidence of prudent men. A controversy had commenced between New York and New Hampshire respecting their mutual boundary. New York asserted its right to the territory which New Hampshire claimed, and till this was settled, claimants under grants from the latter must remain uncertain whether their claims would prove to be valid. And it was not till the promulgation of the King's Order in Council of April 11, 1767, which was construed to favor the claims of New Hampshire, that men seeking new homes felt willing to stake their fortunes in this newly granted township.

CHAPTER II.

Proprietors' Records; Governor's Lot; First Settlement; Proprietors' Meetings; Pitches of First, Second and Third Division Lots; Settlers. 1770—1780.

As the records of the Proprietors for the first ten years are lost, we have no means of knowing when they organized or who were their first officers; but it is known that at a very early period they proceeded to carry out the provisions of the charter. The township was carefully surveyed, and we are told that Governor Wentworth, in the location of his five hundred acre lot, was made the dupe of a little sharp practice. Capt. Doolittle drew a plan of the township, and in the southeast part it represented a stream of water and the only one on the plan. This he carried to Portsmouth and laid before the Governor, and on being asked what stream was there represented, replied, East Creek. His Excellency supposing it to be Otter Creek, and knowing that the lands upon that stream were of the best quality, said that he would have his lot in the southeast corner of the township. It was surveyed off to him and marked B. W. on the plan. Some time after this he had the exquisite pleasure of finding that East Creek was not Otter Creek, but a small stream running through the poorest part of the township.

The first condition of the charter requiring "every grantee to plant and cultivate five acres of land, within the term of five years, for every fifty acres contained in his or their share or proportion of land in said township," was not fulfilled. How this was tolerated we are not informed; but we may suppose,

that in consideration of the conflicting claims to this territory, and the unsettled condition of public affairs, His Excellency thought it wise to exercise clemency towards his "loving subjects." The township being divided into seventy shares, the proportion of land for each grantee was nearly 360 acres. It would appear from the records that, for a time, the grantees carried on quite a traffic in these town shares or rights, and at one period Capt. Doolittle owned nearly one-fifth of the township.

Though anxious to effect the settlement of the township, it was not till 1769 that the proprietors were able to dispose of a right to an actual settler. This year Gideon Cooley bought of Ephraim Doolittle one right located in the south part of the township, upon which he had already made improvements. He was the son of Benjamin Cooley who was born in 1702, married Betsey ————, and located in Greenwich, Mass., where were born to him by this marriage three daughters and one son. His wife Betsey died about the year 1745, and the following year he married Mary ————, who was born in 1725. The children by this marriage were—1st, Benjamin, born April 30, 1747; 2d, Reuben, born April 25, 1752; 3d and 4th, Azariah and Naomi (twins), born July 26, 1755; 5th, Margaret, born November 13, 1757.

Gideon Cooley was the son of Benjamin by his first wife, and was born about the year 1737. At the commencement of the French war he enlisted as a soldier in the service of his country, and was assigned to the company commanded by Capt. Doolittle. During his three years service he passed through this region of country several times, and whenever he came in sight of the valley of the Otter Creek we are informed that he expressed his highest admiration of it. At the expiration of his term of enlistment he received his discharge, and returning on the military road from Crown Point, when he had arrived near Otter Creek he followed the old road up the west side of

it till he reached the high bluff a few rods west of the present Gorham Bridge, and standing there he remarked to a comrade, "That," pointing to the broad expanse below, "is the place for me." But he returned to Greenwich, married Elizabeth Osborn of that town, in October, 1758,* and resided there till the spring of 1766, when he came to Pittsford to make a more thorough exploration of the country which had so long flitted before his mental vision. By a more critical examination of the land in the vicinity of what is now known as Sutherland Falls, he discovered some seventy acres on the east side of the Creek, jutting in towards the Falls on the west and the highlands on the east, and covered with shallow water retained there by a dam which had been constructed by beavers. He was convinced that by cutting this dam and draining the land, he might soon have a fruitful field. This to him was a coveted spot; and he therefore applied to his friend Capt. Doolittle for a deed of it. The Captain having a large interest in the township and being anxious to effect its settlement, promised him one right of land as a gift, on condition that he would improve and occupy it, or in other words become a *bona fide* settler; and to make the promise sure he gave him a bond for a deed. Thus encouraged Mr. Cooley hastened to Greenwich to get his younger brother, Benjamin, to accompany him to Pittsford and assist him in making improvements upon his land. But Benjamin being only nineteen years of age his father refused to give him his time. It was finally agreed that Gideon should remain in Greenwich and work for his father one year, in compensation for a year of Benjamin's time. Gideon's share of the contract having been performed, early in the summer of 1767, the two brothers,† taking a package of provisions, axes, shovel and hoe, set out on horseback† to make for themselves a future home in the wilderness. Arriving in Pittsford, after making a

*We are unable to fix the precise date of this marriage, but the records of Greenwich contain a notice of their intention of marriage, dated October 9, 1758; so it is quite probable they were married the latter part of that month.

† They had but one horse.

rude shelter they commenced a clearing, and in a short time began to build a log house. In this they paid *but* little attention to the rules of architecture, but gave to it such shape and proportions, as appeared to them best adapted to their more urgent necessities. This house stood about fifteen rods northeast of the present residence of Samuel B. Loveland, and on the east side of the present highway. The only vestige of it now remaining is a small excavation in the ground, which once constituted the cellar. Their living consisted mostly of game with which the woods abounded, though the streams contributed no insignificant part from their living tenants. With the exception of one or two trips to Bennington to procure a few of the necessaries of life, they spent the summer here. They enlarged their clearing, completed the house and made such general arrangements as would enable them to resume their improvements another year to better advantage. In the fall they went back to Greenwich where they spent the winter. Early in May the next year they returned to Pittsford, bringing with them the seeds for a future harvest.

Up to this time Benjamin had supposed that he was to share equally with his brother, in the land they had taken up, and in the improvements. But now, to his great disappointment, he learned that Gideon had both the land and the improvements secured to himself. This produced some alienation of feeling, and Benjamin left his brother, went to the township of Addison and took up a lot of land on the border of Lake Champlain. Gideon, however, remained in Pittsford, and with the assistance of a hired man, continued the improvements upon his land, and during that season raised some corn, potatoes and other vegetables, and got his place ready for the reception of his household the following year. He returned to Greenwich in the fall, and during the winter made the necessary arrangements for the removal of his family. In the meantime Benjamin, who, as we have stated, went to Addison, had labored there

through the summer of 1768, but in the fall he suffered so severely from intermittent fever that he abandoned his land upon the lake and returned to Greenwich. The following winter Gideon, probably actuated by sympathy for his brother, and by the desire of reconciliation, applied to Capt. Doolittle in his behalf, and obtained from him the pledge of a deed of one hundred acres, on condition that he (Benjamin) should improve and occupy it. This was satisfactory to Benjamin, the past differences of the brothers were forgotten, and they made the needful arrangements for removing to the wilderness of Vermont, as early in the spring as the condition of the roads would permit. Procuring two horses for the occasion, Gideon, his wife and five children, accompanied by Benjamin, set out about the first of May on the journey. Their scanty furniture and domestic utensils were packed in sacks which were carried upon the backs of the horses. Thus encumbered, their progress was necessarily slow, but after a toilsome journey attended with many vexatious delays, they reached the humble log cabin far removed from the haunts of civilization.

Here then we date the beginning of the sestlement of Pittsford by the European race. Of the exact day we are not informed, but that it was early in May there can be little doubt.

They at once "set up house-keeping," and during that year the two brothers worked together, and by hard labor succeeded in raising a comfortable supply of provisions. Besides cultivating the land which had been cleared on Gideon's lot they made a clearing and some other improvements on Benjamin's lot, which he "pitched"* on the east side of Otter Creek, and a little more than a mile north of Gideon's pitch.

The two Cooleys having performed their part of the contract, in the fall Capt. Doolittle, in fulfilment of his part, presented them deeds of their lands. Gideon's deed covered the right or share of Robert Crawford, of whom Doolittle had

* Located.

purchased it, and Benjamin's deed entitled him to one hundred acres, which constituted a part of the right of Daniel Boyden, of whom Doolittle had bought, and this division was "to include all the Intervale Land belonging to said Boyden's Right."

These lands are described as being in the town of Pittsford, County of *Albany* and State of *New York*, and the deeds bear date "the 30th day of October, in the Tenth year of his majesty's Reign, A. D. 1769."*

The pitch which had been made by Gideon, and of which he now had a warranty deed, included the farm now owned by Samuel B. Loveland. The beaver dam to which allusion has been made, was about one hundred rods west of Mr. L.'s present residence, but it has been so much disturbed by agricultural operations that scarcely a vestige of it remains.

Thus we have one solitary family quietly settled in the wilderness of Pittsford; but during the winter of 1769–70, we hear little from them. Early in the spring, however, the elder Cooley emerges from his seclusion and reports himself to the world. It appears that the family had passed the winter comfortably, living in part upon vegetables raised the previous season, and in part upon venison, an abundance of which was readily obtained.† The most of the cooking was done in a small iron kettle brought with them from Greenwich. This utensil is still preserved in the Cooley family as a relic of that olden time.

* The consideration of these deeds was the nominal sum of five shillings which probably paid for making the writings. The deeds were executed at Worcester, Mass., Joseph Childs and Thomas Laton being the witnesses, and John Chandler the justice before whom they were acknowledged. In order to satisfy himself that the Cooleys had fulfilled the condition of the bond, Capt. Doolittle, with the deeds in his pocket, came to Pittsford on horseback. He found them at work, cutting timber on the intervale about twenty rods east of the creek, and on land now owned by G. N. Eayres. The Captain, riding near, dismounted and walked up to them; and while engaged in conversation he thrust his willow riding stick through a hollow stump into the ground. It took root, grew and became quite a stately tree, and was standing till within some thirty years.

† The tradition in the family is that Gideon and his brother killed seventeen bears that winter.

Some leisure hours which could be spared from family cares, were improved in the preliminary arrangements for making maple sugar. They manufactured sap-spouts, and from split logs excavated small troughs — the antecedents of buckets. They were obliged to obtain their kettles from Bennington. But on account of the depth of snow it was impossible to go there with a horse; consequently Gideon resolved to make the journey on snow-shoes. Without a load this was easily accomplished, but when he had purchased his two kettles and attempted to return with them, their combined weight was more than he could carry. But being determined to accomplish the object of his journey, he carried one kettle a short distance, and setting this down, returned and got the other; and thus he persevered till he had carried both home. How much sugar was made that spring as the effect of this labor we have no means of knowing, but it is reasonable to presume that their grocery bill for the year 1770, did not contain the saccharine item.

Benjamin Cooley's hundred acres included what has since been known as the Cooley farm, a very small part of which is now owned by Peter Fredett. During the year 1770, he devoted his time to improvements upon this tract, though he continued to board in his brother's family till 1771, when he built a log house which stood about two rods west of the house now standing on the farm. In this he resided alone till the 18th day of February, 1773, when he married Ruth Beach, who was born in Morristown, N. J., Jan. 11, 1756, but at the time of her marriage was residing in Rutland, Vt. After occupying the log house a few years Mr. Cooley built a frame house which, in the year 1802, was burned. The present house was built by Mr. Cooley on the same site.

In the year 1770, seven individuals with their families, influenced by the glowing accounts they had heard of the new country, cast their lot among the pioneers of the wilderness of Pittsford. These were Roger Stevens, Ebenezer Hopkins, James

Hopkins, Samuel Crippen, Felix Powell, Isaac Rood and Isaac Buck.

Roger Stevens was the elder son of ——— Stevens,* who was born in Wales about the year 1700, emigrated to this country in early life, married and located on what was known as Quaker Hill, N. Y., about the year 1722. He had two sons,† Roger and Benjamin, the former born in 1730, the latter in 1734. Roger was placed as an apprentice to a hatter, a trade he learned and afterwards prosecuted with considerable success. About the year 1745, he married Mary, sister of Capt. Ephraim Doolittle, who procured the charter of the township of Pittsford, and continued his residence on Quaker Hill, where were born to him the following children, viz.: Roger, Jr., Ephraim, Abel, Elihu, Moses and Abigail.

In the spring of 1770, through the influence of Capt. Doolittle, he came to Pittsford, purchased a large tract of land, built a house into which he removed his family, and with the assistance of his sons soon made quite an opening in the primitive forest. This house stood on the high ground, about thirty rods west of the present Gorham bridge, and on the south side of the old military or Crown Point road. The cellar is still to be seen, from the bottom of which are now growing two butternut trees. Roger, Jr., married Martha ——— in 1773, and located and made the first improvements on the farm recently owned by Edwin Wheaton. The house built by Mr. Stevens stood about seventy rods east of the present house.

Ebenezer Hopkins was born in Waterbury, Conn., in 1699, married in 1728, and settled in Hartford. He became one of the original proprietors of Harwinton in the same State, and removed there in 1733. He had three sons, James, Nehemiah and Elias, the two former born in Hartford, the latter, and a daughter, Tabitha, born in Harwinton.

* We have not been able to learn his christian name.
† There might have been others, but we have no knowledge of them.

James married and had the following children, viz.: Caleb, James, Rhoda and Susannah.

Nehemiah married Tryphena Smith, and located in Stockbridge, Mass. His children were Ebenezer, Nehemiah, Ashbel, Martin, Matthew, Jemima, Tryphena, Rachel and Sylvia.

Elias married Polly ———, and his sons were Elias, John, Daniel, Royal and Jesse. He also had several daughters.

James Hopkins came to Pittsford in the summer of 1769, and was so well pleased with the township that he purchased of Felix Powell two rights of land, a part of which he pitched on the east side of Otter Creek, and a part on the west side. The deed which was in consideration of "Fifteen Pounds Ten Shillings Three Pence New York Currency" was dated "this 5th day of September A. D. 1769, and in the 9th of his Majesty's Reign." One of the two rights thus conveyed was originally granted to Jacob Hemenway, and the other to Samuel Brewer. Mr. Hopkins' first pitch of one hundred acres on the Hemenway right, was nearly identical with the farm just south of the Village, now owned by S. B. Loveland. During the fall of that year he made a clearing upon this tract and built a log house which stood about seventy rods southwest of the site of the present house, and near Mr. F. Burdett's north line. The following winter he spent with his family, quite likely, in Harwinton. Early in the spring, with his wife, children, and his aged parents, he set out for the wild lands of the New Hampshire Grants. It was a wearisome journey but successfully accomplished, and being accustomed to a forest life they well understood how to adapt themselves to the rude circumstances in which they were placed.

Having made for himself a comfortable home on the east side of the Creek, Mr. Hopkins began some improvements upon a lot he had pitched on the west side. He made a clearing and built a house about midway between the present residences

of Nelson Loveland and the Hendee brothers. This was a small log house,and stood about twelve rods west of the present travelled road, and on land now owned by Mr. Loveland. August 4th, 1774, he deeded his lot with its improvements, on the east side of the Creek, to the old gentleman, who, with the assistance of his grandsons, Ebenezer and Martin Hopkins,* continued to occupy and improve the place, while he devoted his energies to improvements upon his lot on the west side of the Creek.

The Crippen family is of English descent; the first of the name, in this country, settled in Connecticut at an early day. Samuel Crippen was born, as is supposed, in Simsbury, or near there, about the year 1743, and spent his early life in that vicinity. In 1770 he came to Pittsford and purchased of James Mead one right of land—the Alexander Scott right—including the farms† now owned by Ransom Burditt, for which he paid £22, the deed bearing date July 27, 1770. He cleared land and built a house on the rise of ground about fifteen rods south-west of the house now occupied by Austin Chingreau, and on the west side of the present highway. Early in the fall he married, and occupied this newly built house. His wife, Esther, was a Scotch woman who had previously had two husbands. The name of her first husband was Wheeler, but the name of the second is not now remembered. Mr. Crippen was a man of considerable energy and of great moral worth. At the organization of the first Congregational church in Rutland, Oct. 20, 1773, his name, with that of Ebenezer Hopkins of Pittsford, is found on the list of members.

The Powells of this country are of Welsh origin, and were among the early immigrants to Massachusetts. The name occurs upon the earliest records of Gloucester. In 1748, John Powell, of Boston, married Martha Winslow, and there is record

* They had come from Stockbridge to reside with him.

† His first pitch of 100 acres included the farm now occupied by Austin Chingreau.

of the birth of Sarah, their first child, on the 25th of December, that year. Felix is supposed to have come of this family, but we are unable to fix the date of his birth. He married and settled in Dorset, Vermont, in 1768, and was the first settler in that township, in consideration of which his fellow-townsmen, some years after, made him a grant of fifty acres of land. He came to Pittsford in 1770, and built a small house on land now owned by Isaac C. Wheaton. This house stood about seventy rods northeast of the site of Mr. Wheaton's house. He had one daughter, the first white child born in Pittsford, but she lived only a few weeks.

Isaac Rood is supposed to have spent the most of his early life in Windsor, Conn. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Ellsworth, Sen., by whom he had children, Ira and Adah. In 1770, he came to Pittsford and built a small house which stood on the north side of the brook opposite the present residence of Augustus and John Richardson.* He resided here till his death, which occurred in 1775. "He was called Deacon Rood, and his widow was a weakly woman and died a few years afterwards."†

Isaac Buck is supposed to have been born in New Milford, Conn., about the year 1735, and at the age of twenty-two he married Elizabeth Waters and located in that town. In the spring of 1770, he came to Pittsford and purchased of James Hopkins a small tract of land which is now mostly owned by Thomas D. Hall. He built a house on a point of land, about sixty rods northeast of the present residence of Mr. Hall, and about eight rods south of the east-and-west road. In the fall of that year, he removed his family, consisting of a wife and three children, from New Milford to Pittsford, and this was the eighth family then located in the township.

During the year 1771, only one family—Moses Olmstead's—settled in the township. The first of the Olmstead family in

* The land on which the house stood is now owned by Augustus Thomas.
† Hendee's MS.

this country was undoubtedly James, who came to Boston in the ship Lyon, Sept. 16, 1632, and settled in Cambridge, but moved to Hartford in 1636. He was accompanied by two nephews, Richard and John, and from these have probably descended the most of the families of this name, in New England. We are informed, however, that Moses descended from one of two brothers who came from England and settled in Rhode Island, but we are unable to trace his genealogy. He was born about the year 1718, married Abigail Ellwell in 1754, and had the following children, viz.: Jabez, Gideon, Moses, Simeon, Benjamin, Jonas and Luey. June 30, 1771, he purchased of Asa Johnson one right of land in Pittsford, a part of which was so located as to include the farm now owned by Charles Hendee, and he built a house which stood about fifteen rods east of Mr. Hendee's present residence. To this house he removed his family, which was the ninth located within the limits of the township.

This year begin the earliest existing records of the Proprietors' meetings. The record of the first meeting is as follows:

"March 19, 1771.

Warned by Gideon Warren Proprietors' Clerk. A Proprietors' Meeting Now Held at the House of Ebenezer Hopkins,* Firstly Voted and Chose Ebenezer Hopkins Proprietors' Moderator to be Moderator for Sd Meeting.

Then Voted and Chose Benjamin Cooley Proprietors Clerk.

Then Voted to lay out the first Division of Lots and Number the Same.

Then Voted and Chose Isiek Rood First Committy Man.

Then Voted and Chose James Hopkins 2 Committy Man.

Then Voted and Chose Moses Olmstead Committy Man.

Then Voted to ad Ten aeres to every Loot in the first Division for Highways. Then Voted that every Man should

* This house was built by James Hopkins and his father, but as it was designed for the father's use it is here called the house of Ebenezer Hopkins.

have his Hundred acres where he has Don his Work.* Then voted that all the Lots be the same size. Then Voted to give the Committy three shillings a Day. Then Voted to have the same Committy lay out the Hiways."

This meeting was continued by adjournments from time to time, with such intervals as were judged necessary by the Proprietors for the transaction of the public business.

On the 9th of June, 1772, the Proprietors "Voted to disannul a vote formerly passed concerning sizeing Land by Sd Meeting in March 19th 1771. Then voted to lay out one hundred acres for a meeting house Lot."

On the 21st of July, "Voted that every man that lives in the town, and has land in the town, shall pay the Committy for Laying out the Public Rites, according to what Land they own in the town."

September 1st, "Voted that Benjamin Cooley be a Committe man in the room of Isaac Rood to lay out land and highways."

October 8th, "Voted to lay out five acres to every Right amongst the pine timber, where the Commitee shall think best for the public good."

December 1st, "Voted to give the Proprietors of this Place to the fifteenth day of May next, to come and make their first Pitches. Then voted that William Ward should git it put in the Publick Prints."

The location of rights was most immethodical. Each proprietor had his land surveyed to him in such part of the township as he chose, the only condition being that he should not encroach upon claims already existing. The lots thus located were called *pitches*, and the only evidence necessary to establish a claim was a record of the survey in a book of the Proprietors. This manner of making the early pitches accounts for the great irregularity in the lots and for the many variously

* Up to this time no division of lots had been made among the Proprietors, but those who had settled here, did so on rights which they had purchased, and they had made their pitches without regard to any particular system; hence this vote that "every man should have his hundred acres where he has done his work."

shaped patches existing between these lots, some of which remained for years unclaimed.

Three families are known to have located in Pittsford during the year 1772, and these were the Tuttle, Waite and Waters families.

Thomas Tuttle was from Litchfield county, Conn., where he married Phebe ———, and had one or two children. March 10, 1772, he bought of James Mead, of Rutland, one right of land in Pittsford, and located one hundred acres of it. Upon this he made some improvements and resided till 1776, when he removed to Brandon and was the first representative from that town to the General Assembly of the State. A careful search of the records of the Proprietors yields nothing definite in regard to his location in this town. It is stated in a writing left by the late Gen. Hendee that Thomas Tuttle resided on the west side of Otter Creek, and this is all we know of the matter.

The Waite family, consisting of Noah and his wife Esther, and their son Joseph and his wife Ruth, were from Lenox, Mass. Noah Waite purchased one right of land—the right of Ebenezer Harvey—and located the first division of it so that it included land now owned by William E. Hall and the heirs of the late Joseph Morseman. He and his son made the first clearing west of the present highway, and near the northeast corner of a young growth of pine trees which can now be seen from the road. There they built a house, the relics of which are still visible.

Samuel Waters was from "Bailmons Patton, Dutchess county, N. Y.," but we are not able to trace his genealogy. He came to Pittsford in 1763, only about two years after the charter of the township was obtained, when the whole territory was an unbroken wilderness, and he was so well pleased with it that he bought six rights of land, those of which David Parpaw, Elisha Harvey, John Loomis, Samuel Fuller,

Timothy Patterson and William Howard were the original Proprietors. The deed bears date Jan. 2, 1764, and is the earliest, with one exception, on the town records. But he did not settle here till 1772, when he came with his family and occupied the lot of which a part is now owned by Abel Morgan. The house which he had built stood near the southeast corner of what is now Mr. Morgan's orchard, and near the old military or Crown Point road. This, though a log house, was quite commodious for that period, and for several years was kept as a public house, the first of the kind in the township. A small cavity in the ground is the only thing that now marks the spot where it stood.

In 1773, three men, William Cox, Samuel Ellsworth and Stephen Mead, with their families, took up their residence in this town.

William Cox was a native of Massachusetts, but the exact place of his birth is not known. He resided some years in Waltham, from which town he enlisted as a soldier in the French war, and was a member of the company commanded by Capt. John Brown. The good qualities he displayed as a soldier secured his promotion and he was soon appointed lieutenant of the company, in which capacity he served at Lake George in 1758. After the expiration of his term of service he returned to Waltham where he married Beulah Batt, a Dutch lady, Nov. 29, 1759. In that town three children were born to them, viz.: Sarah, Betsey and Beulah. In 1772, Mr. Cox came to Pittsford and bought of Moses Hill* one right of land which he located on the east side of Otter Creek. It included the farm now owned by Junia Sargent, with some other lands in that vicinity. The deed of this purchase was dated April 1, 1772. He cleared the land and built a house on the east bank of the Creek, near the most easterly point of a short curve in the stream, and the house stood within four or

* Hill had this right of Felix Powell.

five rods of the water. The following winter he spent with his family in Waltham; but in the spring of 1773, with his wife and children, he set out on horseback for the place in the wilderness which he had selected as his future home. The limited supply of clothing and furniture belonging to the family was packed upon the horses, and in this manner they proceeded on their journey, being guided some part of the distance by marked trees.

Samuel Ellsworth was the son of Samuel, the youngest son of Josiah, who came from England and settled in West Windsor, Conn., on the farm which afterwards became the home of Oliver Ellsworth, late Chief Justice of the United States. "He (Samuel, Jr.) was of light complexion, blue eyes, middle stature, thick set, firm constitution and much given to study. When young he worked at the weaver's trade. His parents gave him little opportunity for acquiring learning, but having a great thirst for knowledge, he acquired by his own exertions considerable information, calculated almanacs for several years in Connecticut, and for one year in this State. At the age of about thirty years he married the widow Anna Matson* by whom he had three children, Samuel, Caroline and Israel."† He came to Pittsford in 1773, and purchased what is now the south part of the farm owned by Isaac C. Wheaton. He built a house about seventy rods south of the present residence of Mr. W., and just west of a small ravine, and to this he removed his family in the fall of that year. In addition to his agricultural employments he practiced land surveying, and was Proprietors' clerk and justice of the peace.

The Mead families in this country are of English descent. The record of the Pittsford branch of the family is as follows: "Timothy Mead of Horseneck, N. Y., a descendant of one of two families who emigrated from England, died and left his son

* Her maiden name was Anna Halida.
† Hendee's MS.

Timothy Mead, 2d, who, with his wife Martha, moved to Nine Partners, N. Y., (which took its name from nine men settling there,) thence to Manchester, Vt., where they died, leaving their son, Timothy 3d, in Manchester, Zebulon, James and Ezra in Rutland and Stephen in Pittsford.* James, next elder than Stephen, was born at Horseneck Aug. 25, 1730, and moved to Rutland, being the first settler in that township. Stephen resided one or two years with his brother James Mead of Rutland, who had invested quite largely in Pittsford lands. Stephen purchased of his brother James one right of land in this town, a part of which was located north of Samuel Crippen's lot, and included the farm now owned by B. J. Douglas. The deed was dated May 15, 1773. His first clearing was about forty rods southwest of the site of Mr. D.'s residence, and there he built a house into which he removed his family in the summer of that year. Mr. Mead built the house in which Mr. Douglas now resides, about the year 1800.

The year 1774, is marked by the arrival of a large number of new settlers. Some of these had been here some time previously, made their pitches and commenced improvements. The names of those who settled here this year with their families were Stephen Jenner, Jonathan Fassett, Ebenezer Lyman, Caleb Hendee, David Crippen, William Ward, Edward Owen, Jonathan Rowley, Joshua Woodward, Benjamin Stevens, Aaron Parsons, Samuel Daniels, Peter Whalin, Silas Mosher, John Hall, Gideon Sheldon, Isaac Matson and Samuel Montague.

Stephen Jenner was born March 24, 1749, and resided in his younger days in Stevenstown, Mass. In 1772, he came to Pittsford, and purchased of James Mead one right of land, for which he paid £20, L. M., the deed being dated June 10, 1772. This right or share was so located as to include the most of the land upon which Hitchcockville now stands, and it extended

* On the Coat of Arms attached to the original name of Mead, the field is sable, with a cheveron between three Pelicans.

some distance eastward. The following year he cleared the tract of land now the south part of the field owned by Mrs. Emeline Smith, and built a house thereon. This house stood about fifty rods east of the present residence of Henry Merrill. February 16, 1774, Mr. Jenner married Mary Kirkum, of Whiting, who was born August 2, 1755. Immediately after his marriage Pittsford became his legal residence.

Jonathan Fassett was the son of John Fassett who was born April 1, 1720, and removed from Hardwick, Mass., to Bennington, Vermont, in 1761. He was chosen Captain of the first military company formed there, and was one of the two representatives from that town in the first State Legislature. He was a member of the Bennington church at its organization, and was the first clerk of the church. He died at Bennington August 12, 1794, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

His children were Sarah, John, Jonathan, David, Nathan, Amos, Mary, Benjamin, and Hannah.

Jonathan, the second son, was born in Bedford,* Mass., May 7, 1745, married Mary,† daughter of Samuel Montague, of Sunderland, Mass., October 9, 1764, and settled in Bennington, Vt., to which place he had removed with his father in 1761.

October 27, 1773, he purchased fifty-five acres of land, in Pittsford, including a part of the farm now owned by the heirs of the late David Hall, and built a log house on the same ground upon which the present house stands. Here he removed his family, consisting of his wife and four children. The exact time of their arrival is not known, but they were residing here very early in the spring of 1774.

We have no knowledge of the birth-place of Ebenezer Lyman. The first we hear of him is in October, 1769, when his name occurs upon petition of the citizens of Bennington

* Town Records.
† Mary Montague was born Nov. 4, 1746.

to the Governor of New Hampshire, and as his name is not found upon the records at an earlier period, it is probable that he was then a new-comer in that town, or had recently attained his majority. He married Martha, daughter of Samuel Montague, June 15, 1768, and there is little doubt that he resided in Bennington till he removed his residence to Pittsford in 1774. May 12, 1773, he bought one-half of a right of land in Pittsford, for which he paid £15, and he made a clearing and built a house* near where John Lique now resides, a little south or southeast of Furnace Brook—then called East Branch. He removed his family here the following spring.

The first of the Hendee family in this country was named Richard. He descended from a family of French Protestants who, on account of their religion, were expelled from Normandy and afterwards settled in England. Richard came to Boston in the first settlement of the country, married and settled in that vicinity. He had two sons, Richard and Caleb. The latter died without children; the former married and had a son Jonathan; his wife soon after died. He left the child with its mother's relatives, moved to Connecticut, there married a Conant and settled in or near Windham. Jonathan on coming to manhood married and had several children — David, Barzillai, Asa and Hannah. His wife died and he afterwards married Martha Millington by whom he had Jonathan, Richard, Caleb, Rachel and Martha. He died at the place now called Ellington about the year 1775. He was poor and illiterate, but was said to have been an honest man and to have possessed more than an ordinary share of physical power, as did also his sons by his first wife. Of his sons by his second wife, Jonathan died when young at Havana, Cuba; Richard we shall have occasion to refer to hereafter; Caleb, the third son, was born in Coventry, Conn., in the month of August, 1745. While

* This house and the one built by Mr. Jenner were the first two houses built in the vicinity of what is now Mill Village.

young he removed with his father's family to Simsbury, and, being in humble circumstances, he received very limited educational advantages. He was taught to read and drilled in writing just enough to enable him to keep his book accounts. He knew nothing of the rules of Arithmetic, though he could calculate interest and make such reckonings as were necessary in his business as a farmer. When twenty-one years of age he was admitted to freedom with no other patrimony than a good constitution, without property or a trade. His father preferred that his elder brother Richard should live with himself, and to him he gave the small estate he possessed, which in a few years was sold and the avails lost by the depreciation of continental money.

On the 27th day of April, 1767, in the twenty-second year of his age, Caleb married Caroline, only daughter of Samuel Ellsworth, to whom allusion has already been made. She was born sometime in the month of March, 1748, and of course had just entered her twentieth year. She was without wealth and "had nothing to commend her but the good qualities of her person which were not inferior." He settled in Simsbury, Conn., where he resided about two years, then moved to East Windsor where by the fruits of his industry, he purchased a small farm, and erected buildings and made other improvements. In the winter of 1773, he came to Pittsford and purchased* of Silas Harmon one right of land, a part of which is the farm now owned by his son Dea. Samuel Hendee. He returned to Windsor, sold his farm there for £300, (about $1000,†) and in February or March, moved to Pittsford, where with vigor he entered upon agricultural pursuits, under all the disadvantages incident to the settlement of a new country. He built a house which stood a few rods north of the present residence of his son Samuel, and very near where Chester Thomas now lives.

* It is probable the contract here made was a verbal one, and that it was afterwards consummated by a written one, as we find the deed was dated June 7, 1774.

† A shilling was one-sixth of a dollar or 16 2-3 cents, and twenty of these were reckoned a pound.

We are informed that David Crippen was a relative of Samuel but whether a brother or cousin we cannot determine; nor have we succeeded in our efforts to ascertain his birth-place. Tradition makes him a native of Connecticut. On the 14th of February, 1774, he bought of Samuel Crippen twenty acres of land in Pittsford, comprising the north part of the farm now owned by Chapin E. Warner. He made a clearing and built a house* about six rods west of Otter Creek and forty or fifty rods south of the present Gorham bridge. To this place he removed his family consisting of his wife and two sons, David, Jr., and Darius, then grown to manhood.

The Ward family can be traced far back into English history. Seven hundred and ten distinguished persons, each bearing but one name, accompanied William, the Conqueror, from Normandy to the conquest of England in 1066. Among the number was "Ward one of the noble Captains." The first that appears with an additional name was William de la Ward residing in Chester in 1173.

The Wards became quite numerous in Yorkshire and soon spread into the adjoining counties of England. The first mention of the name in America was in 1639, when William Ward shared in the division of the lands of Sudbury, Mass., as one of the proprietors of that plantation. He was made freeman in 1643, represented Sudbury in the General Court in 1644, and was several years chairman of the selectmen, which office he held in 1660, when he removed to Marlboro. At the organization of the church in that town he was elected deacon.

In common with others he endured great hardships and sustained great losses through Indian hostilities; more especially during King Philip's war in 1675–6, when his buildings were fired, his cattle destroyed and one of his sons slain by the enemy. He died at Marlboro, August 10, 1687. He had fourteen

* This house stood on the east side of the road and on the first rise of ground south of the bridge. There is nothing now to mark the site of it.

children, the first three or four of whom were born in England.

His eldest child John, born in 1626, became one of the proprietors of Sudbury in 1651, married Hannah Jackson, of Cambridge, in that part now called Newton, where he settled and was selectman nine years, and nine years representative in "The Great and General Court." He lived in the southeasterly part of the town—his dwelling house being constructed for, and used as a garrison prior to, and at the time of King Philip's war. In 1701, he disposed of his real estate, lying mostly in one body, by deeds of gift to his sons. The quantity of land to each was about one hundred acres, and in each deed was a clause restricting the grantee from selling without the consent of his brothers, or the major part of them. When any one of them sold, his brothers witnessed the deed, which implied his consent to the transaction. He made his will, Feb. 2, 1708, and died July 8, 1708, aged eighty-two. His wife died April 24, 1704, aged seventy-three. They had thirteen children.

Their 7th child, William, born Nov. 19, 1664, married Abigail ———, Dec. 31, 1689, and settled in Newton, where he was selectman several years. He held this office as late as 1722, and perhaps moved away soon after. Nothing more is known of the parents.

They had at Newton, John, born Feb. 23, 1690, who married Deborah ———, and resided at Newton until after 1720. He was for many years a school teacher at Grafton, and died there May 24, 1747, aged fifty-six. He had nine children.

His third child, William, born Dec. 18, 1716, married Mary Cole; when and where, not known. He died at Ashford, March 27, 1778, in the sixty-third year of his age. His widow died Aug. 19, 1779, aged sixty-five. They had six children.

William the eldest, born about the year 1755, went from Ashford to Shaftsbury, Vt., where he married and resided several years and was a magistrate.* September 14, 1774, he

* Ward family.

bought of Reuben Ellis one hundred and ten acres of land on Otter Creek in the town of Pittsford. This purchase included a part of the farm now owned by Isaac C. Wheaton. He cleared the land and built a house on what is now the field northeast of Mr. Wheaton's residence. Mr. Ward remained in town only a few years, and we have not been able to ascertain where he went, or to trace his descendants.

Of Edward Owen's ancestry we know nothing. His early life was spent in Sheffield, Mass., where he married Elizabeth Torrey and continued his residence there till 1774, when he came to Pittsford, Vt., and purchased the land now constituting the easterly portion of the farm owned by the heirs of the late David Hall. He built a house* on the ridge of land about seventy rods east—or a little south of east—of the house now on the farm. Hither he moved his family, consisting of his wife and six children, viz.: Abraham, Abdon, Amasa, Rebecca, Thirza and Ersula, the eldest at this time being nearly grown to manhood.

Of Jonathan Rowley, previously to the time he located in Pittsford, little is known. It is supposed that he was a native of Massachusetts; and that he had resided sometime in Richmond, Berkshire Co., there can be little doubt. In the fall of 1773, he came to Pittsford, and bought of Roger Stevens, one right of land, for which he paid £24, the deed bearing date Sept. 6, 1773. This land was so located as to include the farm now owned by Edward Paine. He built a log house, sixteen feet by twenty, at the base of the hill, and about thirty rods west of the site of the house now occupied by Mr. Paine. The following spring he removed here with his family which consisted of a wife and nine children, the eldest at this time having nearly come to maturity.

Joshua Woodward was a descendant of Richard who was born in Ipswich, England, where he married Mary ———, and

* The cellar of this house may still be seen.

embarked for America April 10, 1634, and became one of the earliest proprietors of Watertown, Mass. By his first wife he had eight children. He married, second, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Hammond of Newton. George, the eighth child, born September 11, 1660, married Lydia Brown, and after the birth of one child, settled in Brookline. The eldest child, Abraham, born in Watertown, February 1, 1687–8, married Joanna ———, and had a son Abraham, born January 12, 1718, who married and resided some years in Brookline. By a second wife Sarah he had two sons, Caleb and Joshua. Caleb administered upon his father's estate in 1760. Joshua came to Pittsford in 1774, and bought one right of land, which included the farms now owned by C. Bowen, F. B. Barnes, Josiah Leonard and James Bucknam. He built a house which stood about four rods north of Mr. Bucknam's, and to this he removed his family.

Benjamin Stevens was brother of Roger who has already been mentioned. He married Hopestil Shaw and resided in Nine Partners, Dutchess Co., N. Y., where were born the following children, viz.: Daniel, Benjamin, James, Simeon, Jonathan and Hopestil. In 1773, he moved to Manchester, Vt., and in the following year, to Pittsford. He bought the land which now forms the farm owned by Edward and Richard Hendee, and built a house on the south slope of the hill, the cellar of which may still be seen on the north side of the east-and-west road, near its junction with the north-and-south road. At that early period the Crown Point road passed a few rods east of this house; and the location of that road might have had some influence with Mr. Stevens in making his "pitch," and in the selection of a site for his buildings.

Of the ancestors of Aaron Parsons we have no positive information. It has been supposed that he descended from Jeffrey Parsons who settled in Gloucester, Mass., at a very early day. But if of Gloucester origin his parents were not

probably living in that place at the time of his birth, as we find no Aaron there of mature age in 1774, except one who died there in 1809. Josiah Parsons and Eunice Sargent were married in Gloucester, Dec. 24, 1719, and had Josiah, Eunice, Nathaniel, Rachel, Job, Sarah, Abraham, Deborah, Lydia and Mary born there. They afterwards moved to New Hampshire. Possibly Aaron of Pittsford came of this family. Whatever his origin might have been, he located in Pittsford with his family in 1774, and resided in a house which stood on the brow of the hill about sixty rods west of the present residence of Azro Dickerman.

Samuel Daniels was from Upton, Mass. He purchased two rights of land in Pittsford of which Amasa Bowers and Joshua Hutchins were the original grantees. No copy of the deed of this purchase can be found; consequently we are unable to fix the date of it. These rights were located east of Otter Creek and between William Cox's land and Caleb Hendee's. The probability is that he purchased this land of Isaac Rood, as it was the land formerly owned by him, and it is known that he lost his health about this time and died soon after at Caleb Hendee's. Mr. Daniels with his family, consisting of a wife and four children, Betsey, Polly, George and Dan, located here and occupied the Rood house. On the 28th of June, 1776, he sold his real estate in Pittsford to Benjamin Wrisley of Coventry, Conn., and removed to Salisbury. We shall hereafter find that he was killed by the Indians.

Peter Whelan was from Connecticut but we know nothing of his ancestry. He married Ruth ——— in 1774, and located in a small house which he had built a few rods north of the residence of Caleb Hendee.

Silas Mosher is supposed to have come from Dutchess county, N. Y., but the exact place of his birth is not known to us. He made the first improvements on the farm now owned by Richard and Charles Burditt, and built a house a few rods

north of the Burditts' north barn. A road was cleared by his house which, leading north, entered the Crown Point road near the residence of Benjamin Steveus.

John Hall was a native of Connecticut. He married, and had one son, John, grown to manhood, when he located in this town in 1774. This family resided on the west side of the Creek, though the exact lot occupied cannot be determined. They removed to Sudbury about the year 1780.

Gideon Sheldon, from Dover, Dutchess County, New York, located here in the fall of this year. He purchased of Samuel Waters* a lot of land which included the farm now owned by Byron Morgan in Whipple Hollow. His first clearing was made and his house built about one hundred rods west of the present residence of Mr. Morgan. The cellar is all that now marks the spot.

Isaac Matson was the son of ——— Matson who married Amy Holida and resided some time in or near Windsor, Conn. Two children were the result of this marriage, viz.: Isaac and Amy. Isaac married Martha, daughter of Jonathan Hendee, in 1767, and seven children were the result of this marriage, viz.: Isaac, Joshua, James, Martha, Nancy, Polly and Sally. This family came to Pittsford, in 1774, and resided for a short time on the west side of the Creek; afterwards Mr. Matson bought of Samuel Ellsworth what is now the north part of the farm owned by Isaac C. Wheaton, then known as the Ward place. Mr. Matson moved his family into the house formerly occupied by William Ward. He was a large man with black eyes, and somewhat loquacious; his wife was a weakly woman and died some years before her husband, of consumption.†

Samuel Montague was a descendant of Richard who came from England and settled in Wethersfield, Conn., in 1627. The following is his lineage: Samuel Montague, son of Samuel

* Mr. Sheldon had married Sarah, sister of Samuel Waters.
† Hendee's MS.

and Elizabeth (White) Montague, of Sunderland, Mass., son of John and Hannah (Smith) Montague, of Hadley, son of Richard and Abigail (Downing) Montague, of Wethersfield and Hadley, was born at Sunderland,* June 30, 1720. He married Elizabeth Montague, probably,† early in 1742, and settled in Sunderland where he followed the occupation of weaving. He was of a religious turn of mind, united with the Sunderland church and was very strict in the observance of all his religious obligations. But certain troubles which had sprung up in the church, began about this time to assume a serious aspect. Some members of the original church believed that it had departed from its original faith and order, and on that account refused to commune with it and established a separate church. The old church excommunicated these separating members, and refused to recognize the new organization as a church of Christ. Samuel Montague was one of these separating members or "new lights." The religious troubles in that town caused him with several of his associates to remove to Bennington in 1761. He was moderator of the first town meeting held there in 1762, and a member of the first church, at the time of its organization there the same year. We are unable to learn when he purchased an interest in the township of Pittsford, but it appears from the records that he bought the right of John Loomis, one of the original proprietors and pitched fifty-five acres of the same in the north part of the township. This included what is now the north part of the farm owned by Roswell Woodcock. He built a house on the high ground, about one-fourth of a mile north of the site of Mr. Woodcock's house, and some vestiges of the same may still be seen, on the east side of the old road leading to Seth Hewitt's. His house having been completed, he removed his family from Bennington to Pittsford in the summer of 1774.

*The homestead on which he was born has ever been owned by the Montague family.

†The records do not make this certain.

But one family is known to have located in Pittsford in 1775. Amos Fassett whose ancestors have already been mentioned, was born in Hardwick, Mass., in June, 1752, moved to Bennington with his father's family in 1761 and married, in 1773, Anna Lawrence of Norwich, Conn., who was born Dec. 22, 1755. In the fall of 1774, Mr. Fassett came to Pittsford and built a house on the old Crown Point road, about thirty rods west of the site of the present Village, and on land now owned by E. B. Rand. The following spring he removed here with his family consisting of a wife and one child Samuel, born November 21, 1774. In the records he is called Dr. Fassett, but we learn from one of his sons that he was not a doctor by profession. His older brother, Nathan, received a medical education, and it is possible that Amos, learning something of the healing art from his brother, made some pretentions to a knowledge of medicine and thereby got the title of doctor; but it is quite certain that he did not make the practice of medicine a business.

With one exception we have mentioned all the families that were located in the town at the commencement of the Revolutionary war. John Marshall and wife and perhaps several children were living here, but we neither know the time when they came nor their place* of residence. Our oldest inhabitants know nothing of them and the existing town records make no allusion to them. Some years later, reference is made to "a lot of land owned by William Marshall," who might have been a son of the aforesaid John.

At a meeting held at the house of Ebenezer Hopkins, Sept. 14, 1773, the Proprietors "voted to lay out one hundred and ten acres of land in the Second Division to Every Right; Then voted that every lot should be laid out together in the Second Division; Then voted that fifty-five acres in the Second Divi-

* We should infer from Hendee's manuscript that this family was located somewhere near the residence of Benjamin Stevens.

sion should not exceed half a mile in length, as the whole hundred and ten; Then voted that the Clerk should set up notification in three towns at Public houses to notify the proprietors of Pittsford to come in by the foreteenth of October next to make their first piches. Then voted to adjourn sd meeting to the fourteenth of October next at the house of Moses Olmstead.

Pittsford, October 14, 1773.

Then met on sd Tuesday and opened said meeting and voted for the Second Division Piches to be drawn and number the same.

Voted that the meeting be adjourned until the 3 Day of January 1774.

Pittsford January 3, 1774.

Then met on said Monday and opened said meeting and voted to have Ebenezer Lyman P. Clerk in said town.

Then past to vote at Proprietors' Meeting that Every Person that has Land laid out they shall pay their Equal Proportion of 32 pounds New York Money and the Interest.

Voted that Samuel Ellsworth, Stephen Mead and Benjamin Cooley be sessors, Benjamin Cooley, Collector."

At an adjourned meeting December 19, 1774, the Proprietors "voted Ebenezer Lyman Collector to collect the cost of laying out the township of Pittsford. Voted 6 shillings on a Right to lay out town and Public lots and Pine lots and town Plot."

Pittsford March 8, 1774.

Then met on said Tuesday at the house of Ebenezer Hopkins and opened said meeting.

Firstly, voted that Jonathan Fassett should be a committee to lay out the land and 2 that Peleg Sunderland should be another, and 3 Ebenezer Lyman should be another, 4th that

Aaron ——— be another, 5 and Lastly to adjourn said meeting to the 4th day of July at the house of Ebenezer Hopkins." Pittsford July ye 4th 1774.

Then met and opened said meeting on said Monday at the house of Ebenezer Hopkins and voted to lay out the pine lots, that all the pine lots should have the privilege of a two Rod Road between every other lot, meaning that each lot should have its timber on the Road and that each lot contain three acres. Then voted Ichabod Parker and Isaac Rood shall draw the Pine Lots and number the same.

Then voted that Stephen Mead may lay out fifty acres of his Second Division south of Penny's first lot.

Then voted that Reuben Cooley should be one of the committee and also John Ewers another of the committee to lay out land."

"Pittsford November ye 13th 1775.

Then met and opened said Meeting.

Firstly, Voted to chose a Proprietors' Clerk.

2d Voted that Samuel Ellsworth be the Clerk.

3d Voted to choose a Committee.

4th Chose Gideon Cooley William Cox and Amos Fassett committee men to lay out land.

5th Chose Samuel Waters, Samuel Ellsworth, Joshua Woodward and Gideon Sheldon, Committee men for the same purpose.

6th Voted to draw for the third Division on the first Monday of June next at one o'clock afternoon."

"Pittsford March ye 12th 1776, then met according to adjournment and opened said Meeting.

1. Chose Ebenezer Hopkins, Moderator, Chose Nathan Fassett Clerk for said Proprietors, voted to adjourn this Meet-

ing to John Barnes untill the first monday of June next at one o'clock afternoon.

Pittsford June 3d 1776.

Then met according to adjournment in order to draw for our third Division Lots.

The meeting being opened,

1. Chose Ebenezer Hopkins, Moderator.

2d Chose Jona. Fassett Clerk, Pro. Tem. for said Meeting.

3d Voted to lay out one hundred acres for each lot with the addition of ten acres for roads.

4th Voted to begin the first Monday of October next to Pitch the third Division Lots.

5th Voted to lay out two Lots in a Day or to Pitch the same untill the whole is Pitched or laid out.

6th Voted that any man having a Piece of land adjoining to his land under fifteen acres shall have a right to take up said strip of land with a third Division lot.

7th Voted that any man having half a Pitch of Land may lay it by itself.

8th Voted that the lot joining Aaron Parsons on the East be for the first settled minister.

9th Voted that the lot laid out on the south side of Reuben Cooley's, be for a ministerial Lot.

10th Voted that the Church of England lot shall not lay south of the Ministerial or Gleeb Lot.

11th Voted that Moses Olmstead, Benjamin Cooley, Ebenezer Lyman be a committee to lay out the public lots.

12th Voted that the Lot south of the Ministerial lot be sold as a priviledge to the town to the highest bider, and they or he to lay a pitch on said Land, and the pay to go to the men that have expended cash for the town.

13th Voted that the man that bids of said land, if he Doth not pay for said land in one month from this date, the com-

mittee of Safety shall have a right to seize his Estate and make sale of the same for Payment.

Benjamin Cooley being the highest bider, said lot was struck of to him at twenty one pounds New York money; and the committee at the same time Pitched the first lot for the Church of England, on the south side of a large Pond on the east side of said town.

Voted that Ebenezer Hopkins and Jonathan Fassett be a committee to receive the money from Benjamin Cooley and pay the Publick Debts which are behind and keep the rest until called for.

Voted that no committee lay out any land for any man that will not Pay the Money due for England money, so called, on account of cost by sending their agent."

The lots in each division were drawn in conformity to the vote of the Proprietors; and the following table will show the number of the lot in each division drawn by each Proprietor:

Names.	1st Div.	2d Div.	3d Div.	Names.	1st Div.	2d Div.	3d Div.
Ephraim Doolittle,	10	11	29	Nathan Moore,	22	38	11
Wm. Nutting,	9	64	63	Robert Crofford,	23	51	33
Sam'l Bowers,	7	7	35	Edward Flint,	25	44	37
Joshua Hutchins,	6	58	50	Daniel McFarling,	24	33	31
Abraham Morton,	2	14	34	George Robins,	27	19	43
John Hubbard,	5	48	19	Phineas Haywood,	2	59	61
Alexander Scott,	11	8	32	Ezra Sanger,	26	62	59
Andrew Powers,	15	22	18	John Oaks,	30	45	10
Lucius Doolittle,	14	26	9	John Jenks,	18	31	12
Ebenezer Harvey,	20	65	42	John Benham,	28	61	30
Joseph Burt,	12	23	4	Daniel Thomas,	29	27	13
Aaron Burt,	16	36	44	Ashbel Stiles,	31	42	24
Aaron Deniho,	17	53	22	Elisha Hall,	33	4	25
David Field,	19	34	48	Sam'l Mansfield,	32	9	8
John Armes,	21	3	26	John Hall the 5th,	40	12	53
Lient. Merriman,	48	57	62	Phineas Newton,			
Elisha Hall, Jr.,	38	46	39	Elisha Fuller,			
Chas. Whittlesey,	34	60	68	Samuel Fuller,			
David Oaks,	37	43	57	Samuel Fuller, Jr.,			
Elisha Whittlesey,	37	35	23	Elkanah Fox,			
Natha'l Cheney,	39	66	17	Elisha Harvey,			

Names.	1st Div	2d Div.	3d Div.	Names.	1st Div.	2d Div	3d Div.
Lucius Hall,	42	15	6	Daniel Lord,			
Sam'l Whittlesey,	41	63	21	William Howard,			
Chancey Whittlesey,	50	*		John Loomis,			
Jedediah Winslow,	54			Daniel Warner,			
Timothy Patterson,	1			Richard Wibert,			
David Parpaw,	52			Daniel Boyden,			
Nathan Jewett,	58			Theo. Atkinson,			
Benja. Huntley,	53			Peter Johnson,			
Daniel Dreggs	56			Samuel Johnson,			
Amos Jones,	51			Jacob Hemenway,			
Minister's Lot,		24	54	Samuel Brewer,			
School Lot,	61	54	67	Joseph Arms,			
Society Lot,	64	10	52	Gleeh Lot.			

The following table shows the number of the Pine Lot drawn to each proprietor's name:

Names.	No.	Names.	No.
Timothy Patterson,	66	Daniel Warner,	49
David Parpaw,	65	Ebenezer Harvey,	42
Josiah Armes,	28	Joseph Burt,	4
Amos Jones,	56	Phineas Haywood,	61
William Nutting,	63	David Oaks,	57
Priest Lot,	67	Samuel Johnson,	7
Abraham Merton,	34	Theodore Atkinson,	20
Lent Meriman,	62	Nathan Jewett,	64
Elisha Hall, Jr.,	39	Alexander Scott,	32
George Whittlesey,	68	Nathaniel Cheney,	17
Samuel Fuller,	51	Aaron Deniho,	22
Daniel Thomas,	13	Daniel Boyden,	30
Samuel Whittlesey,	21	Elisha Whittlesey,	24
Edward Flint,	37	Ashbel Stiles,	9
Elisha Fuller,	47	John Hall, the 5th,	53
William Howard,	38	Aaron Burt,	44
Ephraim Doolittle,	29	Samuel Brewer,	14
Benjamin Huntley,	45	Joshua Johnson,	15
Society Lot,	54	Elisha Harvey,	1
Peter Johnson,	60	Joshua Hutchinson,	50
John Oaks,	10	Richard Wibert,	58
John Jenks,	12	John Benham,	36
Samuel Mansfield,	8	Gleeh Lot,	27
Daniel Lord,	55	Elisha Hall,	25
Lucins Hall,	6	Daniel McFarling,	31
John Hubbard,	19	Jacob Hemenway,	16

* This table is a copy of the one in the Proprietors' records, but as will be seen it is not full.

Names.	No	Names.	No.
Samuel Brewer,	35	Charles Whittlesey,	69
George Robins,	43	Lucius Doolittle,	23
Nathaniel More,	11	Jedediah Winslow,	41
Elkanah Fox,	2	Ezra Sanger,	59
School Lot,	52	Daniel Dreggs,	46
Phineas Nutting,	5	Chancey Whittlesey,	3
Robert Crawford,	33	David Field,	48
Andrew Powers,	18	John Loomis,	40
John Armes,	26		

The commencement of the revolutionary struggle on the 19th of April, 1775, checked the tide of immigration which had so auspiciously commenced, so that during the next five years, the population of the township was but little increased by the arrival of new families. It is not known that more than two families moved into the town in 1776. These were the Drury and Sweet families. John Barnes commenced to make his home here, and Darius Crippen married and located here this year.

The most of the Drury families in New England have probably descended from Hugh Drury, of Boston, who was made freeman in 1640, constable in 1654, and a member of the artillery company in 1655. He died in 1659, and was interred in Kings Chapel Cemetery. He had two sons, John and Thomas, one of whom was the father of Daniel who was born April 25, 1709. He married Sarah ———, who was born May 11, 1703. The former died June 9, 1786, the latter Nov. 30, 1775. Ebenezer, son of the above was born in Shrewsbury, Mass., Jan. 17, 1734, O. S., and in 1762 married Hannah Keys, who was born April 17, 1742. They first located in Shrewsbury, but moved to Temple and again back to Shrewsbury. In the spring of 1776, Mr. Drury came to Pittsford and bought of Benjamin Cooley one hundred acres of land which included, with other land, the farm now owned by the heirs of the late Austin Andrews. The deed of this purchase was dated April 10, 1776, and was in consideration of £100. He made his first clearing and built a small house in what is

now a pasture, nearly two hundred rods west of the site of the present house. There are some vestiges of this building still in existence. It is evident that Mr. Drury removed his family here in the fall of this year.

Jonathan Sweet, quite likely a son of Samuel, of Bennington, located here this year. He bought one right of land (of which Andrew Powers was the original proprietor) and pitched two hundred and twenty acres of it November 23, 1774. This pitch included the farm now owned by Allen Mills. After making a clearing he built a log house which stood just south of the west road, near its junction with the north-and-south road, or some distance east of the present residence of Mr. Mills. He married and located here in 1776. He brought with him nine sheep, the first ever brought into Whipple Hollow, but the wolves destroyed all except one the first year.

John Barnes, son of John, was born in New Fairfield, Conn., March 13, 1756. His mother's maiden name was Waters, and she was sister of Samuel Waters before mentioned. When quite young, in company with his grandfather whose name was also John, he came to Pittsford on a tour of observation. In 1775, his father entered the army and died soon after in the service of his country. In the spring of 1776, he came to Pittsford and bought, quite likely of James Hopkins, a small lot of land which now forms a part of the farm owned by A. N. Loveland. He commenced at once to clear the land and build a house, and the work upon the latter was carried forward so rapidly that a Proprietors' meeting was held in it on the third day of June that year. This house stood about twelve rods north of the house now occupied by Mr. Loveland. Young Barnes continued to reside here a large part of the time alone until the 21st day of September, 1785, when he married Saloma Harwood* who was born in Bennington, March 5, 1768.

* Daughter of Rev. Eleazer Harwood.

Darius Crippen, son of David, married Abigail, daughter of Roger Stevens, and located on the home farm with his parents. How long the latter lived after this period we have no means of knowing, but it would appear that Darius bought his brother David's interest in the homestead in 1783, and quite likely the latter soon after left the town. Darius resided here till 1794, when he sold his farm to Elias Williams of Rutland. The deed was dated January 4th and was in consideration of £120. Crippen then moved to Bastard, Lower Canada, where he was afterwards drowned. Mrs. Crippen, after the death of her husband, went to live with her son in the western part of New York where she died.

Two families named the May and Ewings families, located here in 1777.

John May was born in England about the year 1746, and came to America when he was a young man. He purchased of Stephen Mead one hundred acres of land in Pittsford, the deed being dated "Jan. 16, 1777, and in the 15th year of his Majesty's reign." This included most of the farm now owned by Lewis White. The following spring he built a house a little southwest of the residence of Roger Stevens, the cellar of which may still be seen, about one-fourth of a mile south of the present residence of Mr. White, and near a large boulder on the east side of the road leading south to Sutherland Falls. He married and resided in this house several years. We cannot learn the maiden name of his wife.

James Ewings was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1749. Alexander Ewings, his father, was a Scotchman by birth, and a graduate of the University of Edinburgh. He entered the British army soon after his graduation and received an adjutant's commission in one of the regiments which was stationed at Cork, Ireland. There he married a Miss Sullivan and remained at that post with his regiment some years, and there a number of his children were born, including James and

Alexander. Early in 1755, his regiment was ordered to America under the command of the noted General Braddock. Adjutant Ewings accompanied his regiment,* taking his family with him, and on arriving in America he left them upon the coast and proceeded with his regiment to Fort Cumberland. He shared in the hardships of the unfortunate expedition against Fort du Quesne. On the retreat after the disaster of the 9th of July, a trivial circumstance occurred which changed the whole course of his life. At a safe point where the army had halted to gather up its scattered fragments, and care for the wounded that had been brought along, the Adjutant was approached by certain ones in authority and asked to act as chaplain—performing the burial service over the dead bodies of some officers. He took off his sword and performed the service, but he declared that *he could never put it on again.* Soon afterwards he and his brother, a captain in the same regiment, procured their discharge from the army. The Captain settled in Philadelphia as a lawyer; the Adjutant in Massachusetts, where he became a Baptist clergyman. Rev. Alexander Ewings was the father of a large family—seven sons and one daughter—though the names of only three are now remembered by our informant—James and Alexander, Jr., already mentioned, and John, who settled in the northern part of the State of Vermont.

James was six years of age at the time he was embarked with his father's family on board a vessel bound for America. They landed in Boston, and after the father obtained his discharge from the army, they resided some years in Greenwich, Mass. James married Naomi, daughter of Benjamin Cooley of that town, in 1775. Their eldest son, Benjamin, was born in May, 1776. The following year Mr. Ewings came to Pittsford and bought of Darius Crippen fifty acres of land,† lying south of said

* Two regiments were sent out at this time under Braddock.
† This was a part of the first division of the right of John Oaks.

Crippen's home farm, and with some additions afterwards purchased, it included the farm now owned by Artemas C. Powers. He made the first clearing on that farm and built a house on the west side of the road exactly opposite the present house. He removed his family here in the fall of that year.

Joshua June, Nehemiah Hopkins, Timothy Barker and Abel Stevens located here in 1778.

The ancestors of Joshua June resided in Stamford, Conn., where, it is supposed, he was born about the year 1756. Soon after coming to this town he married Sarah, eldest daughter of William Cox, who gave him one hundred and ten acres of land from the north part of his home farm, the deed being dated March 23, 1779. Mr. June built a house about one-half a mile northeast of the residence of Mr. Cox, the location of which may still be seen in the field, about one hundred rods north of the stone house owned by Junia Sargent, and about three rods from, and on the west side of, the present highway leading to Brandon; a pile of stones now occupies the place of the cellar. The house was completed and occupied early in the summer of that year.

Nehemiah Hopkins was the second son of Ebenezer—before mentioned—and was, probably, born in Harwinton, Conn., where he spent his childhood. He married Tryphene Smith and settled in Stockbridge, Mass., where were born to them five sons, Ebenezer, Nehemiah, Ashbel, Martin and Matthew; and four daughters, Jemima, Tryphene, Rachel and Sylvia. He came to Pittsford in 1778, and purchased the tract of land upon which Mill Village is now located. He made a clearing and built a log house which stood about ten rods west of the present residence of John Stevens, and here he removed his family in the fall of that year.

Timothy Barker was one of the early settlers of Neshobe—now Brandon—and, for a few years, was quite a prominent man in that township. At a general convention of delegates

from the towns in the New Hampshire Grants, held at Dorset, Sept. 25th, 1776, "Capt. Timothy Barker" was one of the delegates from Neshobe. In 1778, he married the widow of Isaac Buck, and removed his residence from Neshobe to Pittsford, and occupied the house already mentioned as having been built by Mr. Buck. An adjourned Proprietors' meeting was "held at the house of Timothy Barker, on the west side of the Creek, October 12th, 1779."

This year Abel Stevens, son of Roger, married Eunice, daughter of Isaac Buck, and on the 21st of November bought of his father one hundred and forty-five acres of land, bounded on the north by land of Benjamin Cooley, on the east by land of Col. E. Doolittle, on the south by land of Eleazer Harwood, and on the west by the Creek. The consideration was £400. This included the farm recently owned by the late Deming Gorham. Mr. Stevens built the low part of the present house and resided there till 1796,* when he removed to Bastard, County of Leeds, Canada, where he died in 1816. We are informed that he was a man of earnest piety, and a preacher of the Methodist doctrine.

Richard S. Adams, from Connecticut, located here in 1779, making his first pitch April 9th, on the right of John Loomis in the third division of lots. This included what has since been known as the Beals place, now owned by John Eggleston. He made the first improvements on that farm, and the house built by him stood on the east side of the east-and-west road, and about half-way between where Mr. Eggleston's house now stands and the four-corners—so called—a short distance westward. Before coming to Pittsford, he had married Lucy Matson, half-sister of Dea. Caleb Hendee's wife. He resided here till 1798, when he sold his farm to Solomon Purdy, of Rutland, and soon after moved to Bastard, Canada, with all his children, whose names were Saxton, Daniel, Joshua and Lucy.

* Mr. Stevens sold his farm to Ichabod Cross March 4, 1793.

CHAPTER III.

Origin of the Land-title controversy; Rapacity of the Colonial Governors of New York; Charter of Socialborough; Attempts of the Grantees to enforce their claims; Resistance to the New York officials; Conventions of the people of the New Hampshire Grants.

The early settlers had scarcely become established in their new homes, ere they found themselves involved in a controversy which had, for some time, existed between New Hampshire and New York, respecting their division line. The history of this "Land-Title Controversy"—for such it truly was—belongs no more to Pittsford than to other towns in the State; but it will be needful to glance at some of its more prominent features, in order to understand some important events, which took place in the early settlement of this township.

It should be remembered that the Dutch first colonized New York under the name of New Netherland, and that between them and the English colonies of Connecticut, there was not the most friendly feeling. Jealousies and animosities were frequently springing up between them, and as their settlements extended, their boundaries became a source of serious contention. By an agreement, however, entered into on 19th Sept., 1650, by representatives of the two parties, their division-line was defined as "beginning at the west side of Greenwich Bay, being about four miles from Stamford, and running a northerly line twenty miles up into the country, and after as it should be agreed by the two governments of the Dutch and of New Haven, provided the said line come not within ten miles of Hudson's river. And it was agreed that these bounds and

limits should be observed and kept inviolate, both by the English and United Colonies, and all the nation without any encroachment or molestation, until a full and final determination be agreed upon in Europe, by the mutual consent of the States of England and Holland." This treaty-boundary was formally approved and ratified, under the seal of the States General of the United Netherlands, Feb. 22, 1656, as the line of division between New Netherland and New England.

But the English government, regarding the Dutch as intruders upon their territory, resolved upon the conquest of New Netherland. As a preliminary measure King Charles the Second, on the 12th of March, 1664, issued to his brother James, the Duke of York, a grant of all the land from the west side of Connecticut river to the east side of Delaware Bay, and the Duke was authorized to employ the necessary force to make his grant available.

Accordingly an expedition was fitted out which, being joined by troops from Connecticut, appeared before New Amsterdam, and made a formal demand for its surrender to the English crown. Terms favorable to the Dutch having been agreed upon, New Amsterdam, with all its dependencies, was surrendered to the English, Sept. 8, 1664.

The boundaries of this grant were probably never intended as definite limits, since this would interfere with former grants, "but rather as outer limits within which New Netherland, the object of the grant, was supposed to be included."* The natural inference from all the circumstances attending the issue is, that the description was designed to indicate New Netherland as the object of the grant, leaving its extent and limits, then imperfectly known to the Crown, to be afterwards ascertained and determined.

Accordingly, within less than two weeks after the conquest of New Netherland, the Assembly of Connecticut appointed

*Early history of Vermont.

five commissioners, to settle with the King's commissioners the boundary-line. These commissioners convened at New York, and after a full hearing, made their decision in regard to the conflict of boundaries in the two charters as follows, viz.: "that the creek or river called Mamaroneck which is reputed to be about thirteen miles to the east of Winchester, and in a line drawn from the east point or side where the fresh water falls into the salt, at high water mark, north-northwest to the line of the Massachusetts, be the western bounds of the said colony of Connecticut, &c." This decision of the commissioners was accepted for a time by both parties, but it was soon found that there was a great defect in the language by which the division-line had been defined in 1664, especially in the direction of its northern line, which, running north-northwest, would cross Hudson's river instead of being parallel to its general course.

The King's commissioners asserted that they never intended the line to come within less than twenty miles of that river, and by further negotiations it was surveyed and established* at a distance of twenty miles from the Hudson.

The adjustment of this boundary-controversy between New York and Connecticut, in terms applied only to the boundary between those two provinces; but there is abundant evidence to show that the line running parallel with the Hudson at the distance of twenty miles eastward was understood at the time to apply to the whole eastern boundary of the Duke's patent. Agreeably to this understanding Massachusetts proceeded to make grants of townships west of the Connecticut river, and this territory was rapidly filling up by immigration from the easterly part of the State. Very soon it was dotted with flourishing settlements. But in 1753, the government o New York, for the first time, notified the government of Massachusetts, that under the charter to the Duke of York, she

* This was established in 1731.

claimed the territory eastward to the Connecticut river. The disturbances growing out of these conflicting claims soon became so serious as to attract the attention of the Board of Trade who summoned before them the agents of the respective provinces, then in England, and having heard what they had to say upon the subject, on the 25th of May, 1757, made a representation of the case to the King.

In their report they say "we are of opinion that a line to be drawn northerly from a point on the south bounday line of Massachusetts Bay, twenty miles due east from Hudson's river, to another point twenty miles distant due east from the said river, on that line which divides the province of New Hampshire and the Massachusetts Bay, would be a just and equitable line of division between your Majesty's provinces of New York and Massachusetts Bay. They therefore recommend the establishment of such boundary line by his Majesty's order in council." The line thus recommended not being satisfactory to the government of either province, no further attempt was made at that time to settle the pending controversy.

But the disturbances continuing, the Earl of Shelburne by command of the King addressed letters to the governors of the respective colonies recommending that effectual measures be taken to settle every difference relating to their boundaries by commissioners appointed from each for that purpose. Accordingly commissioners were appointed who met at New Haven, October 1, 1767, but after a session of several days, separated without coming to an agreement. In 1773, other commissioners appointed and duly authorized by the respective provinces, met at Hartford and executed in the presence and with the approval of the governors of the two provinces an agreement by indenture in which it was declared that, "A line beginning at a place fixed upon by the two governments of New York and Connecticut, in or about A. D. 1731, for the northwest corner of a tract of land commonly called the Oblong or equivalent land,

and running from the said corner north twenty-one degrees ten minutes and thirty seconds east, as the magnetic needle now points, to the north line of Massachusetts Bay, shall at all times hereafter be the line of jurisdiction between the said province of Massachusetts Bay and the said province of New York, in all and every part and place where the said province of New York on its eastern boundary, shall adjoin on the said province of the said Massachusetts Bay." This line though described in different language was substantially the same as that recommended by the Board of Trade in 1757.

Soon after the establishment of the line between Massachusetts and New Hampshire in 1740, Benning Wentworth of Portsmouth was appointed Governor of the latter province; and his commission in defining the limits of his jurisdiction states that it was to extend westward till it "meets with our other governments." After the establishment of the boundary between New York and Connecticut in 1731, it was generally understood that the eastern boundary of New York was a line beginning at the northwest corner of Connecticut and running at a distance of twenty miles from the Hudson to Lake Champlain. And that such was the understanding of the British government, is evident from the fact that the maps of the British American provinces which were used for reference by the government, contain such a distinctly marked line. The evidence upon this subject was so convincing that Gov. Wentworth did not hesitate to grant townships on the west side of Connecticut river though careful to avoid encroaching upon the territory of New York. But as this line had not been definitely established, on the 17th of November, 1749, the Governor wrote Gov. Clinton that he had it in command from his majesty to make grants of unimproved lands within his government to such persons as would obligate themselves to improve the same; that applications were coming in for the laying out of some townships in the western part of it; and that wishing to avoid,

as far as he could, interfering with the government of His Excellency, he enclosed a copy of his commission from the King, and desired to be informed how far north of Albany and how many miles east of Hudson's river, to the northward of Massachusetts line, his (Gov. Clinton's) government, by his majesty's commission, extended.

This letter having been laid before the New York council, they advised Gov. Clinton to acquaint Gov. Wentworth "that this province is bounded easterly by Connecticut river; the letters patent from King Charles the Second to the Duke of York, expressly granting all the lands from the west side of Connecticut river, to the east side of Delaware Bay." This advice being communicated to Gov. Wentworth an earnest correspondence ensued between the two governors, the one claiming to the Connecticut river, and the other to a line twenty miles from the Hudson, but reaching no satisfactory result they mutually agreed to refer the matter to the decision of the King.

The subject having been brought before the Board of Trade, the New York claim was urged with so much skill and vehemence, that in July, 1764, an order was obtained of the King in council, declaring "the west bank of the river Connecticut, from where it enters the province of Massachusetts Bay, as far north as the 45th degree of north latitude, to be the boundary-line between the two provinces of New Hampshire and New York. The territory thus annexed to New York comprised the whole of the State of Vermont, and having up to this time been considered a part of New Hampshire, a large proportion of it had been granted in townships of six miles square by Gov. Wentworth and in a few of these were quite flourishing settlements. This change of jurisdiction had been made without consulting the inhabitants, who were to be most affected thereby, and even without their knowledge. Had the change been confined to jurisdiction only they would have submitted

without any serious opposition, though the most of them would have preferred to remain under the laws and institutions of New Hampshire. But when the New York government went farther, and, disregarding the claims of the settlers, proceeded to grant their property to other parties, it aroused the most serious indignation.

The order of the King annexing the New Hampshire grants to New York, though dated July 20, 1764, was not made known to the settlers till the following year, 1765. On the 10th of April of that year, Lieut.-Gov. Colden laid it before the New York council, and in pursuance of their advice, issued a proclamation giving notice of the same—"to the end that all his Majesty's subjects within the provice might conform thereto and govern themselves accordingly." No sooner was this proclamation made known to the Proprietors of Pittsford than they adopted such measures as they supposed would insure to them a confirmation of their charter, and the following address and petition were presented to Lieut.-Gov. Colden:

Dated at Shrewsbury in the Province of Massachusetts Bay, June 24th, A. D. 1765.

To the Hon'ble Cadwallader Colden, Esqr., Lieut. Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesties Province of New York, &c., and the Hon'ble his Majesties Counsel.

The petition of a number of persons who, as they thought, obtained his Majesties Grant of a Township or tract of land by the mediation of his Excellency Benning Wentworth, Esqr. Governour and Commander in Chief of his Majesties Province of New Hampshire, the Honourable his Majesties Council of said Province, situate West of Connecticut River, on Otter Creek. Beginning at the Northwest corner of the Township of Rutland so granted, from thence extending North four degrees West six miles, from thence East five degrees south six miles, from thence South twenty degrees East to Rutland

North East corner, from thence West five degrees North by Rutland to the bounds first mentioned, by the name of Pittsford, and that your Petitioners have surveyed said Township, and have made some improvements thereon with raised expectations of making good settlements for ourselves and Familys, but on reading your Honours former Proclamation in the year A. D. 1764, laying claim to the land West of Connecticut River, great scruples arose in our minds with regard to the validity of our aforesaid grant, whereby the prosecution of our settlements hath been retarded in a great measure, and by yours Honours late Proclamation we are informed, that his Majestie and Council have actually established Conecticut River as the boundary line between the Governments of New York and New Hampshire, by which we are ascertained of our Grants being in the Government and jurisdiction of New York, & being desireous of obtaining a confirmation of our Grants and of becoming inhabitants in said Government of New York, and being informed by Gents. who have been with your Honour for instructions, with regard to such Grants there can be no grant given as yet, and that our conduct which will be most agreeable to recommend us to the obtaining such grants will be to pursue our settlements with the utmost vigour; we pray that your Honour will receive this our humble adress, and while we are pursuing our settlements, bear in mind our sinsear endeavours to become a respectable part of your Honours government, and in proper time will give us oppertunity of not only knowing our duty in complying with the Constitution of the government of New York, but of attending to those measures as shall be requisite in procuring a confirmation of our Land; and until which may be accomplished we ground our hopes on your Honour and Honours Wise administration of his majesties Government, and the humane disposition which we doubt not but your honours are Possest of towards your fellow men. We would further inform your

honours, that the greatest part of us have obtained the knowledge of those lands by our services in the late war at the reduction of his Majesties enemies, and as we have been at considerable expence already on act. of our grant, and most of us are unable to loose such cost without destresing ourselves and familys, we are the rather encouraged to hope and as in Duty Bound shall ever pray.

JOSHUA JOHNSON,
PETER JOHNSON,
SAMUEL BREWER,
} Proper Committee.

This petition was unheeded, though the Proprietors had been encouraged by Gov. Wentworth to believe, that if the King should see fit to change the boundary, the title to their lands legally obtained from the government of New Hampshire would be respected. But as the value of these lands became more generally known, they were eagerly sought, not by those who wished to cultivate and improve them, but by New York speculators. And Gov. Colden finding this a favorable opportunity for enhancing his private fortune by the fees, carried on a lucrative business in the granting of townships, till his career was suddenly arrested by the notorious Stamp Act of the British Parliament, which required all instruments of contract, such as bonds, notes, deeds, &c., to be executed upon stamped paper, for which a duty was to be paid to the Crown; and any contract not thus executed was to be null and void. This act produced great agitation throughout the country, and so excited the populace that, in some instances, they assaulted the stamp officers and compelled them to give up the stamps. Some of these odious stamps were destroyed, and others were either re-shipped to England or carefully guarded, so that none found their way into the places of business. As all land patents were to be void unless stamped, and as the stamps could not be obtained, their further issue was necessarily suspended.

Up to this time the patents of Vermont lands issued by Colden covered over one hundred and seventy-four thousand acres, nearly all of which had been previously granted by New Hampshire.

On the 12th of November, Sir Henry Moore arrived from England and superseded Colden in the government of New York. At once there came pouring in upon him from the Proprietors of the New Hampshire grants, complaints against the acts of his predecessor in granting their lands to other parties; and he was petitioned to confirm to them their titles. While he pretended to listen to these petitions with some degree of respect, he gave no assurance of protection against the land patents issued by Colden, nor any security against future grants. But the excitement ran so high that he felt compelled to make some show of conciliation; and he therefore had an order passed by his council and published, allowing three months from the 6th day of June 1766, for all persons holding or claiming lands under grants from the government of New Hampshire, to appear by themselves or their attorneys and produce the same, togther with all deeds, conveyances or other instruments, by which they derive any title or claim to the said lands, before his Excellency in council, and that the claims of such person or persons who should not appear and support the same as aforesaid, within the space of three months, be rejected.*

While this procedure made some pretension of favor towards the New Hampshire charters, the fees demanded by the New York officials for a confirmation of the same, virtually amounted to a prohibition. The fees to the Governor of New Hampshire for the granting of a township, were about one hundred dollars, while under the government of New York, two thousand, or two thousand six hundred† were demanded for a confirmation of one of those charters. This unreasonable

* Doc. His. of N. Y., Vol. IV., page 587.
† Williams' History of Vt., Vol. II., page 19.

demand could hardly be complied with, inasmuch as most of the early settlers were men of slender means who had expended what they had, in acquiring the New Hampshire title to their lands and in making improvements upon them.

Failing to obtain relief from the government of New York, the Proprietors of the New Hampshire grants resolved to apply for the redress of their grievances to the good sense of the King. Accordingly a petition was prepared and signed by over one thousand settlers and grantees, and Samuel Robinson, Esq., of Bennington, was appointed their agent to lay it before His Majesty. Mr. Robinson landed in England on the 30th of Jauuary, 1767. Deeming it advisable to set forth the grievances of the claimants in greater detail than was stated in the petition of which he was the bearer, he drew up a new petition and subscribed it, in behalf of himself and more than one thousand other grantees, and this was delivered to Lord Shelburne, principal Secretary of State for the colonies, the 20th of March, to be laid before His Majesty in council.*

The action of the King in council is stated in a letter from Lord Shelburne, to Gov. Moore, dated April 11, 1767, in which he says: "I am to signify to you His Majesty's command that you make no new grants of these lands, and that you do not molest any person in the quiet possession of his grant who can produce good and valid deeds for such grant under the seal of the province of New Hampshire until you receive further orders respecting them. You are directed to take care that the inhabitants, lying westward of the line represented by the Board of Trade, as the boundary of the two provinces, be not molested on account of territorial differences or disputed jurisdiction, for whatever province the settlers may be found to belong to, it should make no difference in their property, provided that their titles to their lands should be found good in other respects, or that they have long been in the unin-

* Early History of Vermont, page 88.

terrupted possession of them. The power of granting lands was vested in the governors of the colony, originally, for the purpose of accommodating, not distressing settlers, especially the poor and industrious.

The unreasonableness of obliging a very large tract of country to pay a *second time* the immence sum of £33,000 in fees, according to the allegations of this petition, for no other reason than its being found necessary to settle the line of boundary between the colonies, is so unjustifiable that His Majesty is not only determined to have the strictest inquiry made into the circumstances of the charge, but expects the clearest and fullest answer to every part of it.*

To this letter Gov. Moore made an elaborate reply, full of quibbles and evasions, which produced no change, however, in His Majesty's determination, as expressed in Lord Shelburne's letter; and on the 24th of July following an order of the King in council was made, commanding the Governor of New York upon pain of His Majesty's highest displeasure, to make no grant whatever of any part of the controverted lands, until His Majesty's further pleasure should be known concerning the same.† This order was afterwards strictly observed by Gov. Moore; but his death, which occurred Sept. 11, 1769, brought Mr. Colden again to the head of the New York government, who, disregarding the King's order in council, resumed the work of issuing patents of the controverted lands, and proceeded therein as fast as parties could be found who were willing to advance the patent fees. At the close of his administration, Oct. 18th, 1770, (it had continued more than a year,) his patents covered more than six hundred thousand acres of government lands, and he had realized from the same about $25,000 in money besides reserving to himself in the name of others, more than twenty thousand acres.

* Doc. Hist. of N. Y., Vol. IV., page 589.
† Doc. Hist. N. Y., Vol. IV., p. 609.

Colden was succeeded in the government by John Murray, titled Earl Dunmore, a rapacious Scottish peer who, on his arrival in this country, was immediately involved in a quarrel with Colden in respect to the fees of certain land patents which the latter had rushed through his office, for the purpose of pocketing the fees. Colden being the winner of the game, Dunmore was left to amplify his own fortune in the lucrative manner of his predecessor. And as proof of his industry it may be stated that in the short space of eight months he had granted to speculators four hundred and fifty thousand acres of Vermont lands and received the fees for the same, and also had granted to himself in the name of others fifty-one thousand acres more.

Among the patents issued by Colden was that of Socialborough, covering the townships of Pittsford and Rutland, which had been granted ten years before by Gov. Wentworth. The following is a copy of the return of the survey of this patent:

Pursuant to an order in Council from his Excellency, the Right Honorable John Earl of Dunmore, Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over the province of New York, and the Territories Depending thereon in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, bearing Date the thirteenth Day of this present month of March,

I have laid out for John Harris Cruger and his assoeiates, All that certain Tract of land surveyed in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven by my Deputy William Cockburn, situate lying and being on both sides of Otter Creek, in the County of Albany within the province of New York, which said tract Begins on the East side of the said Otter Creek in a line of trees marked the same year by my Deputy, Archibald Campbell, for the North bounds of a Township Erected by the Government of New Hampshire, under the

Name of Clarendon, and runs from the said place of beginning along the said line of marked trees, South eighty-six degrees East, two hundred and nine chains; Then North thirteen degrees West, one thousand and fifty-two chains; Then West five hundred chains; Then South thirteen degrees East one thousand and nineteen chains; and then South eighty six degrees East, two hundred and ninety-nine chains to the place where this Tract began, Containing Forty eight Thousand acres of land and the usual allowance for highways.

Given under my hand this Twenty second day of March one Thousand seven hundred and seventy-one.

ALEX COLDEN, Surveyor Genll.

Dunmore having been appointed to the governorship of Virginia, was succeeded in the government of New York by Sir William Tryon, who arrived from North Carolina in July, 1771. He was a proud aristocrat and proved to be as unscrupulous as either of his predecessors, but continued to administer the government until April, 1774, when in obedience to the mandates of the ministry, he departed for England, leaving the government in the temporary charge of Lieut.-Gov. Colden. During this period of his administration, Tryon had issued patents for over two hundred thousand acres of land within the disputed territory, a large portion of which had been previously granted by New Hampshire. He had also provided for himself a township of thirty-two thousand acres by the name of Norbury, situated in the present county of Washington.

During Tryon's absence, from the 7th of April, 1774, to the first of July, 1775, Colden prosecuted the work of issuing land patents so vigorously, that not less than some four hundred thousand acres of Vermont lands were granted during this short period, the fees for which were not less than ten thousand dollars. Up to this time, the amount of these lands patented by New York exceeded two millions of acres, the most of

which had been granted in direct violation of the King's order of July, 1767.*

We thus have some general idea of the grasping selfishness of the New York governors, whose only object seems to have been to enrich themselves, at the expense of the people whom they were appointed to govern. The only wonder is that such men should have been tolerated so long by an intelligent and spirited people.

On the arrival of Tryon from England, the 25th of June, he found the country involved in civil war; and though he tarried for a limited time, the prejudices of the people against him and the government he represented were so strong that he found it necessary to take refuge on board a British man-of-war in the harbor of New York, and soon after he departed from the country.

We have thus sketched a general outline of the origin and character of the respective claims of the governments of New York and New Hampshire to the territory now constituting the State of Vermont.

We are next to notice briefly the controversy between the the settlers and the New York claimants, in respect to the soil claimed under conflicting grants; and, as we proceed, we shall see what the Proprietors and early settlers of Pittsford had to do with this unfortunate contest.

About the year 1770, some New York patentees attempted to get possession of lands occupied by claimants under the New Hampshire charters, and served upon them writs of ejectment, returnable to the court at Albany. These actions were to be tried in June, and although the settlers had but little confidence in the New York courts, they resolved to appear and defend their rights. The first case for trial was that of John Small against Isaac Carpenter, relating to land in Shaftsbury. The council for the plaintiff produced the patent of his client

* Early Hist. of Vt, page 109.

obtained from the Governor of New York, as the evidence of his claim. The counsel for the defendant offered in evidence the New Hampshire charter dated August 20, 1761, four years before the plaintiff's patent, together with authentic copies of Governor Wentworth's commission, and the King's instruction, authorizing him to grant lands.* But the court decided that New York had always extended eastward to the Connecticut river, and that consequently the New Hampshire charter was null and void, and refused to allow it to be read to the jury. As the result of this ruling, judgment was obtained for the plaintiff; and this being a test case foreshadowed the verdict in all the other cases. The result of this trial was not unexpected, as it was well known that the Lieut.-Governor, the prosecuting attorneys, and the presiding judge were interested parties in these suits, all claiming lands in the disputed territory by virtue of the New York title.

But the New York patentees found it one thing to obtain the decision of the Albany court in their favor, and quite another thing to enforce that decision. The Sheriffs in attempting to execute the writs in the ejectment suits, met with determined opposition. The settlers felt that they had justice and equity on their side, and more than all that the validity of their title had been repeatedly recognized by the King; and they deliberately concluded to defend their possessions at all hazards.

The plaintiffs in the Albany suits sent the sheriff to dispossess the occupants of certain lands which had been adjudged to them by the court; but this officer found the settlers assembled in arms, and they "threatened," as he said, "to blow his brains out if he proceeded."

It became evident that these lands could not be made available to the plaintiffs, without a strong force to assist the sheriff in the execution of his writs. It was therefore resolved to call

* Early Hist. of Vt., p. 118.

to his aid the military power of the country. A general summons to the citizens of Albany was issued to meet at the time and place appointed, and on the 18th of July, 1771, the sheriff set out on his mission at the head of about three hundred men of all grades and professions. This corps was somewhat augmented by accessions on the way. But the settlers had received timely notice of the approach of the sheriff and his *posse*, and had made the necessary preparation for effectual resistance. As the New York party drew near, they discovered the formidable opposition with which they had to contend, and being unwilling to risk their lives in so perilous an undertaking, they withdrew and left the settlers in undisputed possession of the field.

Hitherto no effort had been made to dispossess the Proprietors and settlers of Pittsford of the lands upon which they were then engaged in making extensive improvements. And notwithstanding the unfavorable reception which had been given to a former petition, they drew up the following which was conveyed to Albany by a special messenger :*

To his Excellency the Right Honorable John Earl of Dunmore, Captain General and Governor in Chief of The Province of New York, &era &era &era

In Councill.

The Petition of the subscribers Inhabitants on a Tract of land commonly called Pittsford, on Otter Creek, about Twenty Six miles South Easterly from Crown point,

Humbly Sheweth,

That there is a certain Tract of vacant land now within this province, formerly Deemed and reputed to be within the province of New Hampshire, lying to the Northward of the Great Falls on Otter creek, commonly called Rutland falls, and bounded as followeth; Beginning at a Maple

*Supposed to have been Benjamin Cooley.

Tree Marked *P. P.* on the North line of Rutland, which line divides pitsford from Rutland, as was granted by the Government of New Hampshire. Thence runs West five degrees North, foure miles and ten Rods to a Beach Tree, from thence runs North twelve degrees West, six miles to a Beach Tree, from thence runs East five degrees South foure miles and ten Rods to a Beach Tree, from thence runs South twelve degrees East six miles to the place where it began, containing Fifteen Thousand acres, Which Tract of land was granted by the Governor and Counsell of the Province of New Hampshire, in consequence of which we your Excellencys petitioners have actually settled and made considerable improvements thereon; and are willing and desirous to compleet the same. Therefore most humbly pray your Exceelenty will be favourably plesed to grant us the same under the usual restrictions &c, and your Excelencys Petitioners shall ever pray.

Benjamin Cooley,	Daniel Johnes,
Isaac Roode,	William Marshall,
James Meade,	Samull Cripper,
Samuel Waters,	Isaac Buck,
Felix Powel,	Jeams Hopkins,
Peleg Sunderling,	Gideon Warrin,
Asa Johnson,	Moses Umstead,

Bless Willoughby.

This petition was presented January 12, 1771, and upon the back of it we find the following endorsements:

"1771, January 17. Read in Council, referred to a committee.

1771, February 28. To be postponed until final orders are received touching these lands."

If any "final orders" were received previously to the 3d of April following, they are not discoverable; but on that day Gov. Dunmore issued the patent of Socialborough, the survey

of which had previously been ordered, as will appear from the return of the Surveyor-General which has already been given. This grant, made in violation of the King's prohibitory order, covered forty-eight thousand acres, and was made to forty-eight grantees, each of whom was to have one thousand acres; but a few days after the patent was issued, the majority of them conveyed their shares to a few speculators of New York city for whose benefit the grant had really been made, and who were the prime movers in all the suits instituted to eject the New Hampshire claimants.* James Duane, a famous New York attorney, claimed fifteen thousand acres of this land, Goldsbrow Banyar and William Walton each four thousand, and John Kelley claimed six thousand.

The New Hampshire settlers did not seriously object to being transferred to the jurisdiction of New York, and so long as the officials of that province confined themselves to their legitimate duties they were duly respected; but when they went beyond this and attempted to take private property, for no other reason than that the title to it had been obtained from the government of New Hampshire, they encountered such treatment as is indicated in the following:

"LETTER FROM WILLIAM COCKBURN TO JAMES DUANE.

ALBANY, 10th Sept., 1771.

SIR—Your favor of the 16th August and the £6—2—9 of Mr. Robert Yates I received on my return here after being the second time stopped in Socialborough, by James Mead and Asa Johnson in behalf of the settlers in Rutland and Pittsford. I have run out lots from the south bounds to within about two miles of the Great Falls. I found it in vain to persist any longer, as they were resolved at all events to stop us; there have been many threats pronounced against me. Gideon Cooley, who lives by the Great Falls, headed the party who was to

* Early Hist. Vt., p. 168.

shoot me. * * * * * * a fellow of no residence and one * * * * * of Tinmouth were the principal, and your acquaintance Nathaniel Allen, was in the woods with another party, blacked and dressed like Indians as I was informed. Several of my men can prove Townsend and Train threatening my life, that I should never return home, &c., though they denied every thing to me. The inhabitants denied that they *knowed* any thing about these men, though the people of Dunham assured me that those men pretended to murder us if we did not go from thence, and advised me by all means to desist from running through, some said they were sorry for it as it might hurt them all settling with the Proprietors easily. After being stopped I found I would not be allowed to go to the northward, as they suspected I would begin again, and therefore intended to convey us to Danby, and so on to the southward, and by all accounts, we should not have been very kindly treated. I was advised by no means to go that road—my provision I was obliged to bring out by Major Slones. On my assuring them I would survey no more in those parts, we were permitted to proceed along the Crown Point road with the hearty prayers of the women as we passed never to return. We came off all safe, with the loss of one horse and two more in bad condition. Spencer's return I made out at Albany Court and sent to New York I then informed you of the manner and returned. You know well Mr. Colden will not allow me to make return before they are lodged with him. I have not been able to fix Kier's location and Danby people have been continually on the watch all way —some I am told at and near their corner since I have been here, several have visited us asking questions and no doubt to be able to know us should we venture within their territories, and at the same time warning us of the dangers should we be found there. Marsh's survey is likewise undone as I did not care to venture myself that way. I shall be able to inform

you more particularly at meeting and am sir, your most ob't serv't,

WILLIAM COCKBURN."

The New York patentees—as we have noticed already—called for the surrender of the New Hampshire charters of Pittsford and Rutland, and required all who held lands under those charters to take new titles from *them*, for which large fees were demanded, but the demand not being complied with, they proceeded to dispose of these lands to other parties, who, in attempting to locate them, met with no very encouraging success, as will appear from the following:

"LETTER FROM BENJAMIN SPENCER TO JAMES DUANE.

DURHAM, April, 1772.

SIR:—The people of Socialborough decline buying of their lands, saving four or five, and say they will defend them by force. The people that settled under Lydius title, and those that have come in this spring have agreed for their lands. The New Hampshire people strictly forbid any farther survey being made of Socialborough, or any settlements being made only under the New Hampshire title; which riotous spirit has prevented many inhabitants' settling this spring. You may ask why I do not proceed against them in a due course of law, but you need not wonder when I tell you that it has got to that the people go armed and guards set in the roads to examine people what their business is, and where they are going and if they do not give a particular account, they are beaten in a most shamefull manner, and it has got to that they say they will not be brought to justice by this province, and bid defiance to any authority in the province. We are threatened at distance of being turned off our lands or our crops destroyed I have this opportunity of writing, by way of Major Skeene, and have not opportunity of informing you of the number of lots and men's

names that you may draw the deeds, but will send them the first opportunity, as it will take some time to view the lots and give a particular account. I hope the survey of our patent may not be stopped on account of this tumult, as we shall labor under a great disadvantage if our lands are not divided this spring. I look upon it to be dangerous for Mr. Cockburn to come into the country until these people can be subdued, he may come here by way of Major Skeene but he cannot do any work only what he doth for us, if he attempts any further, I am afraid of the consequences, but if he does not care to come, I desire that some person may be employed hereabout that we may know where our land is, which I should be glad you would inform me of, as soon as posssble. One Ethan Allen hath brought from Connecticut twelve or fifteen of the most blackguard fellows he can get, double armed in order to protect him, and if some method is not taken to subdue the towns of Bennington, Shaftsbury, Arlington, Manchester and those people in Socialborough, and others scattered about the woods, there had as good be an end of government.

I am with all due regard,

Your humble servant,

BENJAMIN SPENCER."*

The estimation in which the New York officials were held by the New Hampshire settlers, may be seen in the following:

DEPOSITION OF CHARLES BUTTON.

County of Cumberland, ss. — Charles Button of a place called Durham on the bank of Otter Creek on the west side of the Green Mountains, in the county of Charlotte and province of New York, of full age duly sworn on the holy Evangelists of Almighty God deposeth and saith, that the deponent with others to the number of thirty-five families, seated themselves upon the said tract, and hold a title derived from the province of

*Benjamin Spencer was one of the earliest settlers of Clarendon, purchased his land under a title derived from New York, was a Tory in the Revolution, and in 1777, sought protection under Burgoyne at Ticonderoga and died there soon after his arrival.

New York, that the deponent has lived with his family upon the same track since the 8th day of February, 1768, has cleared and improved a large farm, built a good dwelling house with other outhouses, and was lately offered a thousand pounds current money of New York for his improvements. That about eleven o'clock night on Saturday the 20th instant, as the deponent is informed and verily believes, Remember Baker, Ethan Allen, Robert Cochrane and a number of other persons, armed with guns, cutlasses, &c., came to the house of Benjamin Spencer Esq. of said Durham who holds his farm under a title derived from the government of New York, and break open the said house, and took the said Spencer and carried him about two miles to the house of Thomas Green of Kelso, and there kept him in custody until Monday morning. The heads of the said rioters then asked the said Spencer whether he would chose to be tried at the house of Joseph Smith in said Durham, or at his the said Spencer's own door. To which Spencer replied that he was guilty of no crime, but if he must be tried he would choose to have his trial at his own door; the rioters thereupon carried the said Spencer to his own door and proceeded to his trial before Seth Warner of Bennington; the said Remember Baker, Ethan Allen and Robert Cochrane who sat as Judges. That said rioters charged the said Spencer with being a great friend to the government of New York and had acted as a magistrate of the county of Charlotte; of which respective charges his said Judges found him guilty, and passed sentence that he the said Spencer's house should be burned to the ground, and that he should declare that he would not for the future act as a justice of the peace for the said County of Charlotte. Spencer thereupon urged that his wife and children would be ruined, and his store of dry goods and all his property wholly destroyed if his house was burned. Warner then declared that Spencer's house should not be wholly destroyed, that only the roof should be taken off and put on again, provided Spencer would declare that it was put on under the New Hampshire title and pur-

chase, a right under the charter from the last mentioned government. These several conditions Spencer was obliged to comply with, upon which the rioters dismissed him. That a party of the said rioters came to deponent's house on the night of Saturday the 20th instant as the deponent is informed and broke open the doors and sacked the house for the deponent which they did not find, as he was gone to Crown Point to take Stephen Weakly upon writs issued against him, at the suit of Samuel Green and one Sprague. That upon the deponent's return home with the said Weakly in custody, another party of the said rioters took the deponent obliged him to discharge the said Weakly, and one Smith and others of the said rioters the next day declared they would pull down Green's house, and give him the Beach-seal (meaning they would flog him unless he consented thereto) which he accordingly did. They then obliged this deponent to give the said Weakly six shillings current money of New York, for taking him the said Weakly into custody, and declaring for the debts due from him, the said Weakly to the said Green and Sprague as aforesaid, and afterwards made this deponent promise, that he would never serve as an officer of justice or constable to execute any precept under the province of New York, and then gave him a certificate in the words and figures following to wit:

"Pittsford, Nov. 24th, 1773.

These are to satisfy all the Green Mountain Boys that Charles Button has had his trial at Stephen Mead's, and this is his discharge from us.

Peleg Sunderling,
Benjamin Cooley."

Which certificate they declared would be a sufficient permit or pass among the New Hampshire claimants or Green Mountain Boys and further the deponent saith not.

Charles Button."

Sworn before me this 30th day of Nov., 1773.

Nath'l Stone."

One Jacob Marsh, a resident of Socialborough, who held the commission of Justice of the Peace under the government of New York, and had rendered himself particularly obnoxious to the New Hampshire settlers on account of his agency in some ejectment suits, on returning from Albany to his residence was arrested at Arlington by order of Seth Warner and Remember Baker, and brought before a tribunal, consisting of Samuel Tubbs, Nathaniel Spencer and Philip Perry. The prisoner was charged with having purchased lands under a title derived from the government of New York, and discouraging settlers from settling in the province under titles derived from New Hampshire, and further of having accepted a commission of Justice of the Peace in the county of Charlotte, and having qualified and acted as a justice of the peace in pursuance thereof.

The case having been heard, the court returned a verdict to the following effect: "That the prisoner was not to encourage any settlements by persons settling under titles derived from the government of New York, but to discourage such settlements, not to discourage any persons settling under titles derived from grants made by the government of New Hampshire, and not to act as a justice of the peace, by virtue of a commission under the government of New York, upon pain of having his house burned and reduced to ashes, and his person punished at their pleasure."

The prisoner was then discharged and furnished with the following certificate:

Arlington, Nov. 25, 1773.

This may certify that Jacob Marsh hath been examined and had on fair trial, so that our mob shall not meddle further with him as long as he behaves.

Samuel Tubbs,
Nathaniel Spencer,
Philip Perry.*

Teste,
Seth Warner.

* Doc. Hist. N. Y., Vol. IV., p. 863.

This same Jacob Marsh in a deposition dated December, 1773, stated that "when he arrived at his own house he found that the same mob or company had been to his house in his absence and taken off the roof of the house and that he the deponent was informed and verily believes that only the interposition of some of his friends prevented them from burning the roof of the house after it was taken off; that they destroyed several bushels of corn, split a number of boards and did him some other damages. That he the deponent has been informed that John Smith and Peleg Sunderland (both of Socialborough) were the captains or leaders of the mob who had been at his house, and Benjamin Cooley and one Sylvanus Brown their lieutenants or next in command and mischief and that the company there with them amounted to forty or fifty armed men. And the deponent further saith that he verily believes that if he should act in his office as justice of the peace in the county of Charlotte his effects and property would be destroyed and that his life would be in danger."*

It would appear that the Green Mountain Boys in their dealings with the Yorkers—as they were called—were governed by a code of laws enacted by their own conventions, were careful to have all these faithfully executed, and were ready to mete out to any offending Yorker such punishment as they considered due to the quality of his crime. One of these penalties occasionally, though not often, inflicted was the application of the *beach seal*,† so termed in allusion to the great seal of New Hampshire, affixed to the grants made by the governor of that province, of which the beach rod well laid on the naked backs of the Yorkers and their adherents, was humorously considered a confirmation.‡

There is one well authenticated instance of the infliction of

* Doc. Hist. of N. Y., Vol. IV., p. 804.

† Allen defines this to be "the chastisement of the New York claimants with the twigs of the wilderness, the growth of the land they coveted."

‡ Slade, State Papers, p. 36.

this mode of punishment within the limits of Pittsford. It appears that a New York surveyor with several assistants was sent into the north part of Socialborough to run out and locate some land in that section of the township. Intelligence of their appearance and object rapidly spread and in a few hours Col. Cooley at the head of a party of the Green Mountain Boys was in rapid pursuit. They were overtaken and arrested in the swamp a little north of the present residence of Ira Hitchcock, on land then owned by Stephen Jenner, and taken before three men who acted as judges and after going through the forms of a trial the verdict was to the effect "that the head surveyor should have the application of the beach seal and that his assistants should be discharged on condition that they pledge themselves to offend no more." The surveyor was accordingly tied to a tree, and the beach withe applied to his naked back, or—as the Colonel was accustomed to phrase it—was given a "sound drubbing." The culprit was then warned that if he repeated the offence the punishment would be death.*

The last instance of the infliction of this punishment—so far as we can learn—was on the person of Benjamin Hough a noted New York partisan who resided in the south part of Socialborough. Hough accepted a commission of justice under the New York government, and took a very active part in instituting suits of ejectment against the New Hampshire claimants. He was formally served with a copy of the resolution of the Manchester convention by which it was declared that "whoever should in the then unsettled state of affairs presume to take a commission of justice of the peace from the New York government should be deemed an enemy to their county and the common cause." To this he paid no attention but continued his obnoxious career till he was siezed by a body of his neigh-

* We have searched all the records of that period, to which we have had access, to find some account of this transaction, but without success. It is here published, on the authority of those who have frequently heard Col. Cooley give an account of it, and no one acquainted with him would doubt his veracity.

bors among whom were Ebenezer Lyman, Benjamin Cooley and Stephen Mead, and conveyed to Sunderland and there tried for his offences by a court consisting of Ethan Allen, Seth Warner, Robert Cochran, Peleg Sunderland, James Mead, Gideon Warren and Stephen Sawyer. He was found guilty and sentenced "to be tied to a tree, and receive two hundred lashes on the naked back, and as soon as he should be able, should depart from the New Hampshire grants, and not return again, till his majesty's pleasure should be known in the premises, on pain of receiving five hundred lashes."

This sentence was immediately put into execution and then, as a protection against further punishment, he was furnished with the following certificate:

"SUNDERLAND, January 30, 1775. This may certify to the inhabitants of the New Hampshire grants that Benjamin Hough hath this day received the full punishment for his crimes committed heretofore against this country and our inhabitants are ordered to give him the said Hough free and unmolested passport towards the city of New York, or to the westward of our grants, he behaving as becometh.

Given under our hands the day and date aforesaid.

ETHAN ALLEN,
SETH WARNER."

Hough departed the next day for New York, where he made an affidavit before Chief-Justice Horsmanden, giving a minute account of the cruel and abusive manner in which he had been treated; and he petitioned the council for protection against the rioters.*

While this affair was under consideration intelligence was received of an alarming insurrection against the government of New York, on the east side of the Green Mountains in the county of Cumberland, which resulted in the breaking up of

* See Doc. Hist. N. Y., Vol. IV., p. 897.

the session of the county court and the arrest and imprisonment of the sheriff and judges.

The British ministry had for some time been maturing a plan for obtaining a revenue from the American colonies. In pursuance of that plan numerous acts of parliament were passed, so oppressive in their nature as to alienate the affections of the colonists from the government of Great Britain. In September, 1774, a congress of delegates from twelve of the colonies assembled at Philadelphia, and among other acts "resolved to suspend all commercial intercourse with the mother country, until the obnoxious acts of parliament should be repealed." This resolution, with other measures of resistance, was embodied in the form of an agreement, and subscribed by all the members present, and recommended for adoption by all the colonies.

One of the articles of agreement was that they "would have no trade, commerce, dealings or intercourse whatever with any colony or province, in North America, who should not accede to, or should violate the association, but would hold them unworthy the rights of freemen and as inimical to the liberties of their country."

These measures, recommended by Congress, were approved and adopted by all the colonies except New York. The majority of the people of Cumberland county, approving of the action of Congress, very naturally felt that they would be justified in renouncing allegiance to a government which they had long disliked, and which had now violated the decrees of Congress, and had, thereby, according to the language of that Congress, become "unworthy the rights of freemen."

In the meantime the excitement, growing out of the arbitrary demands of the British ministry, intensified by the menacing attitude of the King's troops in Boston, became so furious as to disarrange the machinery of all the colonial governments. The courts of justice which had been held under the royal

authority, were either suspended or broken up, and a general stagnation pervaded all departments of human industry. A term of court for Cumberland county was appointed to be held at Westminster, on the 14th of March, and as it was known that the members of the court were advocates of the King's measures, and opposed to the Resolves of the Continental Congress, the people felt it their duty to resist their authority and prevent the holding of such an obnoxious court, and hence the outbreak to which allusion has been made.*

Information of this Westminster tragedy was communicated to the New York Assembly, by Lieut.-Gov. Colden, together with the papers relating to the Hough affair, and that body was urged to take effectual measures for protecting His Majesty's suffering and obedient subjects, and for vindicating the honor and dignity of the government. After an animated debate the Assembly resolved "that this house will make provisions for granting to his majesty the sum of one thousand pounds to be applied in enabling and assisting the inhabitants of the county of Cumberland to reinstate and maintain the due administration of justice and for the suppression of riots in said county."

This resolution was followed by another offering a reward, in addition to one that had already been offered, for apprehending and confining in any jail in the colony certain prominent "rioters." Here terminated the efforts of the colonial government of New York to exercise jurisdiction over the people of the New Hampshire Grants, as the commencement of the revolutionary struggle, on the 19th of April following, rendered all further efforts useless.

Allusion has been made to certain conventions which were held at different times during the period we have been contemplating. These had their origin in a common necessity. The inhabitants of the several townships chartered by New Hamp-

* For a full account of this transaction see "History of Eastern Vermont."

shire, as soon as they became sufficiently numerous, organized themselves into municipal communities and adopted such rules and regulations as were essential for their local government; and as their land titles began to be called in question, town committees were chosen, whose duty it was to attend to matters of public interest, and especially to the defence of their property against the New York claimants.

The committees of the several towns occasionally met in general convention to consult upon matters of common interest and to adopt some general and uniform measures for their protection. As few records of these conventions have been preserved we know little of their proceedings; it is certain, however, that their decrees were regarded and obeyed as laws. At first the execution of these laws appears to have been left to individuals or local communities, but as the powers with which they had to contend became more formidable, a military organization—wider in scope—was resorted to. This consisted of several companies of infantry properly equipped and officered, which was held in readiness to repel invasion or to assist in executing the laws of the conventions. The members of this military corps assumed the name of Green Mountain Boys, in derision or defiance of a threat said to have been made by Gov. Tryon, that he would drive the rebellious settlers into the Green Mountains. This name soon became an honorable appellation, and is associated with some of the most brilliant military achievements in the early history of the country.

Whatever expense was incurred in executing the decrees of the conventions appears to have been apportioned among the towns represented therein. Thus in a convention held at Manchester on the 21st of October, 1772, Jehiel Hawley and James Breckenridge were appointed agents to repair to London and "solicit their petition" to His Majesty for a confirmation of their claims under the grants from New Hampshire.* That the

* Doc. Hist. N. Y., Vol. IV., p. 802.

expense of this mission was apportioned among the towns represented will appear from the following extract from the journal of the General Assembly of Vermont, in October, 1786:

"A petition signed by Gershom Beach, setting forth that he gave his note in November, 1772, for £75 New York money, being the quota of money for the towns of Rutland, Pittsford and Clarendon, to defray the expense of Messrs. Hawley and Breckenridge to England to obtain a confirmation of the New Hampshire grants, and that the town of Rutland have not paid their quota of said money, and that he is called upon to pay said note; and praying that he may be authorized by law to collect said money to pay the aforesaid debt; was read and referred to a committee of three to take the same under consideration, state facts and make a report. Members chosen Mr. J. Smith, Mr. Cosseen and Mr. Allen."

The early settlers of Pittsford, having a common interest in establishing and maintaing their title to the soil, acted with a good degree of unanimity, in all their efforts to resist the establishment of any claim under the New York patent of Socialborough. But there were a few non-resident Proprietors under the New Hampshire grant, who were quite willing to relinquish their claim, on condition that they could have secured to them a tract of land of equal value in some other part of the royal domain, as will appear from the following petition:

To the Honourable Cadwallader Colden Esquier his Majesty's Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New York, and the Territories depending thereon in America.

The humble Petition of Samuel Ashley of Winchester in the Province of New Hampshire, Esquire, and his Associates, Sheweth,

That your Petitioners formerly obtained from the Government of New Hampshire a Grant of a Township called Shrewsbury, and part of the Township of Pittsford, to the

Westward of Connecticut River, and that a controversy arising between that Province and New York respecting their Boundary, it was finally determined in Favour of the latter by a Royal Decree of his Majesty in Privy Council dated the Twentieth Day of July, one Thousand seven Hundred and sixty-four.

That altho' your Petitioners afterwards applied to Sir Henry Moore, Baronet, formerly Governor of this Province in Council for a confirmation of the said Township of Shrewsbury, and part of the Township of Pittsford, and altho' they at first obtained a Resolution in their Favour, yet those lands were afterwards granted to others.

That your Petitioners in the Month of April, One Thousand seven Hundred and Seventy-two, applied to his Excellency, Governor Tryon for Lands in compensation for their New Hampshire Claims, situate about fifteen miles to the Eastward of Lake Champlain in the County of Charlotte; and his Majesty's Council conceiving it highly equitable that a reasonable Recompense should be made to your Petitioners for their Losses, were pleased to advise that a Grant should be passed under the Great Seal of this Province to your Petitioners agreeable to the Prayer of their Petition.

That your Petitioners have since at a very great Expence procured a Survey and Return to be made of the said Compensatory Lands, which is now in the hands of the Surveyor General.

That such advice was given by his Majesty's said Council in Favour of your Petitioners since the last Instructions to his Excellency Governor Tryon on the subject of the Lands formerly claimed by New Hampshire was communicated to his said Excellency, and that since that Period other Grants have passed the seal in his said Excellency's Administration for Lands lying within the District formerly claimed by New Hampshire.

That tho' the Lands so advised to be granted to and sur-

veyed and returned for your Petitioners do lay within the said District, yet no part thereof was ever Patented either under New Hampshire or the French Government of Canada, but always remained as it now does, vacant and vested in the Crown.

That your Petitioners humbly conceive it would be a very great Hardship, if in addition to the Misfortunes they have already sustained in loosing the Lands Patented to them by New Hampshire, they should now be doubly distressed by being disappointed in a Compensation, which his present Excellency Governor Tryon, and his Majesty's Council thought so equitable, and this the more especially as in a Dependance on the Stability and good faith of the Acts of this Government in their Favour, your Petitioners have actually expended and disbursed large Sums of Money in Discovering, Surveying and laying out the said Lands in a very remote Part of the Province.

That your Petitioners humbly hope that their Hard Case will be conceived to be within the equity of his Majesty's Instructions for granting such Lands as are already advised to be granted to and actually surveyed for his Majesty's subjects on the Terms hitherto usual.

That since Granting the said last mentioned Petition several of your Petitioners associates therein named are either dead or removed out of this Province (to wit) Simon Stevens, John Levine and Samuel Stevens.

Your Petitioners do therefore most humbly pray that your Honour will be pleased to order Letters Patent to be passed the Great Seal for Granting to your Petitioners the Lands so advised to be granted to and surveyed for them, and laid down on the Map annexed to Colonel Josiah Willard, and John Wigrains Petition, under the Quit Rents and conditions hitherto usual; That the same may be erected into a Township by the name of with the usual Privileges, and that instead

of the names of the before mentioned Persons who are so dead or removed the following may be inserted in such Letters Patent, (to wit) Samuel Roberts, William Crossley, & John Ryan.

And your Petitioners shall pray &ce.

SAMUEL ASHLEY
For himself and his
Associates.

Upon the back of this petition was the following endorsement:

"1772, May 2d, referred to a committee.

1774, May 6th, read in committee, and referred to his majesty's power to counsel, being restrained by the King's instructions."

Shrewsbury was first granted by the Governor of New Hampshire to Samuel Ashley and his associates. The most of the same territory was afterwards covered by the New York patents of Newry and Durham. Mr. Ashley's name is not found among the original grantees of Pittsford, so that whatever interest he had in this township, must have been obtained by subsequent purchase. It is quite likely, however, that some of Ashley's associates were among the original grantees of Pittsford, but we have no means of knowing how many, nor who among them became Proprietors by purchase.

CHAPTER IV.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Capture of Ticonderoga and Crown Point; Expedition to Canada; Convention of the New Hampshire Grants; Battle of Hubbardton; Pittsford Company Organized; Fort Mott; Pittsford men taken prisoners.

The Disturbances growing out of the conflicting claims to the New Hampshire Grants, in which the inhabitants of Pittsford had been compelled to take part, subsided somewhat for the time being, in consequence of public attention being directed to the more exciting subject of a war with England. However much of personal interest the early settlers of these grants had in an equitable adjustment of the long enduring land-title controversy, they were willing to postpone further proceedings in relation to it, in order that they might the better co-operate with their countrymen, in resisting the unjust claims of the British government. And when, on the 19th of April, 1775, the impending war was opened by the conflict at Lexington, when the last flickering hope of a peaceful solution of the difficulties with England was extinguished, and the colonies were hastily preparing for the struggle, every nerve being strained to its utmost tension—the people of these grants being in full sympathy with the New England colonies from which they had emigrated, espoused most heartily the common cause and made the needful preparations for aiding in its defence.

It had long been foreseen by the colonies, that in the event of a war with the mother country, it would be very essential for them to possess the important fortresses of Ticonderoga and

Crown Point. Accordingly on receiving the first intelligence of the battle of Lexington, a number of men in Connecticut procured the necessary funds and set on foot an expedition for the capture of these military posts. On arriving at Bennington they were joined by Col. Ethan Allen who eagerly enlisted in the enterprise and together they proceeded to Castleton, where a council of the committee of war was held to decide upon future operations. It was thought best to send Capt. Noah Phelps, of Simsbury, Conn., to Ticonderoga to examine into its situation and condition and make report to his associates. He passed over the lake in a boat, in the rustic garb of a farmer, and put up at a house near the fort for the night, where several of the officers were collected for a supper party. He listened to their conversation respecting the commotions in the colonies, and the defenceless condition of the post, without taking any apparent interest in what they said.

In the morning he gained admission into the fort for the purpose of being shaved, and having learned the number of men in the garrison and ascertained that their ammunition was damaged, he engaged the boatman to take him across the lake, and returned to Castleton where he reported what he had seen and heard. Allen immediately dispatched Maj. Beach as a messenger to collect men to meet his party at a place since known as Hand's Point, in the town of Shoreham. Beach went on foot to Rutland, Pittsford, Neshobe, (now Brandon,) Middlebury, Whiting and Shoreham, making a circuit of sixty miles in twenty-four hours.*

In passing through Pittsford he called at the residece of Capt. Benjamin Cooley, to whom he delivered the message of Col. Allen. Capt. Cooley at once left his field, seized his gun, and taking with him Isaac Buck, Jr., John Deming, Hopkins Rowley, and Ephraim Stevens, proceeded to the appointed

* Hist. of Shoreham.

place of rendezvous. Allen and his men took the old Crown Point road* in Sudbury, and came to Lake Champlain, at a place since called Hand's Cove, where the men lay concealed from the view of the enemy in a ravine, and where they were joined by the recruits raised by Maj. Beach, among whom were Capt. Cooley and his Pittsford boys. Allen finding here no adequate means of conveying his men across the lake, sent messengers to Bridport and Addison to procure boats. They reached Bridport in the night, and made their object known to a Mr. Stone, in whose chamber a couple of young men were sleeping. He awakened them, when they arose and having received instructions proceeded to the fort at Crown Point and persuaded a negro who had charge of the boats belonging to the garrison to row them as far as Shoreham, where they pretended there was to be a squirrel hunt the next day,—promising him as a compensation a jug of rum. The boats did not arrive at the rendezvous until towards morning of the next day. There were two hundred and seventy men in all, two hundred and thirty of whom were Green Mountains Boys, all eager to embark and share in the perils and honors of that daring enterprise. The boats, however, were insufficient to carry all. Only eighty-three of the two hundred and seventy passed over, leaving one hundred and eighty-seven behind. Those remaining expected to be sent for immediately after the landing of the first party, but as they had to row nearly two miles before they reached the shore on the west side of the lake a little north of Willow Point, it began to be light, and Allen therefore determined not to await the arrival of the rest of the men from the other side, but to push on immediately to the attack. They set forward under the guidance of a young man named Beman, about eighteen years old who had spent much of his time at the fort, and was well acquainted with all the passages and buildings, including the quarters of the officers and soldiers.

*The pilot led the company through the wilderness by imitating the notes of the cuckoo.

Allen and Arnold* followed by their men proceeded on through a covered passage into the fort, under the direction of Beman. The sentinel, unaware of their approach had not given the alarm, but at sight of the enemy he instinctively snapped his gun at Allen, who parried the weapon with his sword, and struck a blow at the soldier's head which inflicted a wound that would probably have killed him, if the force of the blow had not been abated by collision with a comb which was in the soldier's hair. Allen pushed on to the apartment occupied by Capt. De La Place who was yet in bed, and demanded the immediate surrender of the fort in the name of powers, for one of which the British commander had little respect however much he might have had for the other.

"With such celerity had the men under Allen entered and paraded themselves in the open area within the fort, while the soldiers were yet sleeping in their barracks, that aroused thus suddenly from their slumbers, no opportunity was offered them to organize, and resistance in such circumstances being impracticable was not for a moment to be thought of. In a few minutes the officers and men were paraded on the square embraced within the walls and surrendered themselves, forty-four in number, to the hero of the Green Mountains."†

In a short time the men who had been left on the opposite side of the lake, under Col. Warner, went over and joined their comrades in celebrating a triumph achieved without the sacrifice of a single life. On the same day Warner was sent with a detachment of men to take Crown Point, which being garrisoned by a sergeant and twelve men only, was surrendered without resistance. Amos Callendar was also sent with a small party of men to take the fort at the head of Lake George which was easily accomplished.

Thus, on the 10th day of May, 1775, was achieved by the

* Arnold had joined Allen at Castleton.
† History of Shoreham.

colonies the first important conquest of the Revolutionary war, a conquest in which the citizens of Pittsford felt a deep interest and, in the honors of which, they are entitled to an humble share, inasmuch as Capt. Cooley and his recruits were among the first to cross the lake, to enter the covered passage and to parade upon the square within the fort. A few days afterwards Allen and Arnold formed a plan to take the King's sloop that lay in the harbor of St. Johns, and to attack the garrison. The first part of the plan was easily accomplished, but their attack upon the garrison was repulsed, and the assailants were obliged to retire. The capture of the King's sloop which took place on the 17th of May, gave the captors the complete command of the lake, and thereby, for a time, protected the settlers upon the New Hampshire grants against the incursions of the enemy from the north. The colony of Connecticut, by the request of Continental Congress, and also of the Congress of New York, sent a regiment of one thousand men to garrison and maintain the posts at Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and on its arrival there, early in June, Col. Allen delivered up his authority to Col. Benjamin Hinman, the commander of the Connecticut forces, when the men from the New Hampshire grants who had been collected for a brief period, and a temporary purpose, were discharged and permitted to return to their homes.

At the time of this, the first call upon Pittsford for troops to serve in the war of the Revolution, there were within the limits of the township, thirty-eight families, and, including the children, about one hundred and ninety-five individuals, who were nearly all loyal to the cause of their country. But they shared the ill feeling subsisting between the people of the New Hampshire Grants and the governing authorities of New York, to which province they nominally belonged, and were unwilling to enter the military service unless they could do this independently of the government they so much detested. But the

Green Mountain Boys having established a reputation for patriotism and bravery, were urged to enter the field, and arrangements were made by which they could do this, as an independent corps, and under officers of their own selection. They were organized under the direction of Gen. Schuyler who had been appointed a Major General and assigned to the command of the northern frontier. The General's head-quarters for a time were at Ticonderoga.

The officers of the Vermont battalion chosen at a convention of town committees held at Dorset, were as follows:

Seth Warner, *Lieut.-Colonel.*

Samuel Safford, *Major.*

Captains — Wait Hopkins, Oliver Potter, John Grant, William Fitch, Gideon Brownson, Micah Vail, Heman Allen.

First Lieutenants—John Fassett, Ebenezer Allen, Barnabus Barnum, Tille Blakely, Ira Allen, Gideon Warren, David Galusha.

Second Lieutenants—John Nobles, James Claghorn, John Chipman, Nathan Smith, Jesse Sawyer, Joshua Stanton, Philo Hard.

Early in June, Col. Allen urged upon the Continental Congress the policy of an immediate invasion of Canada, and after about three months delay, an expedition was fitted out for this purpose. But Gen. Schuyler's health not permitting him to continue in active command on the northern frontier, the American forces were led by Gen. Richard Montgomery, who, on the 17th of September, laid siege to St. Johns, a fortified post near the outlet of Lake Champlain. He was soon joined by the Green Mountain Boys under the command of Col. Warner. The Colonel, with a portion of his men, was sent to the St. Lawrence, in the vicinity of Montreal, to watch the movements of the enemy. Montgomery pushed the siege of St. Johns, which was defended by six or seven hundred men, who made a brave and protracted resistance in the hope of

being soon relieved by Gen. Carlton, the Governor of Canada. Carlton was exerting himself to the utmost for their relief, and collecting about eight hundred men, consisting of the militia of Montreal, some Canadians, a few regulars, and some Indians, he embarked them from Montreal to cross the St. Lawrence and land at Longuiel. Their movements were watched from the opposite shore by Col. Warner, who with about three hundred Green Mountain Boys and some troops from New York, prepared for their approach. As they came near the south shore, Warner and his men opened upon them a well directed and incessant fire of musketry and grape-shot, which threw them into great confusion, and they retired in disorder and gave up the attempt. This decided the fate of St. Johns, for the commander of that post, on hearing of the defeat of Carlton, well understood that he could receive no relief, and as he had little prospect of being able to defend the place much longer, he decided to surrender the garrison prisoners of war, and on the third day of November they marched out of the works and laid down their arms. Carlton, having been repulsed, retired to Montreal, and Warner, to confine him there, proceeded to erect a battery at the mouth of the Sorel, which should command the passage of the St. Lawrence ; but Carlton escaped and marched for Quebec only the day preceding the arrival of Montgomery, who took possession of Montreal without opposition. Warner's regiment thus acted an important part in the reduction of St. Johns and Montreal, but having served as volunteers and being too miserably clothed to endure a winter campaign in that northern latitude, they were honorably discharged on the 20th of November and returned to their homes. Leaving a small garrison at Montreal, Montgomery hastened to Quebec to join Arnold who had reached that city by a march through the wilderness, which was memorably bold in conception and daring in execution. The Generals made a simultaneous assault upon the fortifications at different points

which, however, signally failed, and the troops, weakened by disaster, were compelled to retire in discouragement and gloom.

Upon the death of Montgomery the command in Canada devolved upon Gen. Wooster, then at Montreal. This officer made every effort to reinforce Arnold in the vicinity of Quebec, and to garrison strongly all the military posts in his possession within the province. To do this he was obliged to call upon the colonies for a generous supply of men and provisions. On the 6th of January, 1776, he wrote to Col. Warner for aid, and after mentioning the misfortunes at Quebec he says: "I have not time to give you all the particulars, but this much will show you that in consequence of this defeat our present prospect in this country is rendered very dubious, and unless we can be quickly reinforced perhaps they may be fatal, not only to us who are stationed here, but also to the colonies in general; as in my opinion the safety of the colonies, especially the frontiers, very greatly depends upon keeping possession of this country. * * * * * * You, sir, and the valiant Green Mountain corps are in our neighborhood. You all have arms, and I am confident ever stand ready to lend a helping hand to your brethren in distress, therefore let me beg of you to raise as many men as you can, and somehow get into this country, and stay with us till we can have relief from the colonies. You will see that proper officers are appointed under you, and both officers and privates will receive the same pay as the continental troops. It will be well for your men to set out as soon as they can be collected. * * * * * * * * * * * I can but hope that the people will make a push to get into this country, and I am confident I shall see you here with your men in a very short time."* Warner, in response to this request, issued a call for troops, and a regiment soon gathering around him he set out for Canada, and was among the first to join Arnold before Quebec.

* Early History of Vermont.

But the American soldiers were poorly prepared to endure a winter campaign in that northern climate. Not having comfortable barracks, clothing or provisions, their sufferings were severe, and to add to their dismay, the small-pox* broke out among them and was carrying destruction through the camp. Among those who fell victims to this loathsome disease, was Isaac Buck, Sen., of Pittsford. The state of affairs being such, Arnold could do little more than maintain the blockade of the river and cut off the supplies of the city. By the 5th of May his forces were so much reduced, and their provisions so nearly exhausted that a council of war was called, and, in view of their weakened condition, and the daily expected arrival from England, of large reinforcements for the city, it was decided to make a hasty retreat. Early the next morning the expected British troops arrived at Quebec, and about noon Carlton marched out of the city to give battle to the Americans, who, abandoning their artillery, stores, baggage, and every incumbrance, fled as fast as they could. Col. Warner's regiment covered the retreat, and by his prudence, vigilance and perseverence, he brought off many who would otherwise have fallen into the hands of the enemy. The retreat was continued from post to post, with the British army in close pursuit; and towards the last of June the Americans reached Ticonderoga, a few days after the main army had taken possession of that fortress. As the continentals held the command of the lake they did not apprehend any immediate molestation from the enemy, and Warner's regiment, raised for a temporary purpose, was discharged.

Hitherto the rank of Warner had been that of Lieutenant-Colonel, and his corps had been employed only for temporary purposes, but his services and those of his men were so highly appreciated that on the 5th of July, the day after the declara-

* This disease was given to the soldiers by a girl, who came into the American camp from the hospital in Quebec.

tion of independence, Congress resolved to organize in Vermont a regiment of regular troops for permanent service, and this regiment was to be under command of officers who had served in Canada. Seth Warner was appointed Colonel, and Samuel Safford, Lieutenant-Colonel.

No sooner had the Americans evacuated Canada than Gen. Carlton commenced the construction of vessels at St. Johns, with the design of securing the command of Lake Champlain. And such were his facilities that in a few months he had a naval force greatly superior to that of the Americans. Engagements between these hostile fleets, on the 11th and 13th of October, resulted in favor of the British, and Arnold, who had command of the American flotilla, destroyed his vessels, and with the most of his men retired to Ticonderoga. General Gates, who was then in command at that post, supposing that Carlton would attempt to follow up his success by an attack upon the garrison, called earnestly for reinforcements. The three regiments which had been organized on the west side of the Green Mountains turned out *en masse*, and were soon with Gates at Mount Independence. Carlton landed his forces at Crown Point, where he remained about two weeks, but finding the Americans strongly intrenched and prepared for an obstinate defence, he retired into Canada for the winter.

The militia which had been hastily called to the assistance of Gates were discharged early in November, and the campaign for the year 1776, in the northern department, was thus brought to a close.

One pretty well authenticated incident, however, is related as having taken place in the fall of this year, which may be here appropriately noticed. The circumstances as we find them narrated were as follows:

"It appears that John Fassett of Bennington and Jonathan Fassett of Pittsford had received commissions as Captains to raise two companies of Green Mountain Boys for the defence

of the frontier settlements. The militia company of Rutland was called together for the purpose of ascertaining if any of them would volunteer to join the company of Jonathan Fassett. It was agreed that the man who could procure the most volunteers should receive a commission as Lieutenant. Two persons offered themselves as candidates for that office; one was Thomas Lee, but the name of the second person is forgotten. The latter made an effort and succeeded in obtaining one volunteer. Lee tried and immediately recruited some fifteen or twenty, and was accordingly appointed Lieutenant.

There was at that time a small settlement on Onion River in the town of Jericho. Their remote and exposed situation caused considerable anxiety, and after consultation it was agreed that Lieut. Lee and his men should go and assist them in removing south, where they could be more conveniently protected Accordingly, providing themselves with provisions sufficient for ten days, and with no change of clothing, Lee and his men left home for Jericho. Lee's Sergeants were Mott and Martin, (the former of whom afterwards settled in Brandon and became deacon of the Baptist church in that place,) his waiter was Joshua Pratt of Rutland, then quite young, and among his men were Wait Wright, Benjamin Johnson and Nathan Pratt of Rutland. Among the settlers at Jericho was a certain politic Deacon Rood, who, on the arrival of Lee—fully appreciating the benefit of living at home, and being well protected by soldiers, as contrasted with the disadvantages of removal to a land of strangers, however amicable — slyly departed for Ticonderoga, and there obtained from General Gates as Continental Commander of the Northern Department, orders not only for Lee to remain where he was, but also for the Fassetts to come there with their companies. In obedience to this order Lee remained at Rood's settlement about five weeks, his men meanwhile managing as best they could, with only one suit of clothes apiece. On the arrival of the Fassetts,

Lee and his men obtained a furlough and returned to refresh themselves and recruit their wardrobes. With the Fassetts was Matthew Lyon, as Lieutenant, then of Arlington, afterwards of Fairhaven. The pleasures of life at Jericho—with nothing but interminable woods around them, and no society except what was found in unseasonable calls from bears, wolves, Indians and Tories—soon began to be realized in all their captivation, by the Fassetts, Lyon and company. Their inactivity and exposure were naturally dissatisfying, and they imparted their dissatisfaction to each other. Presently they resolved to leave the station, but this was a dangerous step. To desert his post would be, to the officer, public disgrace and the loss of his commission, and to the soldier it would be death. They finally arranged that the soldiers should appear to mutiny and compel the officers to leave; and packing up, off they started for home. Meanwhile, Lee and his men—their furlough was about to expire—had started from Rutland and arrived at Brandon on their return to Jericho, when news of the desertion reached them. Lee, sending on his men, immediately crossed over to Ticonderoga to inform Gen. Gates of the affair. Gates had already heard of it and sent a Major with a corps of riflemen to intercept the fugitives and bring them to Ti. At Middlebury the riflemen met Lee's men and a difficulty arose immediately. The Major's orders were to take the Fassetts and all their men. Lee's men replied through their Sergeants Mott and Martin, that they had done no wrong, and would not give up their arms, or surrender as prisoners, to any power on earth; they should encamp where they were, as they had intended, but if the riflemen would go on that night they would follow them the next morning, and to this the Major—seeing there was no other way without a fight—consented. The Fassetts, Lyon and their men were taken near New Haven and carried to Ti. Here their swords were taken from the officers, and all thrown into the guard-house. Lee obtained authority to release all he

knew to be innocent, and the rest were court-martialed. The fact having been elicited by the investigation the sentence liberated all the soldiers and not only deprived the officers of their commissions but rendered them ineligible to a reappointment in the continental service. The latter part of the sentence of the officers Gates took off, saying that if anybody was d—d fool enough to appoint such cowards they might. The next year Gen. St. Clair, as commander of the Northern Department, reversed the sentence of the officers. This transaction excited general execration throughout the army, the officers were hung in effigy, etc. The Fassetts never afterwards held any commission in the continental service, though Lyon was appointed Paymaster, and Lee received a commission as Captain for three years and recruited a company of which Martin was a Lieutenant."

As has already been intimated, the excitement produced by the Revolutionary war caused a tempary suspension of the controversy with the New York land claimants. And it was hoped that the new government, which took the place of the old, colonial government of New York, would be more favorably disposed towards the inhabitants of the New Hampshire Grants, and recognize the justice of their claims. But it was soon found that the New York land jobbers had a controlling influence in the new government, and that no more could be hoped from this than from the old government. The convention of that State, by a unanimous vote, claimed all the quit rents formerly due to the King of Great Britain. It was obvious that for the Green Mountain people "to submit to the claims of New York, was to give up the whole of their property, and to reduce themselves to a state of dependence and beggary. To oppose her claims and power, would probably bring on not only a contest with New York, but with Congress also; and to continue without some form of government was impossible."

This was a difficult situation and gave rise to a variety of opinions. Some, preferring New Hampshire, advocated a return to that government; others were inclined to submit to New York; but the more courageous were for establishing an independent government.

To ascertain the prevailing opinion, and determine what measures should be adopted for the defence of the district against the common enemy, a convention was called to meet at Dorset, on Wednesday, the 24th of July, 1776. In response to this call thirty-two towns sent delegates to meet at the time and place appointed. Pittsford was represented in that convention by Jonathan Fassett, Jonathan Rowley and Aaron Parsons. The convention by an almost unanimous vote decided that they could not consort with New York or New Hampshire; but "to convince the public of their readiness to join in the common defence of the liberties of America they published and subscribed the following association, viz.:

"We the subscribers, inhabitants of the district of land commonly called and known by the name of the New Hampshire Grants, do voluntarily and solemnly engage under all the ties held sacred amongst mankind, at the risk of our lives and fortunes, to defend by arms the United American States against the hostile attempts of the British fleets and armies, until the present unhappy controversy between the two countries shall be settled."

Such associations had been entered into by members of public bodies in the several colonies, and it had been recommended that they be also subscribed by their constituents. Such an association had been adopted and recommended by the committee of safety of New York, to be subscribed by the people of that colony. The inhabitants of the New Hampshire Grants would not subscribe the New York association, but they here adopted one of their own, and declared that

"any persons within the district who should subscribe and return any other association than the above to the committees of safety for either of the counties in the province of New York, should be deemed enemies to the common cause of the New Hampshire Grants."

The convention then adjourned to meet at the same place on Wednesday the 25th of September following.

The convention assembled agreeably to adjournment and was attended by fifty-six delegates representing thirty-three towns. Various measures preliminary to the formation of the territory into a separate State were adopted, and such action was taken as would enable them to furnish aid in the general struggle against the common enemy. The contest with New York in relation to their land titles was duly considered, and it was unanimously voted "that no directions or laws of that State should be accepted or obeyed." A covenant or compact was subscribed by all the members and recommended for signature by their constituents. This covenant—omitting the preamble—was as follows, viz.:

"We the subscribers, inhabitants of that district of land commonly called and known by the name of the New Hampshire Grants, being legally delegated and authorized to transact the public political affairs of the aforesaid district, for ourselves and constituents do solemnly covenant and engage that, for the time being, we will strictly and regularly adhere to the several resolves of this or a future convention, constituted on said district by the free voice of the friends to American liberties, which shall not be repugnant to the resolves of the honorable the Continental Congress, relative to the cause of America."

The town committees were directed "to see to it that the association be forthwith signed by every individual male inhabitant of each town from sixteen years old and upwards and that the association thus signed be returned to Dr. Jonas Fay, clerk of the convention, before its next sitting."

At this convention "a committee of war, consisting of nine members, was appointed, who were authorized to issue warrants or commissions in the name of the convention to the several field officers of the militia, and were invested with the general superintendence of the military affairs of the district."

"They were directed on sufficient notice of the Continental Congress, or from the commander of the armies of the United States, or on any sudden emergency, to order the militia to march immediately to such part of the continent as might be required."

After the transaction of some other business of minor importance the convention adjourned "to meet at the Court House in Westminster on Wednesday the 30th of October then next."

When the convention reassembled the inhabitants of the territory were in a state of great excitement and alarm in consequence of the destruction of the American naval force on Lake Champlain, and the threatened attack of Carlton upon Ticonderoga. A large proportion of the people having gone to the defence of that fortress, the convention was very thinly attended, and but little business was transacted. After a brief session the convention adjourned to meet again at the same place on the third Wednesday of the ensuing January.

The convention assembled agreeably to adjournment on the 15th of January, 1777, and voted unanimously for a separate and independent State, to be known as New Connecticut, and a declaration to this effect was adopted and published.

The convention was then adjourned to meet at the meeting house in Windsor, on the first Wednesday of June then next.

The declaration was presented to Congress on the 8th of April, by a committee chosen for that purpose, together with a petition, praying that the district might be ranked among the free and independent American States, and delegates therefrom admitted to seats in the Continental Congress. All this had

been done in direct opposition to the government of New York, and the influence of that State in Congress prevented a favorable consideration of it.

The convention of the New Hampshire Grants assembled on Wednesday, the 4th day of June, and was very fully attended, fifty townships being represented by seventy-two delegates. In the three preceding conventions Pittsford does not appear to have been represented, but in the present convention the delegate from this town was Jonathan Fassett. In the course of the proceedings a committee was appointed to draft a constitution, and a resolution was passed recommending that each town elect and send representatives to the convention which was to meet at Windsor in the July following. A committee was appointed to wait on the commander at Ticonderoga and consult with him respecting the regulations and defence of the frontiers; and an act was passed appointing Wednesday, the 18th of June, as a day of public fasting and prayer, the first ever appointed in the State.

It has been stated that the New Hampshire Grants had been declared a separate and independent State by the name of New Connecticut, but it having come to the knowledge of this convention that there was already a township by this name on the Susquehanna river, it was unanimously resolved that the New Hampshire Grants should ever thereafter be known and called by the name of Vermont.

The convention adjourned to meet at the same place on Wednesday, the 2d of July following.

On the 2d of July the convention met at Windsor and the draft of a constitution was presented and read. While it was under consideration the news of the evacuation of Ticonderoga arrived which occasioned great alarm, as thereby the frontiers of the State were exposed to the ravages of the enemy. But the reading of the constitution, paragraph by paragraph, which was then in progress, was continued to the end. The convention then

appointed a "Council of Safety" to act during its recess, and adjourned. Neither the journal of this convention nor the list of its members has been preserved, and about all we know of its proceedings is gathered from the brief account given by Ira Allen in his history of Vermont.

In May, 1777, a party of Tories headed by one Benjamin Cole passed through this region on their way to Canada to join the British. Capt. James Bently with a few other individuals resolved to capture them. Their number increased, while they were hastening northward, to twenty-two. They learned by their scouts that the enemy were encamped for the night in a forest at Monkton. Waiting till the tories were all sound asleep, Bently rushed upon them with a terrific noise and made the whole party, thirteen in number, prisoners. The next day they marched them to Neshobe where a court was convened for their examination. This court consisted of Thomas Tuttle, Timothy Barker, Jonathan Rowley, Moses Olmstead and John Smith. After a patient investigation which was continued two days and a half, the prisoners were ordered to be delivered over to the garrison at Ticonderoga, and Capt. Bently and his men marched them directly to that fortress.

The following is a copy of the order compensating the court:

"Sir.

Please pay to Esq. Timothy Barker, Jonathan Rowley, Moses Olmstead, John Smith and Thomas Tuttle thirty shillings each for setting two days and a half to examine thirteen tories taken at Monkton in May, 1777, which amount to seven pounds and ten shillings.

Arlington, 22d Jan. 1779.

Thomas Chittendon.

To Ira Allen, Esq., Treasurer.

Received Jan. 22d, 1779, of Ira Allen seven pounds ten shillings.

Thomas Tuttle."

"A Pay Roll of a party of men under the command of James Bentley in taking 13 Tories in Monkton on their way to Canada viz. Benj. Cole and his party and for bringing them before the Committee at Neshobe and guarding them to Ticonderoga:

Capt. James Bentley,	James Bentley, Jr.,
Winchip Hoit,	Thomas Bentley,
John Bishop,	Daniel Foot,
Richard Barnum,	Israel Everist,
Jehiel Gregory,	Solomon Story,
——— Road,	Noah Strong,
Philip Foot,	Elisha Webster,
" " Jr.,	Joseph Barker,
Willie Hopkins,	Timothy Barker,
Samuel Blodgett,	Jesse Tuttle,
Sidrons Blodgett,	Oric (or Ori) Buck.

The pay of the above was £90. 9s. 0d.

Rec'd Arlington, Oct. 3d, 1778, of Ira Allen, Treasurer, £90. 9s. L. M., it being the contents of the within pay roll.

James Bentley, Capt."

Military operations on a very extensive scale had been planned by the British Ministry, for the year 1777. The campaign was opened in the north, by the advance of General Burgoyne from Canada, with a well equipped army of ten thousand men, of whom a large number were savages, one corps renegade tories and one-half German hirelings. This formidable force was gradually approaching Ticonderoga which was occupied by about two thousand five hundred and forty continental troops commanded by Gen. St. Clair. This officer immediately called for reinforcements, that he might be able to check the advance of the enemy and save that military post. On the 5th of July, Col. Warner joined him with nine hundred militia hastily collected mostly from Vermont; but the garrison

thus reinforced could hardly expect to stand against the well appointed army of Gen. Burgoyne. On the morning of the 6th, before daylight, the Americans abandoned the fort, all the cannon, most of the provisions and military stores, which fell into the hands of the enemy, and retreated towards Castleton. Col. Warner with the rear guard, consisting of three regiments, was overtaken on the morning of the 7th, at Hubbardton, by a pursuing party of British troops commanded by Brigadier General Frazier, and a severe battle ensued, the result of which was for a considerable time doubtful; but the British, receiving reinforcements, renewed the attack with increased vigor, and the Americans being overpowered by numbers were routed at every point, a part fleeing south into Castleton, others escaping over the mountain into Pittsford.

In this engagement the Americans lost, in killed, wounded and prisoners, three hundred and twenty-four; the British loss,* in killed and wounded, was estimated at one hundred and eighty-three.

The day on which Hubbardton battle occurred was one of great excitement in Pittsford. It was well known that Burgoyne, with a powerful army, was about to invest Ticonderoga, and that, with the fall of that fortress, Pittsford and other frontier towns would be exposed to the incursions, not only of the British, but of their allies, the Tories and Indians. And the lively discharge of musketry at Hubbardton, which was distinctly heard in Pittsford, told but too plainly that the first great obstacle to Burgoyne's progress had been overcome and that the conflict had been brought to the very borders of the township. Should the Americans be defeated in this engagement, the enemy might be expected to sweep through the town, spreading destruction and ruin. Every eye was turned towards Hubbardton, and the people were running hither and thither, eager to catch the earliest tidings from the scene of

* A part of these were Germans in the British service.

conflict. Thus the hours wore away in fearful suspense, till a few fugitives from the bloody field, rushing over the mountain, revealed the sad disaster which had befallen the American arms. Few of the inhabitants of Pittsford slept in their houses that night. Expecting every moment an attack by plundering parties from the British army, or by their more ferocious allies, the Indians, who were known to be hovering in the vicinity, they secreted or carried with them their most valuable personal effects, and betook themselves to the woods where they awaited in painful suspense the approach of morning. And then while the women and children, with a few of the more timid and feeble, fled southward, some to Clarendon, others to Shaftsbury or Bennington, and a few to Fort Edward on the Hudson; others, more courageous and well armed, went over the mountain into Hubbardton and assisted in gathering up and burying the remains of the dead upon the battle-ground.*

Many interesting incidents touching the flight of the inhabitants are related. As they could carry away only a few of their domestic utensils, many of these were secreted at some distance from their dwellings, which they supposed would be pillaged by the enemy. Mrs. Buck, (widow of Isaac,) in her haste, threw an iron kettle and some pewter dishes into the swale just east of her house, and with her children escaped to Clarendon. On returning, a few weeks after, these articles could not be found; but in 1838, after having lain there sixty-one years, they were found by Simeon Smith, in digging a ditch through that swale, and identified by Alfred Buck, then living.†

Some of the families returned to the towns from which they had emigrated. Capt. Benjamin Cooley placed his wife upon a horse, and having two children, he put one in each of two baskets‡ which were suspended one on either side of the animal, and

* Hendee's MS.

† Mr. Buck purchased this kettle of Mr. Smith, and it was kept in the Buck family some years as a memento of that olden time. Mr. Smith retained a pewter dish, which was accidentally melted on the stove some years afterwards.

‡ These baskets, called pioneer baskets, were about three feet long, twenty inches wide and fourteen inches deep, and had two holes on either side, beneath the rim, to receive straps by which they were suspended from the saddle.

in this way he accompanied them to Greenwich, his native town. There the family remained some months, but Mr. Cooley returned to Pittsford to assist his fellow-townsmen in defending their possessions. Before escaping, they hid their cooking utensils in the cove near the house, but these could never afterwards be found.

Stephen Jenner and family returned to Stevenstown, Mrs. Jenner and child on horseback, and Mr. Jenner accompanying them on foot; and there they remained till the close of the war. Edward Owen, with his wife and two daughters, after a journey of nearly two days, reached Fort Edward. Samuel Waters and family fled to Shaftsbury; Samuel Ellsworth and family to Arlington.* The families that remained in the town did not venture to sleep in their houses for several successive nights, as they were fearful of being attacked by the Indians and killed or carried into captivity.

The men from Pittsford who assisted in burying the dead after the battle of Hubbardton were somewhat successful in collecting the debris of the battle-field, as will appear from the following memorandum found in the archives of the State at Montpelier:

"PITTSFORD, August 11, 1777.

Memorandum of receipts given to the Inhabitants of Pittsford, and the number of Guns brought in by the persons whose names are here mentioned. Guns marked with the letters as follows:

		No. of Guns.	No. Bayonets.	Cartridge Boxes.	Number kept beside the foregoing turned over to the State.
Capt. Peleg Sunderland	S,	12	0	0	
Lieut. Moses Olmstead	O,	9	4	3	3 Guns.
Samuel Wisel	W,	4	2	0	
Jonathan Rowley	R,	9	1	0	3 "
Jonathan Swett	S,	7	5	5	
Asael Blanchard	B,	3	0	0	
Ebenezer Drury	D,	6	5	0	
Aaron Parsons	P,	3	3	0	7 "
Adonijah Brooks	B,	8	7	0	1 "
Total,		61	27	8	14 "

*Samuel Montague, some time before, had fled to Bennington.

The following is a copy of Mr. Olmstead's bill:

"State of Vermont to Moses Olmstead Dr.

To nine Guns found on the ground after the battle was fought at Hubbardton in July, 1777, which Guns I delivered to Maj. Joseph Taylor for the use of the State after my trouble conveying them to Pittsford at three dollars per each Gun, $27.00

The following entry is found upon the Treasurer's records:

"June 15, 1778. There was paid to Moses Olmstead by order of the Governor for Guns delivered to Joseph Taylor for use of State, £8 2s.

The other persons who delivered guns to the State were paid in the same proportion.

After the alarm occasioned by the near approach of the enemy had subsided, the most of the male inhabitants of Pittsford who had fled from their homes, returned, and their first care was to prepare a place of refuge to which they might repair whenever threatened with an attack by the enemy. The place selected was the residence of William Cox, on the east bank of Otter Creek. This was surrounded by a high breastwork of hemlock logs set endwise in the ground, and on the west side this work was carried down the bank into the channel of the creek which supplied the inmates with an abundance of fresh water. In form the enclosure was nearly square, and contained about three-fourths of an acre of ground, in the center of which was the log dwelling which took the place of a block-house. This work was accomplished "by the combined voluntary efforts of the neighboring inhabitants* for their

*That the State did something towards strengthening this fort in 1778 will appear by the following:

"State of Vermont, Dr.

To Jonathan Rowley of Pittsford for service done in the year 1778.

To one day's work of his son and two yoke of oxen drawing timber for the fort at Pittsford £0—7s—0

To one day's work of himself and canoe following a scout for Lieut. Holms 0—5—0

0–12—0"

The above bill has the following endorsement:

"Treasurer's Office.

Received this seventh of March 1781, the within account in full for Jonathan Rowley in State Note. JOHN MOTT."

mutual security against the sudden attacks of roaming parties of Indians and British, piloted by the detestible renegate Tories, familiar with every road, by-path, log house and ambush in the settlements." This was afterwards named Fort Mott, from Mr. John Mott who often acted as commander of those collected within it, and whose residence was near where Lorenzo Dyer now lives, within the limits of Neshobe.

From this period to the close of the war the inhabitants of Pittsford saw perilous times. The Indians, instigated by the British, were almost continually lurking in the vicinity, ready at any moment to take advantage of the defenceless condition of the inhabitants, to carry into execution their schemes of plunder and devastation. And this having in former years been their favorite hunting-ground, they were familiar with every part of it, and not unfrequently they were guided by a despicable set of Tories, who understood the exact location and condition of every family in the township. Late in September of this year the Indians seized two boys, Joseph and John Rowley, the former aged fifteen years and the latter eleven years, sons of Jonathan Rowley, and carried them prisoners to Canada. A few days later the same or another party of Indians captured two lads in Whipple Hollow, viz.: Gideon and Thomas Sheldon, fifteen and thirteen years of age respectively, sons of Gideon Sheldon. In this instance the boys were returning to the barn with an ox team loaded with grain; the Indians, approaching stealthily, made them prisoners and then proceeded to the house. As they entered the door Mrs. Sheldon, the mother of the two boys, in her fright sprang out of a back window. The Indians searched the house, took the only spare dress—a calico one—belonging to Mrs. Sheldon, and a web from the loom, partially woven, and retreated with their prisoners and booty. Mrs. Sheldon followed some little distance and entreated them to give up her sons but they refused.

The house of Felix Powell was attacked in the night. Mr. Powell was absent, but Mrs. Powell apprehending an attack

had fled into a thick cluster of bushes in the vicinity, and while there the house was plundered and burnt. In full view of the burning residence she was delivered of a child, before morning.

Intelligence of these outrages rapidly spread, and a company of soldiers was soon sent to protect the inhabitants and if possible to recover the captives. This force was under the command of Abraham Salisbury.

The following is the pay-roll of Capt. Salisbury's company on Otter Creek, raised in Clarendon by advice of the Committee of Safety, and principal inhabitants of the towns of Wallingford, Clarendon, Rutland and Pittsford, on being alarmed by the enemy coming to Pittsford, taking some prisoners and plundering some houses. Capt. Salisbury's company came to Pittsford Oct. 17, 1777, and went away the 25th of the same month:

Capt. A. Salisbury,	Benj. Foster,
" Thomas Sawyer,	Oliver Arnold,
Sergt. Joseph Smith,	Jesse Place,
" Jedidiah Jackson,	John Squire,
" Jabez Weaver,	Amah Brooks,
" Zebidiah Green,	Peter Tarbox,
Clerk, Asable Blanchard,	Nath'nl Place,
Sylvanus Brown,	Abadiah Gill,
Noel Potter,	William Rounds,
Ebenezer White,	Joseph Barker,
Samuel Waters,	Obediah Edwards,
Thos. Tuttle,	Jona. Eddy,
Jacob Patridge,	Silas Whitney,
Nehemiah Angell,	" " Jr.,
William Cox,	Benj. Stevens, Jr.,
Abel Spencer,	James Stevens,
Thos. Curtis,	Joseph Williams,
Edward Owen,	Joel Foster,
Daniel Niles,	Peter Eddy,

Thos. Eddy,	Mark Jeney,
Levi Calvin,	Jonah Ives,
David Warner,	Newton Drury,
Azariah Brooks,	Ebenezer Cooley,
James Rounds,	James Edwards,
Mathew Cox,	Daniel Stevens,
Noah Bush,	Abel Stevens,
Aaron Bush,	Samuel Williams,
Wallis Sutherland,	Joseph Jackson,
Nathnel Skelter,	Ezekiel Clark,
James Smith,	Elihu Allen.

This company afterwards received of the State as compensation for services on this occasion, £37—7s—11d.

The Sheldon boys were carried to Canada where Thomas, the younger, being a feeble child, died in captivity, but Gideon and the Rowley boys, after a few months confinement, were released and returned home.

The battle of Bennington on the 16th of August was a severe blow to the haughty Burgoyne, and gave him some idea of the spirit of the people with whom he had to contend; and the two battles of Stillwater, a few weeks later, so crippled his army that he was not only incapacitated for aggressive operations, but for defending his position; and on the 17th of October he was compelled to surrender to the American commander. On receiving intelligence of the fate of Burgoyne, Gen. Carlton ordered all the posts south of the province line to be abandoned. In conformity to this order, Ticonderoga was evacuated about the middle of November. The rear of the retreating garrison was overtaken and attacked by a company of rangers under the command of Capt. Ebenezer Allen with the result of a loss to the enemy of forty-nine men who were taken prisoners, as well as more than one hundred horses, twelve yoke of oxen, four cows and three boats.

This affair terminated military operations in the northern

department for the year 1777, and Pittsford, with other frontier towns, being relieved from the presence of the enemy, many of the inhabitants thereof who had been driven from their homes, returned and gathered their crops of hay and grain, though the most of these were in a damaged condition.

It is very much to be regretted that the records of the town through this eventful period should have been destroyed, for if existing they would doubtless reveal to us, in clearer light than can now possibly be done, the labors, sacrifices and nameless trials of the early inhabitants, not only in defence of their homes, but in aid of the common cause.

The only record in existence relating to military affairs up to the period which this history has now reached is found in the proceedings of a Proprietor's meeting held at the house of John Barnes, June 3, 1776. The following is a copy:

"Voted that every poll in town pay one dollar for a stock of powder to be left in town.

Voted that the committee of safety take care to see that the above vote is carried into execution."

Of the men who composed this Committee of Safety we have no knowledge, but that there were such committees chosen in the several towns from year to year, there can be no doubt, as allusion is frequently made to them in the records of the proceeding of the Council of Safety, Board of War, and Public Conventions. The duties of these town committees are set forth in part by the following circular:

"*In Council of Safety, Nov.* 16, 1777.

Resolved, That it be recommended, and it is hereby recommended, to the Committee of Safety, of each town in this State, to take immediately under their examination, all persons who have been to the enemy, or such as are deemed enemies to their country; each Committee taking under their examination the persons belonging to their own town,—and in such town

where no committee is appointed to call the assistance of the neighboring committee. No person to be tried short of the number of seven or more committeemen, selected from three different committees. In case any such person or persons cannot satisfy the inhabitants of the town to which they belong, and obtain their liberty to remain at home under proper restrictions, to send such persons, forthwith, to this Council, with their crimes, in writing, and evidences to support the charges against them.

The Council further recommend to the respectable Committees of Safety, in this State, to be ever mindful of the worthy and laudable example set us by his Excellency General Washington, and the good people, inhabitants of New Jersey; always bearing in mind to consider the weak capacities of many who have been afrightened into a submission to General Burgoyne, &c.—after which, seeing their error, confess their fault, and are willing to defend their country's cause, at the risk of life and fortune.

By order of Council,

THOMAS CHITTENDEN, *President.*

P. S. No person whatever, included in articles of capitulation, are to be considered.

JOSEPH FAY, *Sec'y.*"

In the journal of this Council we find the following, relating to three of the Pittsford men:

"*In Council, Bennington, Feb.* 17, 1778.

To Capt. Joseph Bowker—Sir:

Whereas, complaint is made to this Council by Deacon John Burnap, that Moses Olmsted, Jabez Olmsted and ——— Owen, of Pittsford, did in December last, take from him, about twelve hundred weight of iron which is detained from him; he therefore desires of this Council, that they would

direct him, in what manner he may obtain his property again.

Therefore, this Council recommend to call together the members of the several committees in Rutland and the neighboring towns, to the number of five, to judge and determine the case, depending between the above parties, according to justice and equity.

By order of Council,

THOMAS CHITTENDEN, *President.*"

The noble efforts made by the inhabitants of the New Hampshire Grants in favor of American liberty, as exhibited in the last campaign, and the applause which such efforts had elicited from the people of other States, were not unnoticed by the ruling classes of New York. And it is not unnatural that they should suppose, that a people possessed of such courage and energy would not be very likely to yield to demands involving submission to that State. This feeling was fully exhibited in the General Assembly of New York in February. A series of resolutions was adopted, proposing to the inhabitants of the New Hampshire Grants certain terms of accommodation in reference to their land titles, which terms were offered (it was so declared) as an inducement to them to submit quietly to the jurisdiction of that State. These resolutions were made known to the inhabitants by proclamation of the Governor February 23d, 1778; and at first view they have the appearance of candor and liberty; but in reality they contained proposals for confirming the grants, on the payment of certain specified fees, of a very small part only of the lands that were in controversy. They applied only to such lands as were in actual possession of claimants under New Hampshire at the time these lands were granted by New York. Now the grants made by New York were at a very early date, and a very large majority of the inhabitants settled on these lands, after grants of them had been made by New York, and obtained their titles

from the government of New Hampshire. Again there were others who honestly purchased lands and held them under titles derived from New Hampshire, but who never occupied them. To these two classes no security was offered by the proposals of the New York government, but the moment the jurisdiction of that State should be recognized they would be completely at the mercy of the New York land speculators. This was well understood by the claimants under New Hampshire, and served only to strengthen their prejudices against the government of New York. The original resolutions not having the intended effect, the New York Assembly thought it expedient to pass explanatory resolutions, in which they say "their former resolves had been misrepresented by some, and misunderstood by others," and they proposed to submit the case of each claimant "to such persons as the Congress of the United States should elect or appoint for that purpose." This proposal was also made known by proclamation of the Governor, dated October 31, 1778. But this arrangement, if carried into effect, would involve each settler in a lawsuit, the cost of which, even if the verdict should be favorable, would quite likely be disastrous to him. It was apparent that no security for the titles under New Hampshire was to be expected from the government of New York, and that in order to preserve their property, it would be necessary for the inhabitants of the New Hampshire Grants to "stand by and maintain their new State organization." This action, if successful, would invalidate the New York patents, and secure protection to the inhabitants in their persons and property.

Previous to the adjournment of the convention in July it was ordered that the first election, under the constitution, should be holden in December following, and that the General Assembly, thus elected, should meet at Bennington in January 1778. But military operations so engrossed public attention, that the constitution was not printed seasonably to have the

election holden in December. The convention was, therefore, summoned by the Council of Safety to meet at Windsor, on the 24th of December, 1777. This body assembled, and after revising the constitution, postponed the day of election until the first Tuesday of March, 1778, and the sitting of the Assembly until the second Thursday of the same month. The election was held at the appointed time, and the Legislature met at Windsor on Thursday, the 12th of March. To this, the first General Assembly of the State under the constitution, the representative from Pittsford was Jonathan Fassett.

"The Assembly divided the State into two counties by the range of the Green Mountains, that on the west side being called Bennington, and that on the east, Cumberland. Each county was divided into half shires, for which special courts consisting of five judges each, were appointed to continue in office until county officers could be elected as provided for by the Constitution." Rutland shire was bounded on the south by the north line of Dorset and Tinmouth, and the judges appointed for this shire were Joseph Bowker, Heber Allen, Charles Brewster, John Starks and Jonathan Fassett. Among the important acts of this session was one confiscating tory estates. The Council of Safety had the previous year ordered the confiscation of the personal property of tories, and Jonathan Fassett, of Pittsford, was appointed one of the commissioners of sequestration, his commission being dated Nov. 28, 1777. But this year the General Assembly passed (March 26th) a bill empowering the Governor and council "to act respecting tory lands as they shall judge proper or advantageous to this State, and do justice to the persons that owned said lands." Under this bill tory estates might be disposed of and the proceeds put into the treasury of the State. Agreeably to these provisions the following estates in Pittsford were sold by James Claghorn, commissioner of confiscated estates. The first was the homestead (one hundred and ten acres) of Roger Stevens, Jr., "which

was forfeited to the State by his treasonable conduct," and sold September 9th, 1778, to his uncle, Benjamin Stevens, for £330. The second was an estate (two hundred and twenty acres) belonging to William Marsh, of Manchester, "forfeited by his treasonable conduct," and sold December 7, 1778, to Edward Harris of Londonderry, N. H., for £500. The third was a lot (one hundred and ten acres) belonging also to Roger Stevens, Jr., and sold February 8, 1779, to John Gilmore of Londonderry, N. H., for £455. This lot "was bounded south on lands of the heirs of Isaac Buck, east on Otter Creek, north on land said Claghorn sold to Benjamin Stevens," and appears to have been identical with the farm now owned by G. and F. Hendee.

The experience of 1777 served to show the necessity of a thorough organization of the militia; for though the frontier towns might not be invaded by any formidable force, yet they were continually exposed to the depredations of scouting parties, to guard against which it was necessary to have the militia in readiness to march at the shortest possible notice. Early in the year 1778, a company was organized in Pittsford, consisting of nearly all the able-bodied men in the township, and the following were the officers duly commissioned:

Captain—Benjamin Cooley.

Lieutenant—Moses Olmstead.

Ensign—James Hopkins.

This company was attached to the Fifth Regiment of the State, of which the following were the officers:

Colonel—Gideon Warren.

Lieut.-Colonel—James Claghorn.

Major—Nathaniel Smith.

Adjutant—Nathan Smith.

Quartermaster—George Root.

The constant fear and apprehension of the people will appear from the following:

"LETTER FROM GOV. THOMAS CHITTENDEN TO COL. FLETCHER.

BENNINGTON, 13th June, 1778.

SIR:—Inclosed you have my particular order for drafting 73 men from your regiment. I have received intelligence this morning by express from Head Quarters at Rutland, that a scout of 500 of the enemy are now at Crown Point, who have just returned from a scalping tour in ———* County who have brought with them a considerable number of ———* as it depended on that attempt an immediate attack on our post at Rutland. I flatter myself you will not lose one minute's time in executing such orders. Pray sir, consider the distress of the poor frontier inhabitants who are hourly in jeopardy of their lives, and let humanity inspire you to exert every faculty to give them immediate relief.

I am sir, your humble serv't,

THOMAS CHITTENDEN, *Capt.-Gen.*

Col. Fletcher."

In the month of March, 1778, an event occurred in the town of Shelburne which proved fatal to two of the inhabitants of Pittsford. One of the early settlers of that township, Moses Parsons, had raised a large crop of wheat the previous year, and soon after it was harvested—on the approach of the British and Indians up the lake—he, with others, deeming it unsafe to remain in that vicinity, removed to another part of the State. Early in March the following year he returned with his family to Shelburne, and under the protection, and with the assistance of a company of armed men commanded by Capt. Thomas Sawyer of Clarendon, attempted to thresh out the wheat and secure it. While they were engaged in this work Joshua Woodward of Pittsford and Samuel Daniels† made a journey to Shelburne for the purpose of purchasing wheat, and were under

*We found this letter, with the blanks indicated, in the State archives at Montpelier.

†Mr. Daniels had removed from Pittsford to Salisbury.

the necessity of remaining through the night. Apprehending an attack by the tories and Indians, Capt. Sawyer and his men, and also Woodward and Daniels, lodged with Parsons' family in the log house, which they barricaded and rendered secure at every point, with the exception of one window. The attack was made that night, and through that window Woodward and Daniels were killed at the first fire of the enemy. After a severe encounter the enemy were repulsed, with a loss of one white officer and one Indian chief who were found dead in the field, besides several who were thrown into the lake through a hole cut in the ice. This fight occurred on the 12th of March, 1778, and of those comprising Capt. Sawyer's little band not a man was lost.

"The following day Capt. Sawyer buried the bodies of Woodward and Daniels, also of the two men picked up on the field, having first cut from the nose of the Indian chief his jewels, and secured his powder horn and bullet-pouch, as trophies of his victory."*

Military operations this year were not of very much importance, being mostly limited to a few incursions into the frontier towns by small parties of Indians and tories, but it is not known that more than one of these extended as far as Pittsford. In November a British force came up the lake as far as Ticonderoga, and ravaged the towns upon the shore; and a small party of British, Indians and tories came to Pittsford, but the inhabitants remaining in the town had received timely notice of their approach, and were collected in Fort Mott prepared for a vigorous defence. The enemy came to the house of Roger Stevens, Jr., which was occupied by Mrs. Stevens and her infant daughter. An Indian seized the child and was about to dash its head against the stone chimney, but upon being informed that the father of the child was in the British

*History of Salisbury.

service, he smilingly handed it to its mother, and the whole party quietly departed. The near approach of the enemy thoroughly aroused the inhabitants and a strong force was immediately sent in pursuit. That Pittsford contributed fully her share of men will appear from the following:

"Pay Roll of Capt. Cooley's company in Col. Warren's Regiment of militia in the service of this, and the United States commencing Nov. 8, 1778, and ending the 13th, both days included.

Names.	No. of Days.	Wages per Month. £. s.	Total. £. s.
James Ewings,	6	2—10	0—10
Silas Mosier,	6	2—10	0—10
Gideon Cooley,	6	2—10	0—10
Ebenezer Drury,	6	2—10	0—10
Edward Owen,	6	2—10	0—10
Nehemiah Hopkins,	6	2—10	0—10
Ashbel Hopkins,	6	2—10	0—10
Ebenezer Lyman,	6	2—10	0—10
Samuel Ellsworth,	6	2—10	0—10
Israel Ellsworth,	6	2—10	0—10
Hopkins Rowley,	6	2—10	0—10
Sidias Blodgett,	6	2—10	0—10
Benjamin Stevens,	6	2—10	0—10
Ephraim Stevens,	6	2—10	0—10
Aaron Parsons,	6	2—10	0—10

December 15, 1778.

The within Pay Roll examined and approved and the treasurer is directed to pay the same which is £8.

Thos. Chittenden.

Date above, received of Ira Allen, Treasurer, the contents of this order which is £8.

James Claghorn,
Benjamin Cooley, *Captain.*"

We find on the Pay Roll of a company of men raised in a time of alarm to defend the frontiers of this State—Capt. Thomas Sawyer's company, in 1778, the following names:

Jonathan Rowley, entered March 9, discharged March 18.
Matthew Cox, " " " "
James Hopkins, " " " "

These men received their pay £2—14s—0 each, December 28, 1778.

The continental troops having been withdrawn from the State, the frontier towns were particularly exposed to the ravages of an enemy that was ever ready to take advantage of their defenceless condition. As the people found themselves left to their own resources for protection, on the 25th of February, 1779, through their representatives in general assembly, they constituted the Governor and council a "Board of War with full power to raise any number of men that they should think necessary for the defence of the frontiers, and to make any necessary preparations for the opening campaign."

We copy the following proceedings of the Board of War in reference to Pittsford:

BOARD OF WAR, ARLINGTON,
March 12, 1779.

Whereas this state is a frontier to the northern enemy, it is therefore necessary some lines should be ascertained where this state will attempt to defend the inhabitants. Therefore, Resolved that the north line of Castleton, the west and north lines of Pittsford to the foot of the Green Mountains, be and is hereby established a line, between the inhabitants of this state and the enemy—and all the inhabitants of this state living to the north of said line are directed and ordered to move with their families and effects within said lines. This board on the petition of the inhabitants, do also recommend the inhabitants of Castleton

and Pittsford to immediately erect a picket fort, near the center of the inhabitants of each town—and that the women and children (excepting a few near the fort,) move to some convenient place south and that the men with such parts of their stocks as may be necessary, remain on their farms and work in collective bodies with their arms.

The following is a copy of "Orders to Capt. Thomas Sawyer commanding at Fort Ranger,* dated Arlington, May 14, 1779:

The design and object of a garrison's being kept at your post is to prevent the incursion of the enemy on the Northern frontiers and to annoy them should they come within your reach; as there are two other forts, one at Castleton, and the other at Pittsford, dependent on yours, you are to take care that they are properly manned and provided proportionable to your strength at Fort Ranger. You will keep out constant scouts towards the lake, so as to get the earliest intelligence of the motion and designs of the enemy. You will keep the command of Fort Ranger and the other forts depending until otherwise ordered by me, or until some Continental Officer shall take the command. You will post the earliest intelligence of the motion of the enemy to me and guard against surprise. Given under my hand.

THOS. CHITTENDEN, *Capt. Gen.*"

We have already stated that Fort Mott was built by the combined voluntary efforts of the inhabitants of the town in 1777, and that it was afterwards strengthened at the expense of the State and occupied by a small detachment of State troops. The next year the inhabitants of the town presented a bill to the General Assembly for labor and other expenses which attended the building of this fort. The assembly appointed a committee, consisting of Joseph Bowker and Roswell Post, to

* Name of the Fort at Rutland.

examine the structure and to inquire into the justice of the claim. The following is the report of this committee:

We the subscribers being a committee appointed by the Hon. General Assembly of this State, to examine the cost expended by the inhabitants of the town of Pittsford in building a picket fort in said town, having been to said fort and examined the committee that was appointed by said town to oversee said business, and likewise examined their accounts.

Beg leave to report that it is our opinion the labor done on said picket fort is not charged higher than is reasonable, and that said accounts have been kept regular.

JOSEPH BOWKER,
ROSWELL POST, } Committee.

October ——— 1779.

Rutland was made the headquarters of the State troops, and a small garrison was kept at Fort Mott, but whether this garrison was maintained wholly or only in part at the expense of the State, is not now known. As this fort was in part neighborhood property, it is quite likely that those whose interests it was primarily designed to protect, contributed largely towards its support.

In May, 1779, the commander at Fort Mott received information that the enemy in considerable force was coming up Lake Champlain to annoy the settlers in that vicinity; and in order to ascertain the truthfulness of this report he sent a scouting party, consisting of Ephraim Stephens, commander, Benjamin Stevens, Jr., Ebenezer Hopkins, and Jonathan Rowley, Jr., on a reconnoitering expedition. The commander of this party had orders not to venture across the lake, but to make every discovery that could be made, in that vicinity, without doing it. The route from Pittsford to the lake was nearly northwest, between twenty and thirty miles, through nearly one continued forest. On their arrival at the lake nearly opposite

to the Fort at Ticonderoga, the commander was determined to cross over notwithstanding he was forbidden by his orders to do so, and all his party remonstrating against it, yet he could not be dissuaded, and at that place he procured a canoe and passed over to the Fort, where they spent some time in visiting, and reconnoitering in that vicinity, without discovering any signs of the Indians. They were induced to venture further, and accordngly went on board of their canoe, and proceeded down the lake as far as Basin Harbor,* where they made a landing. After examining the shore for some distance up and down the lake, and back into the forest, they become satisfied that there were no savages in that vicinity and returned to their canoe. When they had started out some little distance from the shore, feeling inclined to show their courage, as they had gone thus far without discovering the least trace of any enemy, they concluded to give one salute by discharging all their pieces. To their astonishment the echo of their guns had but little more than returned to them, before a party of some fifteen or sixteen Indians appeared on shore, on the very spot of land which they had just left, and their leader called out, "If you wish to save your lives, surrender and come on shore." Stevens and his men disregarded the command and pushed out into the lake amidst a shower of bullets, none of which, however, took effect, and they were soon out of range. The hostile party sprang into a canoe which the Americans had not discovered and began the chase. An Indian lay upon his belly in the bow of the boat, and as others loaded the guns and passed them along to him, he was enabled to repeat his shots rapidly and at the same time with deliberate aim. For a time these shots proved harmless; but at length young Rowley who sat in the stern of the retreating craft, steering it, received a shot in the back of the head. He fell so suddenly dead from his seat that his oars and

*This is one of the best harbors on the lake, and is situated on the easterly shore in the town of Ferrisburgh, and three miles north of the southwest corner of it.

hat fell into the lake. His companions plied their oars with redoubled energy, hoping to reach the opposite shore and escape. But finding their pursuers gaining upon them, they decided to surrender and trust themselves to the mercy of their captors. The Indians, when they came up, with apparent sternness, commanded the prisoners to leap from their own canoe into theirs. When they had done this, one Indian sprang into the prisoners' canoe, and, before their eyes, took the scalp from the head of the dead man; and when he had returned to the Indians' boat, the other, with the dead man in it, was turned bottom-side up, and left to float wherever the winds should drive it. The Indians then, with their prisoners, directed their way back to the eastern shore, and immediately commenced their march into the wilderness. When they had encamped for the night, the prisoners soon perceived that their feelings were about to be harrowed and torn beyond anything they had ever experienced. They beheld with horror the scalp of their comrade stretched upon the top of a pole, and they were commanded to follow the Indians in single file, dancing round it in a circle. The prisoners were kicked and pounded because they were reluctant to join in their fiendish mirth with all their might. After the dance the prisoners' hands were tied, and they were compelled to lie each one between two Indians, and each had an arm tied to that of an Indian. The next night they arrived at a place where there was quite an encampment of Indians. Among them was an aged squaw pointed out to young Hopkins, (then but sixteen years of age,) and he was told that she was to be his mother. Seeing his extreme youth to be mingling in such scenes, she began to howl and lament most hideously over him, and combing his hair with her long fingers, she sent a chill of horror through his whole frame. Leaving this place, in a day or two, they arrived at a village where were quite a number of inhabitants, and here a new trial awaited the prisoners. They perceived that the leader of the

savage party had obtained by some means, some ardent spirits and had become nearly intoxicated. Of course he was full of courage and bravado, and being destitute of everything like humanity, he seemed to be blood-thirsty and inexorable as a tiger. He ordered arrangements to be made for the massacre of all the prisoners, and it was some two hours before the rest of the party could dissuade him from his purpose. The prisoners were taken to St. Johns, and on approaching the shore—the latter part of the journey to that place was upon the lake—they saw a party of savages—some two hundred—drawn up in two lines, facing each other, with a narrow passage between them extending several rods. Through this passage each prisoner was to go, the Indians striking him with sticks or clubs, as he passed along to the head of the line, where the Indian chief stood with open arms ready to receive him. Near the edge of the water were placed young squaws who amused themselves by seizing the prisoners and ducking them in the water as they jumped from the boat upon the shore. Ephraim Stevens was the first to pass this savage ordeal. As he leaped upon the shore he was not only pitched into the water, but was attacked with clubs and soon knocked down. Being, however, a young man of extraordinary strength and activity, he soon rose. To compel him to advance so slowly through the passage that each might have a chance to strike him, a large and stout Indian went directly before him, walking backward. Stevens had scarcely commenced before he threw his feet, by a sudden spring, into the breast of the Indian before him and threw him upon his back, and then by running with great velocity, he received scarcely a blow. For this exploit of agility and courage, he received the most marked manifestations of approbation from the multitude. They came round him, and slapping him upon the back, gave him to understand that they could not have been better pleased.

Hopkins was the next to follow, and as he jumped upon

the shore he was seized by an aged Indian and direeted to follow him. He soon found that the objeet of this Indian was to hide him, that he should not be compelled to suffer that barbarous treatment. When he had led him slyly baek out of the erowd, he pointed to a wigwam standing back some eighty or one hundred rods from the place where they were assembled, and bid him *run*. He did so, and found in the wigwam to whieh he was direeted an aged squaw, whose locks were white almost as snow, and who exhibited a remarkable sympathy for him, and immediately got him something to eat.

Benjamin Stevens, Jr., whose turn eame next, notieing a squaw ready to seize him, made a false motion to jump, when the squaw, springing to eateh him, lost her balanee and fell into the water. Stevens then leaped over her, ereating so much merriment that he went through the eourse without reeeiving a blow, and was aeeosted by the old ehief with "Good Indian! Good Indian!"

The prisoners were taken to the St. Lawrenee, in the vieinity of Montreal, and the Indians of that village, male and female, soon gathered together and prepared for the earousal usual on such oeeasions.

Here, Ephraim Stevens was separated from his eompanions, his great strength and aetivity rendering him an objeet of extreme solicitude, and all his movements were earefully watehed. The earousal being ended, he was eonfined in a small room and a guard stationed at the door. Early the next morning the door was opened and an Indian, who had not been there the night before, entered the room and fixed his eyes long and keenly on the prisoner. Stevens immediately recognized this Indian as one of a party that had visited Pittsford before the war, on a hunting expedition, and one with whom he had there had some quarrel or difficulty.

The visitor soon disappeared and presently two large, stout Indians eame and stood in the door apparently as guard. In a

short time a young squaw came and stood behind these two with looks of intense sorrow, and which even dissolved into tears. "By this time," says Stevens, "I made up my mind that my old acquaintance, on Otter Creek, was determined to wreak his vengeance on me by a cruel sacrifice of my life, in the barbarous manner the Indians are sometimes wont to do. I determined to place myself in the hands of a less dangerous enemy or lose my life in the attempt. I looked around for some weapon, but saw none sufficient to use. I then thought I would try to pass the two Indians in a quiet and peaceable manner, as if I wanted carelessly to view the premises. Slowly and awkwardly I approached the door, but one of the Indians sprang forward, placed his hand on my breast, and shoved me back into the room. I quietly yielded to his push and made as though I was about to resume my seat, but as he was returning to the door, I sprang with all my might and threw both prostrate on the ground. I flew like lightning through the door and the young squaw cried 'Run! Run!' but I needed no urging. In the midst of my speed I met a small British guard who had in custody my two companions, B. Stevens and E. Hopkins. I passed them swiftly; their officer hailed me, told me to stop and I should not be hurt. I first intended to leave them all, but taking into view all the circumstances of my situation, I concluded it would be impossible to escape, and being promised that I should receive no harm, I returned and surrendered to them." He and his companions were soon taken to the British garrison. Here he was visited by his brother, Roger Stevens, Jr., who had turned Tory and was then a Captain in the British service. Roger reproved Ephraim for joining the rebels, and behaving disloyally towards the King. Ephraim retorted, cursing the King, and reproaching Roger for deserting his country. Roger promised Ephraim the liberty of the city if he would give his word not to leave it. Ephraim

spurned the offer with indignation, and the three captives were sent to prison. Here Ephraim, for his praise of the Americans and contemptuous dispraise of the King and his cause, was hand-cuffed and fettered. His great strength enabled him to break the ordinary iron fetters, and he was loaded down with heavy irons. He and his companions were then put on board a vessel, sent to Quebec and there thrown into a dungeon. Their keepers, supposing them safe in that place, took off their fetters. There they were confined till the following fall, when they were taken out under guard to labor in harvesting corn and grain. In some way they eluded the guard, escaped, took a boat, crossed the river, pushed into the wilderness and after wandering fourteen days with little to eat except roots and the bark of trees, they came in sight of the Green Mountains. But as they were fishing in the head-waters of the Connecticut river, they were recaptured by the Indians, taken back to Quebec and again thrust into prison. They were now ironed, and their guard was commanded to exercise the strictest vigilance. In a few months, when the guard had become somewhat negligent, the prisoners managed to get the iron keys out of their bolts, and inserted instead thereof keys made of pewter, smoked in the candle to give them the appearance of iron. Having thus recovered the use of their limbs they improved the nights in digging a hole under the prison wall, which was also the main wall of the city, twelve feet thick. In the prison was a large chimney with a stone mantel, underneath which was an iron bar. This bar the prisoners appropriated to their use during the night, and restored it to its place in the morning before the arrival of their keeper, who found them as usual, in irons and to all appearance secure. The dirt and rubbish taken from under the wall were put in the bunks, and beds made over them, so that they were concealed from view. The prisoners dug to the last stone in the wall, and were only waiting for a

dark night to make their escape, when one of their number, under the influence of liquor,* became unruly, commenced digging in the day time and was discovered. Then all their plans were frustrated and their labor lost. As soon as they found they were discovered, the prisoners threw all their rubbish into one large room, and ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the city came to see what the Yankees—covered with irons—had done. Their keeper offered a reward to any one who would tell where the tool was that had been used in the work. Ephraim Stevens replied that it was in the chimney, and this was searched from bottom to top without making the discovery, and for aught we know the iron may be there to this day.

The press-gang occasionally called at the prison and beat up for volunteers to man the British navy. On one of these occasions Ephraim Stevens declared that he was ready to go. His comrades remonstrated with him and told him he would never return, but he assured them that he would be back within a week. He set out and was conducted on board a vessel in the river, when the Captain, after showing him over the ship, asked him how he would like to be a sailor. "First rate," said he, "but the first chance I have I will put a brand of fire into the magazine and we will all go to h—l together," and he d—d the king and all on board. An attempt was made to hang him to the yard-arm. The rope was put around his neck and while it was being adjusted Stevens shouted, "Draw away! I will find neck as long as you will halter! Draw away! You are a set of infernal cowards! I dare you to hang me,—thousands of Yankees will be upon the war-path! D—n you and your king." In about a week the captain ordered his men to take Stevens back to prison, declaring that "he would have no such fellow on board his ship."

In the winter of 1781, the prisoners succeeded in digging

* It appears that there were other prisoners here besides the three that have been mentioned.

their way out of the prison, and eluding the vigilance of the sentinels, they proceeded up the St. Lawrence on the ice, traveling in the night and secreting themselves by day. They suffered keenly from cold and hunger. One bitter cold night, Ephraim, being a little in advance of his party, fell through the ice. He promptly reinstated himself on the firm ice before his companions came up; but as he was completely drenched with water which almost instantly turned to ice, he knew that he must get to a fire or perish. This was extremely difficult. The British government had threatened severe punishment to any who should aid escaping prisoners—but there was no alternative save death. A farm-house was seen not far distant. Stevens approached it alone, and knocked for admission. The inmates were asleep, but he aroused them, told his story, and after much importunity, reinforced by the pleading of the man's wife, he was admitted at the muzzle of a gun, a fire was made and Stevens relieved of his sufferings. His companions soon joined him, and the next night they proceeded on their way. At length, when about a day's journey from Vermont, they missed their way, fell in with some British scouts, were recaptured and taken back to their prison in Quebec. Meanwhile, their friends in Pittsford, receiving no intelligence from them, supposed they were dead, and employed Elder Elisha Rich to preach their funeral sermon.

In June, 1782, Benjamin Stevens, Sen., of Pittsford learning that some prisoners were to be exchanged at Whitehall, made the journey thither hoping to hear something respecting the fate of his son, and his companions. While standing upon the wharf a vessel came in, and the first to disembark was his own Benjamin. What imagination can realize that scene? The dead was alive! Ephraim Stevens and Ebenezer Hopkins were also exchanged on this occasion and returned to their families. These young men were of Capt. Thomas Sawyer's company, and received forty shillings per month for the time of their captivity.

The following is copied from a certificate in the office of the Secretary of State:

"*State of Vermont, Clarendon, August* 14, 1782.

To the Pay Table. This is to certify that Benjamin Stevens and Ebenezer Hopkins were taken prisoners, while in the State service, on the 12th day of May, 1779, and carried to Canada with Ephraim Stevens, at the same time lost their guns and accoutrements and were exchanged on the 9th of June last.

THOS. SAWYER, *Capt.*"

The following certificate is also extant:

"Certified extract of the Journal of the General Assembly of a resolution of October 19, 1782, to pay Ephraim Stevens, Benjamin Stevens, Ebenezer Hopkins and Jonathan Rowley five dollars each, for guns they each lost in the service of the State, when they were taken prisoners in the year 1779."

CHAPTER V.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR CONTINUED.

Act Relating to Tories; Incursions of the Indians; Fort Vengeance; Murder of Caleb Houghton; Alarm, Pittsford Company marches to Mount Independence; Capture of Mr. Matson, Mr. Crippen and Miss Cox; Bridge built over Otter Creek; Provisions for the Army; Contemplated attack upon Fort Vengeance; Interview between Patriot and Tory; Close of Hostilities.

The people of this State became so exasperated at the tories for the unworthy part taken by them in the great struggle, that the General Assembly, in February of this year, passed the following "Act to prevent the return to this State of certain persons therein named, and others who have left this State or either of the United States, and joined the enemies thereof.

"Whereas [*here follow the names of one hundred and eight persons, but only one from Pittsford, viz.; Roger Stevens, Jr.*,] and many other persons, have voluntarily left this State, or some of the United States of America, and joined the enemies thereof; thereby, not only depriving these States of their personal services, at a time when they ought to have afforded their utmost aid in defending the said States against the invasion of a cruel enemy, but manifesting an inimical disposition to said States, and a design to aid and abet the enemies thereof, in their wicked purposes.

And whereas many mischiefs may accrue to this, and the

United States, if such persons should again be admitted to reside in this State.

Which to prevent,

Be it enacted, &c., that if the said [the one hundred and eight names repeated] or any of the before mentioned persons, or either of them or any other person or persons, though not specially named in this act, who have voluntarily left this State, or either of the United States, and joined the enemies thereof, as aforesaid, shall, after the passing this act, voluntarily return to this State, it shall be the duty of the sheriff of the county, his deputy, the constable, selectmen, or grand-jurors of the town where such person or persons may presume to come, and they are hereby respectively impowered and directed, to apprehend and carry such person or persons before an assistant or justice of the peace; who is hereby required to call to his assistance one or more assistants or justice of the peace, who are hereby directed to give their attendance, according to such requisition, and if upon examination into the matter, the said justices shall find that the person brought before them is any one of the before described persons, they shall order him to be whipped on the naked back, not more than forty, nor less than twenty stripes; which punishment shall be inflicted, and the delinquent shall be ordered to quit this State immediately.

Be it further enacted, that if any person shall continue in this State one month, or shall presume to come again into this State, after such conviction (without liberty first had and obtained therefor, from the Governor, Council, and General Assembly) and be convicted thereof, before the superior court of this State, he shall be put to death.

Be it further enacted, that if any person shall, willingly or willfully, harbor or conceal any of the persons above named or described, after their return to this State, contrary to the design of this act; such person, so offending, shall, on conviction thereof before the superior court, forfeit and pay the sum

of five hundred pounds; two-thirds thereof to the use of the State, the other third to the use of him or them who shall prosecute the same to effect."

The Roger Stevens, Jr., who was included in this act of proscription, will be remembered as the brother of Ephraim. In 1774, or early in 1775, he built a grist-mill in the town at the mouth of the Stevens brook, near the old ford. It was on a fifteen-acre lot that had been given by the Proprietors in 1772, for a mill-privilege. At the breaking out of the war he espoused the cause of England, constructed a raft upon which he put his millstones, irons, &c., and floated them down the Creek as far as Middlebury. He then withdrew to the British army in which he served as a lieutenant. During the war his family abode in Pittsford, and it was known that he occasionally visited them; but it was done secretly, as he was aware that he was an outlaw, and liable at any time to be arrested and punished. After the passage of the act of which we have given a copy, his residence here was carefully watched by the inhabitants of the town, who were anxious to secure him; for it was well known that he was furnishing the enemy with information which was very valuable to them in their work of plunder and destruction.

One dark night in the month of July, Moses Olmstead, discovering a bright light in Stevens' house at an unusual hour, was convinced that he had returned on a flying visit to his family. He communicated his suspicions to the men in the fort who immediately turned out and surrounded the house. Three of their number were chosen to enter, but on doing this, they discovered no one except Mrs. Stevens and her two children. It was afterwards ascertained that he had been forewarned of their approach, and was secreted among the weeds close to the logs of his house. It was also ascertained that he had conducted a party of some thirty Indians to the vicinity of the fort, with the design of attacking it; but finding it strongly

garrisoned the Indians retired, while Stevens improved the opportunity to visit his family.

The inhabitants of the town were frequently alarmed by the reported approach of small parties of the enemy, and on all such occasions the women and children repaired to the fort, where they remained till the alarm subsided. In the month of November, Deacon Caleb Hendee, Elder Elisha Rich of Clarendon, and Deacon Murray, late of Orwell, went in company to Neshobe to view a lot of land near the house of George and Aaron Robbins. After an inspection of the land they called at the house of the Messrs. Robbins and then returned to Pittsford. A few minutes after they left the house it was attacked by the Indians, and the two owners were killed. Most of the other inhabitants of Neshobe were made prisoners and their houses burned. About ten o'clock that night the news of this attack reached Pittsford. The same hour, Deacon Hendee, with the assistance of Elder Rich, Deacon Murray and Richard Hendee, the Deacon's brother, who happened to be there at that time, placed his whole family (including his aged mother) on horseback, and traveled all night as far as the town of Clarendon, where they arrived at the house of Elder Rich, early the next morning.* A company of Col. Gideon Warren's regiment was dispatched to the scene of distress, where it remained three days, but the enemy having retreated the company was withdrawn. Capt. Wright and the Lieutenant being absent, Ensign Blanchard had command of the force on this occasion. We find the name of Stephen Mead of Pittsford on the roll of this company.

Fort Mott was illy adapted to shield the people from the protracted efforts of a powerful foe. Accordingly, being roused by the startling acts of cruelty and bloodshed which had been perpetrated, they resolved to have a fort built that would accommodate a large garrison and afford them adequate pro-

*Hendee's MS.

tection. This subject was laid before the Board of War in the fall of 1779, with the assurance that if such a fort should be constructed, the inhabitants of Pittsford would contribute liberally towards the expense. This Board appointed a committee to look into the subject and to report the result of their investigations. We have not been able to find the report, but that the investigations were made and the report submitted will appear from the following:

"BOARD OF WAR,
ARLINGTON, April 6, 1780.

Resolved, that said Board accept of the report of their committee respecting building a fort at Pittsford, &c.

Resolved said fort be built near the north line of Pittsford where Major Ebenezer Allen shall judge proper. That said fort be a picquet with proper flankers with barracks for 150 men inclosed — that said fort be accomplished as soon as may be.

Resolved, to raise one company of 75 men exclusive of officers to join Major Ebenezer Allen for defence of frontiers— 8 men from Col. Warner's regiment to be raised from Wells, Clarendon, Tinmouth and Wallingford, Isaac Clark to be Captain, Benjamin Everst 1st Licut., Rufus Branch 2d Lieut. and Capt. Jonathan Fassett commissary of purchaser."

The spot selected for this fort was on the farm of Caleb Hendee in the north part of the town, and at the time of taking possession of it, Joseph Safford as the proper officer gave Mr. Hendee the following receipt:

"PITTSFORD, May 3, 1780.

Received of Mr. Caleb Hendee for the use of the State the year ensuing a part of his farm. viz: all his improvements on the east side of the Creek, except 6 acres of plough land on the intervale, and one acre of pasture land adjoining and north of his barn, and five acres of wheat and three quarters of an

acre of land whereon he had turnips the year past. For the use of said land I promise, in behalf of the State, to pay him 24 pounds, as specie went in market in the year 1774, Provided we are able to maintain this post so as to secure the troops; if otherwise we are obliged to evacuate this post on account of the enemy, one half of the above mentioned sum shall be due him, which sum is to be paid at or before the first day of December next.

JOSEPH SAFFORD, Barracks Master."

Work was immediately commenced upon this fort, and the following account of it was furnished by the late Gen. Caleb Hendee to Henry Hall, Esq., of Rutland, to whom the writer is indebted for a copy:

"The site selected for its location was on the upland about a mile north-easterly from Fort Mott, and around the very spot then occupied by the dwelling house of Caleb Hendee, Sen., and was between the present residence of Samuel Hendee and that of Chester Thomas. The stage road from Pittsford village to Brandon passes over the ground formerly occupied by this fort. Like all the other forts in Vermont, it was a picket fort; a trench was dug five or six feet deep, the trunks of trees, mostly hard maple and beech, a foot or a foot and a half in diameter, were sunk into the trench as closely together as possible, extending sixteen or eighteen feet above ground and sharpened to a point at the top; between each log a stake was driven to fill the space left by the round, unhewed logs; within the pickets a breastwork was thrown up about six feet high and about six feet broad at the base, and composed entirely of dirt and logs. At a height convenient for the garrison were loop-holes between the logs, and large enough at the center for the barrel of a musket to pass through, and radiating outside and inside so that the soldiers within could move the muzzles of their guns in the loop-holes and command a wide range without, while the loop-holes were so far from the

ground on the out-side that the enemy's shots coming through them would pass over the heads of the garrison. The form of the fort was square, enclosing an acre or more of ground. On each corner jutting outside was a flanker, with two stories, that is, a floor was laid across each about eight feet from the ground answering for a ceiling to the space below; above this floor or ceiling was the sentinel's box with loop-holes above and below, from which the musketeers could rake the approach to the fort in every direction with a deadly fire. On the east of the fort was a large double gate of oak plank thickly studded with large headed nails or spikes so as to be completely bullet proof, while on the west side of the fort was a wicket-gate; within the fort, extending along the north side were the officers' barracks, and on the south side the soldiers' barracks. In the northwest corner was the magazine for the munitions of war, a framed building; in the northeast and southwest corners were wells, but these were soon neglected and the garrison supplied themselves with water from a spring thirty or forty rods east of the fort. The space between the officers' and soldiers' barracks was the parade ground. The fort was finished in June, 1780. After the war the barracks were long used as dwelling houses, and one room of them may even now be seen, standing at the west end of Samuel Hendee's barn yard."*

The new fort was doubtless in a condition for occupancy early in June, though we find the following record of the proceedings of the Board of War at a later period:

"In Board of War,
Arlington, July 14, 1780.

Whereas, it has been represented to this board that 20,000 brick are wanted to build chimneys in the barracks in the fort on the north line of Pittsford, Therefore *Resolved*, that this board do recommend to Major Ebenezer Allen to furnish five

* Since the above was written, this, the last vestige of the old barracks, has been demolished.

fatigue men that are accustomed to the business if any there be, to assist the barrack-master in making said brick, who shall be allowed one shilling each in hard money or an equivalent for each day in addition to their pay. *Resolved* that the commandant of said fort be allowed to keep one horse and one cow in the State's pasture and the barrack-master see that there be no other cattle of any kind kept on the State's cost. *Resolved*, that there be no more barracks built in said fort on the State's cost for the time being."

The following are copies of some of the bills paid by the State for labor, and material used in the fort, and for some improvements afterwards made &c &c.:

"State of Vermont Dr.

To Jonathan Rowley.

By one draft chain	£0—14s—0d
" two oxen at 6s.	0—12 —0
" one Iron wedge	0— 3 —0
" one hoe	0— 3 —0
	1—12 —0

GERSHOM BEACH, Amr."

"State of Vermont Dr.

To Nehemiah Hopkins.

To labor on fort in Pittsford by request of Ebenezer Allen in the month of May 1780,	
To 6 days work of himself at 3s. per day	£0—18s—0d
To 4 days ox work at 1s. 6d.	0— 6 —0
To an axe delivered to Major Allen for the use of the garrison	5 —0
	1— 9 —0"

"State of Vermont Dr.

To William Cox.

To 40½ lbs Nails	£2— 2s—6d
" 20 days work of one pair oxen	2— 0 —0
" 8 pairs door hinges—19 lbs	1— 4 —0
" one ox yoke and irons	0—12 —0
" one bushel corn	0— 3 —0
" one piece of chain	0— 6 —0
	6— 7 —6"

"The following bills were paid by Jonathan Fassett's order as commissary:

To Jonathan Rowley for wheat	£10—15s— 0d
" Caleb Hendee for flour	4—11 —10
" " " for beef	10— 0 — 0
" Gideon Cooley for transportation	18— 9 — 8
	43—17 — 4"

This may certify that this state is indebted to Gideon Cooley eighteen pounds nine shillings hard money for transporting provisions from Rutland to Pittsford the last campaign for state troops.

Pittsford, Feb. 19, 1781.

JONATHAN FASSETT, C. P."

"State of Vermont Dr.

To Gideon Cooley.

1780 Sept. 14. To taking 11 rafts of boards from Sutherland's mill in Rutland to Fort Vengeance at 24s.	£13— 4s—0
To 3 quarts 1 pt. and 1 gill Rum	0—14 —6
" dressing two wolfs' skins	0— 3 —0
	14— 1 —6"

"PITTSFORD, Aug. 8, 1780.

State of Vermont to William Cox Dr.

To finding house room and lodging for Ichabod Downing, a soldier in William Hutchins company, Major Allen's detachment, the time he was lame with a broken thigh, it being from the 4th of April to the 3d of July 1780, at 3s. 6d. per week	£1—12s—6d
To one gallon of vinegar and bandage	0— 6 —0
	1—18 —6"

"PITTSFORD, October 25, 1780.

This certifies that Jonathan Rowley let me have for the use of the state at Pittsford,

22 lbs nails at one shilling per lb.	£1— 2s—0d
20 bushels Indian corn at 3s. per bu.	3— 0 —0
2 tons of hay at one pound eighteen shillings per ton	3—12 —0
To pasturing two yoke of oxen 12 weeks at four shillings per week	1—15 —0
To one ox cart	6— 0 —0
	15—10"—0

For which he hath received no pay.

JOSEPH SAFFORD, JR."

Capt. Benj. Cooley received by order of Pay Table, for labor done by sundry Persons on Fort in Pittsford £3—14s—0d

"After the fort was completed Major Ebenezer Allen, of Tinmouth, with about one hundred and fifty men was put in command of it. They were scarcely established in their new

quarters before one of their number was missing. Caleb Houghton, a young man aged about twenty years who came from the east part of the State, went unarmed to the residence of Joshua June to obtain some garments which Mrs. June had washed for him. He had been gone from the house but a short time when Mrs. June heard the report of a gun. Stepping to the door and looking up along the road she saw an Indian in the act of transfixing Houghton with his bayonet.

For some time previous to this event the horrid atrocities of the Indians had produced such an effect upon Houghton's mind that he had a frightful dream of being captured and tortured by them, and had been heard afterwards solemnly to declare that he would never be taken alive by them. These facts were recollected at the fort when Houghton's absence was unexpectedly protracted, and sad fears were entertained as to his fate. A party of men were sent out to look for him, and after a while they found his corpse about half a mile south of the fort, bearing marks of a fierce struggle and of savage revenge. This took place beneath an oak tree* which stood about one hundred rods northeast of Mr. June's house, and when the land was cleared this tree was thoughtfully spared, and may still be seen pointing out the spot where Houghton fell a victim to Indian ferocity. The soldiers took the body of their comrade, carried it to the fort and thence buried it on a small knoll, about fifteen rods east of the present residence of Samuel Hendee.

Major Allen, to whom are attributed some of the peculiarities of his relative, old Ethan, exasperated by the loss of a good soldier and the audacity of the murder, made strenuous efforts to discover the perpetrators of the deed, but for several days no trace of them could be found. Allen collected his men in front of the large gate on the east side of the fort, and publicly

* The top of this tree has been broken off, but new branches have sprung out from the trunk so that it now presents quite a thrifty appearance.

vowed vengeance against all and every Indian that should come within his power, and then, as a memorial of his vow, he took a junk bottle filled with rum, stepped out in front of his men and dashed the bottle furiously against the gate and christened the establishment 'Fort Vengeance,' and by that name it was ever after known."

Caleb Houghton, the subject of the foregoing narrative, was a descendant of Robert Houghton who was born in 1658. Robert had one son, Ebenezer, who married Susannah Farnsworth, and died May 15, 1790. A son, Cyrus, born in 1722, was the result of this marriage; and he married Hodessa, daughter of Simeon Houghton of Petersham, and settled in Bolton, Mass., where were born the following children, viz.: 1st, Cyrus, born 1745; 2d, ———, born 1747; 3d, Ebenezer, born 1750, died August 16, 1826; 4th, Olive, born 1752; 5th, Abigail, born 1755; 6th, Mary, born 1757; 7th, Caleb, born 1760; 8th, Aaron, born 1766. The parents, with their children, removed from Bolton to Putney, Vt., before the Revolutiouary war.*

The first we hear of Caleb Houghton as a soldier was in the year 1777, when he was enrolled in the company commauded by Capt. John Patty in Col. Williams' Regiment. This company was called out Aug. 29th, and was in service twenty-five days. Young Houghton received for this service £2. 10s. 8d.

We next hear of him as a member of Capt. Jesse Safford's company of forty-two men, a part of whom were sent to the fort at Pittsford and a part to Royalton. Houghton was with that part of the company which came to Pittsford† and he was allowed pay for eighty miles travel. The total amount of his pay, drawn by the family, February 20th, 1783, was £8.

The Continental troops having been withdrawn from the

* Manuscript "Genealogy of the Houghton Family" by the late Fisher M. Rice.
† July, 1780.

State the inhabitants were left, during the year 1780, to their own resources for protection against the enemy from Canada. Measures were immediately taken for strengthening the forts at Rutland, Castleton and Pittsford; two companies of rangers were raised and kept in constant service guarding the frontiers and watching the movements of the enemy, and the great body of the militia was continually held in readiness to turn out *en masse* whenever their services were required. The first alarm this year occurred in the month of March, but we can learn nothing of the cause or of the circumstances attending it. Several companies of militia were called out, but the alarm subsiding, they were soon discharged.

The following is the "Pay Roll of Capt. Benjamin Cooley's company in Col. Ebenezer Allen's Regiment called out on the alarm of the 23d of March, 1780, commencing the 23d and ending the 28th, inclusive:

Capt.—Benjamin Cooley,
Lieut.—Moses Olmstead,
Ensign—James Hopkins,
Sergt.—Silas Mosher,
" Barzaleel Richardson,
" David Crippen,
" Samuel Ellsworth,
Clerk—John Barnes,
Corp.—James Stevens,
" Ashbel Hopkins,
" Aaron Parsons,
Samuel Wiswell,
Abel Stevens,
Jeremiah Parker,
Solomon Story,
Jona. Partridge,
Ephraim Story,
James Smalley,
William Cox,
Adonijah Brooks,
Luther Drury,
Nehemiah Hopkins,
Ebenezer Ambler,
Samuel Sheldon,
Gershum Beech,
Timothy Miller,
David Gilmore,
Gideon Cooley,
Daniel Stevens,
Jabez Olmstead,
Samuel Crippen,
Benjamin Stevens,
Stephen Jenner.

Total amount of compensation for 6 days service £38—12s—8d.

August 10, 1781.

The within Pay Roll examined and approved and the Treasurer is directed to pay the same which is £38—12s—8d.

Thos. Chittenden.

Date above mentioned received of Ira Allen, Treasurer, the contents of the above which is £38—12s—8d.

Benj. Cooley, *Capt.*"

In the month of May, the enemy in considerable force came up the lake, made an incursion into the valley of the Mohawk, and ravaged the country in the vicinity of that river. The Governor of New York, with some militia then at Albany, hastened to Lake George for the purpose of intercepting him on his return. When near the lake he sent a message to the commanding officer at Castleton, requesting that he should meet him at Ticonderoga with such force as he might be able to collect. On receiving this communication Major Ebenezer Allen immediately called the roll of his men and took up the line of march for the lake. At the same time he sent orders to the officers commanding the militia in the vicinity, to collect their men and join him at Ticonderoga. The next day he wrote the Governor "that he had reached Mount Independence with over two hundred men, and was in the immediate expectation of being joined by one hundred more, but that he had no boats, which he trusted the Governor would furnish to enable him to cross over to Ticonderoga." But the enemy taking a northerly course reached Lake Champlain at Crown Point and made his escape. Among the one hundred by whom Allen was in immediate expectation of being joined, was the company from Pittsford, and it reached Mount Independence but a very few hours after the arrival there of the forces from Castleton.

The following is a copy of the "Pay Roll of Capt. Benjamin Cooley's company in Col. Ebenezer Allen's Regiment of Militia, called out on the alarm of the 30th of May, 1780, commencing the 30th of May, and ending the 6th of June, 1780, inclusive, the money being due from the State of Vermont:

NAMES.	NO. Days.	Amt. of Wages. £ s. d.	Miles Travel.	Tr. Fees. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Capt. Benj'a. Cooley,	8	2— 2—8	56	0—18—8	3— 1—4
Sergt. Bezeleel Richardson,	"	0—12—8	"	" " "	1—11—4
" Jabez Olmstead,	"	0—12—8	"	" " "	1—11—4
Corp. Ashbel Hopkins,	"	0—11—8	"	" " "	1—10—4
" Gideon Cooley,	"	0—11—8	"	" " "	1—10—4
Ebenezer Drury,	"	0—10—8	"	" " "	1— 9—4
Darius Crippen,	"	0—10—8	"	" " "	1— 9—4
Solomon Stacy,	"	0—10—8	"	" " "	1— 9—4
Caleb Cooley,	"	0—10—8	"	" " "	1— 9—4
Abdon Owen,	"	0—10—8	"	" " "	1— 9—4
					16—11—4

Received of the Treasurer of the State the contents of the above, August 10, 1781.

BENJAMIN COOLEY."

It does not appear that any considerable body of the enemy invaded Vermont during the summer; but the frontier towns were exposed to sudden irruptions of small parties of Indians and Tories and rumors of their depredations kept the people in a continual state of alarm. In July one of these marauding parties visited Pittsford, took Isaac Matson prisoner and carried him to Canada, where he was compelled to run the gantlet, receiving wounds which nearly proved fatal.*

About this time Mr. Samuel Crippen set out to walk from his hay-field to Fort Vengeance. Shortly after he left, a hay-rake, which he had left standing in the field, was observed to fall without any apparent cause. Mrs. Crippen construed this as an ill omen and prophesied that her husband would

*Hendee's MS.

never return. On reaching the house of John Barnes, Mr. Crippen was offered the use of a horse and saddle, which were accepted, and from thence he proceeded on horseback. As he was passing a high rock, which may now be seen near the northwest corner of the woods that are situated north of the present town alms-house, a party of Indians and one Tory* darted out from behind the rock, seized the horse by the bridle, pulled Mr. Crippen from the saddle and led both man and beast around behind the rock. Detaining Mr. Crippen as a prisoner, they cut the throat of his horse and besmeared their hands and faces with its blood. The saddle-tree they took with them after stripping off the leather. A short time after, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Joshua June, and her sister, Betsey Cox, came along, each on horseback, Mrs. June being in advance and having her infant son John in her lap. As they were passing the rock before mentioned, the Indians and the Tory rushed out from behind it and attempted to capture them. Mrs. June having a spirited horse quickly left them in the rear, while Miss Cox was made a prisoner. The throat of her horse† was cut, after it had been wounded by a musket ball. The bandits with their two prisoners then commenced a retreat northward, going over Cox Mountain that they might keep clear of the fort, going thus by a circuitous route to their camping ground about a mile east—or perhaps a little north of east—of the site of Brandon village. The Indians, through the influence of Stevens, released Miss Cox, and having given her some food, they allowed her to return home, but with a caution to proceed slowly lest, probably, that the knowledge of their violence and their whereabout be too promptly conveyed to the fort, and the garrison thus be enabled to fall upon them. She started slowly for home, but had proceeded only a short distance when she saw coming towards her from the south a large, fierce-looking Indian, fully armed; he was acting as a rear

*It is understood that there were four Indians and one Tory, the latter being Roger Stevens, Jr.

†This horse belonged to Jonathan Rowley.

guard to the hostile party. When, however, he saw in her hand the food she had just received, he seemed to regard that as her passport; and, stepping aside from the path she was traveling, he motioned her to pass by. As soon as she got out of his sight, she stopped and divested herself of every article of clothing—save the gown—that might impede her flight. Winged with all the speed which the fear of a hideous captivity and the sweet hope of escape could inspire, she flew towards the fort some five miles distant, and at the gate of it she presently fell exhausted. Her father caught her in his arms and carried her within the enclosure, where she received such kindly attention as her circumstances required.

Miss Cox was the first to bring the garrison news of the capture of Mr. Crippen. Information of this and other outrages committed by the enemy soon ran abroad, and an additional military force under the command of Capt. John Spofford, was sent to assist in protecting the inhabitants.

The following is the "Pay Roll of Capt. Spofford's company, Col. Ebenezer Allen's Regiment of Militia in the service of the State of Vermont, in the month of August, 1780, from the 4th to the 18th, Pittsford.

Capt.—John Spofford,
Lieut.—Nathaniel Blanchard,
Ensign—Jedediah Jackson,
Sergt.—Peabody Kinne,
" John Barns,
" Elisha Wright,
" Isaac Harwell,
Corp.—Peter Powell,
" Timothy Winter,
" Elisha Johnson,
" Luther Drury,
Jacob Johnson,
Samuel Pratt,
Abraham White,
Alfred Hathway,
Job Candor,
Samuel Swift,
William Boyd,
Jacob Patridge,
Silas Whitney,
Seth Kenne,
Elisha Allen,
Ichabod Kendall,
Seth Chandler,
Benjamin Whipple,
David Whipple,
Silas Pratt,
Comfort Smith,

James Fitch,	Ziba Parsons,
Cephas Smith,	Enos Ives,
John Trask,	Gershum Obs,
Samuel Owen,	John Ward,
Miles Leet,	John Dagget,
Joshua Southwort,	James Olmstead."

The Indians were pursued, but they succeeded in escaping with their prisoner to Canada. It is understood that Mr. Crippen was not subjected to very cruel treatment during his captivity, and that within less than a year he was permitted to return home on his parole. He then moved to Wallingford where he would be less exposed to attacks, and there he died of typhus fever early in 1783. Mr. Crippen was intending to make Wallingford merely a temporary residence, as he wished to return to Pittsford as soon as peace should be restored. Accordingly he did not dispose of his real estate here, so that we find the following account of the disposition of it by the administrator:

"Inventory dated 25th Nov. 1784. Real estate as follows:

Home Lot appraised	£87—10s—0
Half Pitch undivided land	£4— 0 —0
Half Pine Lot	£0—15 —0
Half acre Town Plot	£0—12 —0

Set off to Widow Esther 22½ acres & buildings.

By order of Legislature sitting at Windsor dated 8th of April, 1784, the Administrator was authorized to sell to the amount of £70—0—0 to pay debts, which was done and sold as follows:

One half acre of Town Plot bid off by Widow;

One half acre Pine Hill Lot sold to James Ewings.

Fifty acres of Undivided Land to Caleb Hendee;

Home Lot to Samuel Campbell including Widow's Third with the incumbrance."*

* Probate Records.

Isaac Matson, after being held a prisoner in Canada over two years was released, and returned to his family in Pittsford. During his captivity one of his sons, Joshua, had died, and the family were in mourning, not only for him, but also for the father who they supposed was likewise dead.

Early in October the enemy, about one thousand strong, under the command of Maj. Carlton, came up the lake, took Fort Ann, with its garrison of about fifty men, and then proceeded to Fort George* which was also compelled to surrender. On their way to Fort George they had laid waste the country; and they now kept up indications of making further advances. This invasion created great alarm, and the militia of Vermont were called out and ordered to rendezvous at Castleton, under the command of Ethan Allen. Capt. Cooley of Pittsford received this order on the 11th, and the next day he was at Castleton with his men.

The following is a copy of the "Pay Roll of that part of Capt. Benjamin Cooley's Company in Col. Ebenezer Allen's Regiment of Militia, called out on the alarm of the 12th of October 1780, and commencing the 12th, and ending the 18th inclusive, the money being due from the State of Vermont:

	Entered 1780.	Left 1780.	Days.	Wages per Month.	Amount of Wages.	Amount of Subsistence.	Total.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Capt. Benjamin Cooley,	Oct. 12.	Oct. 18.	7	8—0—0	1-17—4	—9—4	2—6—8
Lieut. James Ewings,	"	"	"	5—8—0	1—5—1	0—4—8	1—9—9
Sergt. David Crippen,	"	"	"	2—8—0	0-11—1	0—1—0	0-11—1
Corp. Ashbel Hopkins,	"	"	"	2—4—0	0-10—2	0—1—0	0-10—2
Nehemiah Hopkins,	"	"	"	2—0—0	0—9—4	0—1—0	0—9—4
Caleb Cooley,	"	"	"	2—0—0	0—9—4	0—1—0	0—9—4
Ephraim Strong,	"	"	"	2—0—0	0—9—4	0—1—0	0—9—4
David Gilmore,	"	"	"	2—0—0	0—9—4	0—1—0	0—9—4
Edward Owen,	"	"	"	2—0—0	0—9—4	0—1—0	0—9—4
Adonijah Brooks,	"	"	"	2—0—0	0—9—4	0—1—0	0—9—4
					Total		8—3—0

*Fort George was situated at the head of Lake George.

Received 10th August 1781, of the Treasurer of the State of Vermont the contents of the above.

BENJAMIN COOLEY, *Capt.*"

The enemy, however, kept to the westward of the Vermont settlements, and soon retired to Ticonderoga and Crown Point. While at Castleton Gen. Allen entered into negotiations with the British commander for an exchange of prisoners, and it was mutually agreed by the two commanders that hostilities should cease during the continuance of these negotiations. The enemy did not resume hostile demonstrations, but soon returned down the lake to Canada, when Gen. Allen, in conformity to a resolution of the Vermont Assembly, discharged the militia and volunteers raised for the defence of the northern frontier.

The fort at Center Rutland was made the principal depot of supplies for the troops in this section of the State, and from this central storehouse ammunition and provisions were conveyed to the forts at East Rutland, Castleton and Pittsford as they were needed. But it was found inconvenient to transport supplies to the fort in Pittsford, in consequence of there being no bridge across Otter Creek within the limits of the town. Usually, teams could cross at Pitt's ford, but in time of high water even this was impracticable.

This subject was brought before the General Assembly at its session in October, and a committee was appointed to investigate the matter and report. The following is the record:

"Friday October 20, 1780.

The committee appointed to examine into the necessity of building a bridge in Pittsford &c, brought in the following report, viz:

That it is our opinion that there ought to be a bridge fit for ox teams to pass over in said Pittsford with the greatest possible expedition.

Signed, JEREMIAH CLARK, *Clerk.*"

"Whereas it is represented that it is dangerous transporting provisions across a creek near Capt. Benjamin Cooley's in Pittsford to the garrison in said town by reason of there not being a good and sufficient bridge over said creek; Therefore,

Resolved, that a bridge sufficient for ox teams with a loaded cart to pass over, be built over the said creek near Capt. Cooley's on the State's cost, and that Ebenezer Drury, Capt. Joseph Safford and Capt. Benjamin Cooley be, and they are hereby appointed a committee to see that said bridge is immediately built; and the commander of the garrison in Pittsford is hereby requested to detach such a number from the garrison from time to time, as he can spare to work on said bridge, under the direction of said committee."

It would appear from the record that Capt. Cooley superintended the construction of the bridge, and the following is his bill:

"State of Vermont to Benjamin Cooley Dr.

For building a bridge in Pittsford by order of the General Assembly.

To 114 days work Chopping	£22—16s-0d
" 20 days work Hewing	6— 0—0
" 42½ days Ox Work	4— 5—0
" 6 Gallons Rum	4—16—0
" Flour and Sauce	1— 0—6
" 100 wt. Pork	2—10—0
" 38 wt. Beef	0—12—4
" 2900 ft. Plank	4— 7—0
" 1500 ft. Boards	1—10—0
" Paying for two axes which were broke at Bridge	0—12—0
" One Hoe lost	0— 6—0

" Pine Timber for said Bridge	1—10—0
" Wintering one pair of oxen for State	5— 0—0
	54—18—0
Credit. By 19 Bushels Corn	3—17—0
Balance due	51— 1—0"*

Capt. Cooley receipted this bill Aug. 10, 1781.

That this bridge was built over the Creek near the present Gorham bridge there can be no doubt. One or two men now living remember that there was a bridge there about the year 1790, and that its location was fifteen or twenty feet further south than the present bridge, and indeed a portion of one of the abutments is still visible.

At this time the finances of the country were in such a condition that it was found difficult to procure provisions for the army, and the Legislature, then in session at Bennington, passed the following: "Act for the purpose of procuring Provisions for the Troops, to be employed in the service of the State for the year ensuing.

Whereas, the state of the present currency, or medium of trade, is such that it is difficult to procure necessaries to supply the army, without calling on each town for a quota of such supplies. Therefore,

Be it enacted, &c. that there be seventy-two thousand, seven hundred and eighty one pounds of good beef; thirty six thousand, three hundred and eighty-nine pounds of good salted pork, without bone, except back bone and ribs; two hundred and eighteen thousand, three hundred and nine pounds of good merchantable wheat flour; three thousand and sixty-eight bushels of rye; six thousand, one hundred and twenty-five bushels of indian corn, collected at the cost and charge of the respective towns in this State, and at the rates or quotas hereafter affixed to such towns; and that there be a Commissary General

* This bill does not include labor furnished by the commander of the fort.

appointed, who shall take charge of the same. And it shall be the duty of the selectmen of each respective town, to procure such quota by the time or times hereafter directed by this act; which selectmen are hereby empowered to levy a tax on their respective towns, for the procuring such quota; and also such quantity of salt, and number of barrels, as shall be found necessary for that purpose, and all the attending charges, either in the articles before described, or in silver or paper currency.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

And be it further enacted, that if the selectmen or other person appointed by the Governor and Council, shall collect, store up, or deliver to the Commissary General or his order, any provision, except such as is of a good quality, and well packed and saved; or of any other than the quality required in this act, and be thereof convicted, he shall pay treble the value of the article he should have procured, to be disposed of as aforesaid, unless it appears that it was not through his neglect, or for want of properly attending to his duty.

Provided always, it shall be the duty of the selectmen to warn a town meeting, and consult the inhabitants on the method of procuring such provision. That the time for the flour, pork, rye and indian corn to be provided and stored in each town, be the first day of January next; that the time for the beef to be provided and delivered, be, for the towns of Manchester, Sandgate and to the northward in the county of Bennington, the eighteenth day of December; that the time for the beef to be provided and delivered for the towns of Arlington, Sunderland and all the towns to the southward thereof in said county, be, on or before the fifteenth day of January next; that the time for the beef to be provided and delivered for the county of Cumberland, be, on or before the fifteenth day of January next. And that all such beef be delivered on the foot, except such towns shall otherwise agree with the Commissary.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

And be it further enacted, that to the end it may be known which town is guilty of embezzling, or misapplying, or being any ways concerned in collecting, storing up, or delivering to the Commissary, any provisions, except such as is of good quality, and well packed as aforesaid; each town shall mark their barrels of provision, to be delivered as aforesaid, with the same mark as is established by law to brand* their horses.

The Assembly fixed the quota for every town in the State; that for Pittsford was of Flour 900 lbs; of Beef 300 lbs; of salted Pork 150 lbs; of Indian Corn 24 bushels; of Rye 12 bushels.

The year 1781 is marked by no very formidable invasions by the enemy, but military operations were mostly confined to marauding expeditions by small parties of Indians and tories who improved every opportunity to harass the settlers. Fort Vengeance was kept garrisoned, and the few families remaining in the township resorted there for protection on all occasions of alarm. The land was often cultivated by men working in companies, well armed, over whom sentries were placed to sound an alarm in case the enemy made his appearance. Few families spent the night in their houses when it was known that the Indians were hovering in the vicinity; the most went to the fort, though occasionally a few betook themselves to some thicket in the woods; and in the morning perhaps they would find one or more of their dwellings in ashes.

In the month of May Jabez Olmstead, then living some two hundred rods east of the residence of his father, discovered in the evening several Indians in the vicinity, and not deeming it safe to repair to the fort in consequence of the Indians lurking in that direction, with his wife and one child he proceeded some distance in an opposite direction, and lay in the woods

* The General Assembly, in February, 1779, passed an act establishing town brands for horses. The brand for Pittsford was the figure 3.

through the night. The next morning he found his home destroyed and gave notice of the event at the fort when the soldiers went immediately in pursuit of the destroyers. During their absence the Indians attacked the fort, and as there were but three men remaining in it, the women seized muskets, fought with the men, and made a successful defence.

A few days later, as men were at work at Fassett's saw-mill,* one of the men, who had been placed as sentry, discovered on the top of the hill, some twenty rods west of the mill, the heads of some six or eight Indians, with feathers in their caps. A swift messenger was immediately dispatched to notify the commander at Fort Vengeance of the presence of the savages, and to ask him to send a company to intercept their return to the north. The Indians finding the workmen in considerable force and prepared for defence, slowly withdrew. The mill party, well armed, went in pursuit, and followed close upon them till they arrived near the brook, just south of the present town farm, where the Indians discovered, advancing upon them from the north, the company which had been sent out from the fort; and finding their retreat northward cut off, they quickly plunged into the channel of the brook, and by holding their heads low, succeeded in making their escape unobserved eastward.

In the month of June, the Indians in considerable force planned a vigorous assault upon Fort Vengeance. The force engaged in this daring undertaking was a troop of the Coughnawagas, under the command of that renowned chief, "Tomo," who had established for himself the reputation of a shrewd, bold and powerful leader. The attack was planned for the night and was designed to be a complete surprise to the garrison. But some of the soldiers, who had been out on a scouting tour, discovered the enemy at some distance from the fort, and,

*This mill stood where Smith and Barber's mill now stands.

readily divining their intention, hastened back and communicated the intelligence to Capt. Brookins. The latter at once laid his plans to give the savages a warm reception. Early in the evening he sent a detachment of his men a little distance from the fort in the direction from which he supposed the Indians would advance, and ordered them to lie in ambush and wait the approach of the red-skins. As soon as they should come within range the soldiers were to fire upon them and retreat immediately within the fort. A little past midnight the listening soldiers heard in the distance the cautious tread of agile feet, and soon appeared dimly the dusky forms of the foe, in single file, pressing on towards the fort. The signal was given, when an unexpected volley threw the braves into confusion, during which the whites retreated within their fortification, and the garrison held itself in readiness for an assault. But when the Indians had felt the fire of the ambuscade the air was rent with their hideous yells; and as those sounds died away, there died also their purpose of attacking the fort. Early in the morning the soldiers sallied out to the scene of the night's adventure, when they discovered blood with other indications that their volley had been effective. They were satisfied that one Indian had been killed and others wounded.

The following is the "List of names in Capt. James Brookins' Pay Roll of himself and company in service of the State of Vt. from the beginning of the Campaign in 1781 to the 30th of June, in said year.

Capt.—James Brookins,		John Haynman,
Lieut.—Elias Hall,		Samuel Swift,
"	David Powers,	Jona. Shephard,
Sergt.—Alpheus Hall,		Saml. Philips,
"	Eleazer Marble,	Asahel Williams,
"	Elisher Smith,	Philip Sprague,
"	Solomon Cogswell,	Obadiah Noble,

Corp.—Oliver Wright,
" Silas Brookins,
" Isaac Grant,
" Timothy Clark,
Nehemiah Kellogg,
John Lewis,
John Martin,
Eli Freeman,
Jedidiah Blackmar,
Amaziah Church,
Isaac Fenny,
Chancy Clark,
Hezekiah Rhodes,
Elihu Allen,
Justus Brewster,
Moses Beech,
Jesse Lang,
Daniel Haskins,
David Roberts,
Samuel Morrison
John Wilson,
Nath'niel Hamilton,
Samuel Owen,
Caleb Warren,
Caleb Haywood,
Nath'niel Allen,
Abraham Owen,
Isaac Laughborough,
Saml. Chipman,
Richard Chamberlin,
Jona. Newton,
Ephraim Wescott,
Jona. Remington,
Usual Parsons,
John Cook,
Mansan Cook,
John Cristie,
Fifer—Joseph Dewey,
Drummer—Martin Adams,
Comfort Smith,
Moses Powers,
John Cook."

After the close of the war Tomo returned to Coughnawaga, the residence of his tribe, and engaged in civil pursuits. In that place, for some years, he kept a public house. Captain Brookins, in passing through that region about the year 1800, chanced to stop at this tavern. Observing that the landlord—a stout intelligent Indian—limped a little in walking, he asked him the cause of it. The reply was, "Me wounded at Pittsford fort." This response brought to the Captain's mind the night-scene near the fort in 1781, and it occurred to him that this Indian might have been one of the braves wounded by the ambuscade. He made further inquiries in respect to the time and circumstances of Tomo's wounding, and discovered that the limping landlord was the chief who had led the savages against

the fort on that well-remembered night. Other facts elicited from the chief, were corroborative of the opinion entertained by the garrison at the time, that one Indian was killed and that others were wounded. The Captain neglected to inform Tomo that the former commander of Fort Vengeance was before him, but whether this reticence was prompted by the consciousness that he was then in his power, we are not informed.

A few years later, Allen Penfield, Esq., was traveling through the same region and stopped at the same tavern. Tomo was no longer the landlord, but he was still about there. He was advanced in years and somewhat decrepit. As soon as the old chief learned that Mr. Penfield was from Pittsford, he made special effort to form his acquaintance. He engaged a room, had it well warmed and lighted, and into this he took Mr. Penfield, excluding all other company. Here he spent hours in questioning the stranger respecting the condition of his former favorite hunting-grounds and fishing-grounds. And Mr. Penfield declares that this aged Indian gave a more accurate description of Otter Creek and the adjacent valley, from Sutherland Falls to Middlebury, than he could possibly have done, though familiar with them from his boyhood. Tomo gave Mr. Penfield a full account of the contemplated attack upon Pittsford fort, pulled up his pants and showed him the scar upon his leg where he was wounded by a musket-ball, and narrated the circumstances attending the Indians' retreat, as well as the conveyance of their dead comrade to the place of burial. The interview was pleasant and cordial and full of interest, and at parting the old chief congratulated Mr. Penfield on succeeding to so goodly a heritage, while the latter in turn expressed his wish that the remaining days of his host might be peaceful and happy.

It is very much to be regretted that so little can be learned of the active life of Tomo. For many years he was known to

the white men as a bold and cunning chief, but the most of his deeds have passed into oblivion. His full name was Thomas Orakrenton. It appears that he was born on the 9th of October, 1752. In the Register of Baptisms, &c., of the mission of Sault St. Louis, is found a record of Thomas Orakrenton's baptism, in Latin, as follows:

25 Orakrenton. "Equidem baptizavi cum Ecclesiœ ceremoniis puerum eodem die 9 Octobre natum ex patre Matthia Teshonarenion et ex matre Cecilia Anhrensite conjugibus quem Thomam nominavit Thomas Raonhrentsiakare filius.

Signe (a un des actes precedents)

Jos. Huquet."

He married Anastasie Teramistha, by whom he had twelve children, seven of which died in childhood, and five arrived at the age of maturity, as follows: Joseph Tehaiasesha, Michel Tsioronrati, Recri* Saioris, mother of Anne Kaheriton the widow of Syneco Tehemiraron still living, Charlotte Tekaiaks and Susanne Kurakrentha.

During some part of his elder years he carried on a trade in skins in a stone house occupied at the present time by Pierre Keeheréton, called Murray, a merchant, one of his relatives or descendants.

Thomas Orakrenton died at his home in Caughnawaga on the 11th day of February, 1825, as will appear by the following:

6. Thomas Orakrenton. "On the 11th day of February eighteen hundred and twenty-five, I the undersigned missionary buried Thomas Orakrenton, husband of Anastasia Teramistha deceased,

*Or words to that effect.

aged seventy three years and four months the day before yesterday, died with the assistance of the church.

Charles Ohnarera and Jean Baptiste Ateramarikhon who
* * * *

Jos. Mareoux, Priest.

This extract, signed by the actual missionary at Sault St. Louis, alias Caughnawaga, we declare and certify to be a copy of the original inscribed in the archives of the said mission.

Caughnawaga July fourth eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

M. V. Burtin."

It was probably about this time that the interview reputed to have been held between Captain Benjamin Cooley and Roger Stevens, Jr., took place. It appears that in the evening of the seventh of April, 1780, Capt. Cooley went on horseback to carry home Mrs. John May who had been at his house nursing Mrs. Cooley, who was sick. On his return, when he had got near where the present Gorham bridge now stands, his horse suddenly stopped and appeared very much frightened. "What!" says the Captain, "do you smell a tory?" Applying his whip to the animal he succeeded in forcing him along. No more was thought of the circumstance at the time, but this year, 1781, while Capt. Cooley was on duty at the fort, he received a note from Roger Stevens, Jr., who was in the vicinity at the head of a scouting party of Indians and tories—requesting an interview and appointing a time and place. He asked the Captain, moreover, to appear there with his side arms, and assured him that he would meet him alone, unarmed, and as a friend. The Captain complied, and held a long interview with his old neighbor. In the course of the conversation Stevens remarked to the Captain that he supposed his former townsmen blamed him very much for the part he had acted in the war; but he stated that he had been governed by his convictions of duty, and that notwithstanding the course he had

taken, he was then and always had been, a friend to the people of Pittsford, and that he had done them many favors of which they were entirely ignorant. For when the Indians had taken any of ther number prisoners he had used his influence in saving their lives, mitigating their sufferings and effecting their release from captivity. And to convince the Captain that he had refrained from exercising his power to harm the inhabitants, he asked him whether he remembered the evening when returning from Mr. May's, his horse became frightened and refused to proceed, and he inquired of the animal if he smelt a tory. The Captain replied in the affirmative. "Well," said Stevens, "I was but a few feet from you with a party of Indians, and might easily have killed you or made you a prisoner; but wishing you well I refrained, though against the wishes of the Indians."

It is not probable that Stevens remained long about here after this interview, as he persevered in his attachment to the cause of the enemy. After the war, he settled in Canada, near the Rideau river, in which, some years later, he was drowned while shooting ducks. His wife did not long survive him. They had one daughter, Martha, who married a Mr. Burritt, and whose descendants now live in Canada. He had also two sons, Guy and Christopher, both of whom left Canada at an early age and have not since been heard from.

Early in August, Gen. Stark, of New Hampshire, was placed in command of the northern department, with his headquarters at Saratoga, and he was in constant communication with the military authorities of Vermont, who promised him all the assistance in their power to repel the common enemy. Though the British had a large force in Canada at this time, they attempted little, except to make a few demonstrations from St. Johns, still these demonstrations were sufficient to keep the people of Vermont in a constant state of alarm. It is probable that the activity of the enemy was stayed, in view

of certain negotiations then pending between the authorities of Vermont and the British Generals, by which the latter hoped to make a peaceful conquest of the State. The history of those negotiations is foreign to our purpose.* In the fall, however, the enemy in considerable force came up the lake as far as Ticonderoga; but the news of the surrender of Cornwallis, on the 19th of October, so disheartened them that they soon after retired down the lake, and went into winter quarters in Canada, without having done any injury to the people of Vermont.

There was much anxiety in the public mind to know what effect the surrender of Cornwallis would have upon the British and how it would influence their plan of operations for the year 1782. It was generally believed, however, that as they had a large force in Canada, an invasion of the northern frontier would be resolved upon. In anticipation of this, the Legislature in February ordered the raising of three hundred men for garrisoning the frontier posts, and they were to serve from the 15th of April to the 15th of December. The Board of War was directed to allot to each town its quota of said levy, according to the common lists of said towns made for the year 1781, and each town was also required to provide the wages for the non-commissioned officers and soldiers which it furnished, a sergeant to receive two pounds eight shillings per month, a corporal, drum or fife, two pounds four shillings, and a private, two pounds.

But instead of entering at once upon open hostilities, as had been expected, the British agents resumed the negotiations which had been so abruptly terminated the previous fall, and the season wore away in "masterly inactivity," though a large British force in the vicinity of the lake, kept the people of Vermont in a state of continual apprehension, and rumors of aggressive movements created frequent alarms. That Gen.

* For a full account of them consult the excellent work of Gov. Hall.

Haldimand, the commander of the British forces in Canada, intended to enter the frontier towns with a powerful army, about the month of June, there can be no doubt; but before the necessary arrangements could be made, he received from Sir Guy Carleton who had been appointed to the chief command in America, a dispatch communicating the pacific intentions of the new ministry and their instructions prohibiting further offensive movements. These instructions were not then known to the people of Vermont, and consequently they were not wholly relieved from the fears of an invasion until they received intelligence of the provisional articles of peace, which were signed at Paris on the last day of November, 1782.

We have thus sketched the principal events in the Revolutionary war, which have most specially interested the inhabitants of Pittsford. In the office of the Secretary of State, there are certain papers which contain a few supplementary references to persons who resided in this town and it may be worth while to notice them.

On the Roll of "Capt. Brownson's Company called out for the defence of the frontiers of the New Hampshire Grants in June, 1776," we find the name of Jabez Olmstead who served 22 days and received £2—4s—6d.

On the Roll of "Capt. Parmelee Allen's Company of Rangers, Maj. Ebenezer Allen's detachment, raised for the defence of the State of Vermont," are the names of Thomas Tuttle, Nathan Rowley, Hopkins Rowley and Ira Rood, who served from Feb. 1st to Dec. 1st, 1780.

On the Roll of "Capt. Tehan Noble's Company, Col. Warren's Regiment, which served in defence of the northern frontier," are the names of Ira Rood, who served from May 5th to June 18ht; and Nathaniel Montague who served from May 7th to June 18th, 1781.

On the Roll of "Capt. William Hutchinson's Independent Company, on duty at Castleton and Pittsford forts," we find

the names of Joshua June and John May, who served from Nov. 20, 1781, to May 1, 1782.

On the Roll of "Capt. Patterson's Company, Col. Warren's Regiment, for service in the alarm in October, 1781," are the names of Samuel Hopkins and James Hopkins.

On the Roll of "Capt. Jotham White's Company, Col. Fletcher's Regiment," is the name of Ashbel Hopkins, who served from July 1st to Dec. 19, 1781.

On the Roll of "Capt. Zadock Everest's Company, Col. Ira Allen's Regiment," is the name of James Hopkins, who was allowed pay for 27 miles travel and 9 days service—1781.

On the Roll of "Capt. Eli Noble's Company, in the service of the State from the 16th of August to the 21st of Nov., 1780," are the names of Aaron Parsons and Abraham Owen.

On the Roll of "Capt. Lee's Independent Corps of Rangers in the three years service," is the name of Jabez Olmstead.

On the Roll of "Capt. Joshua Babcock's Company, in the Battalion commanded by Lieut. Col. Walbridge," is the name of Luther Drury.

PETITION OF JONATHAN ROWLEY AND CALEB HENDEE.

"To the Hon. the General Assembly of the State of Vermont to Be convened at Bennington Jan. 31, 1782.

The memorial of Jonathan Rowley and Caleb Hendee of Pittsford in Rutland County, Humbly showeth, that your honor's Memorialists situated in Pittsford, Lying adjoining the Garrison, chiefly on the north side of the Garrison, rendered it impracticable for us consistent with prudence to continue on and improve our houses and lands, we thought fit by the advice of the principal officers of the Garrison to remove our families into the more interior parts of the State, since which time the Garrison has made use of about 2000 feet of boards which were the property of Jonathan Rowley, your honors memorialist, the bigger half of said boards were taken from

his house, the upper and lower floors being loose, and the partition and ceiling boards &c., taken and improved for the barracks, and a considerable number of nails taken for the same use, some of the shingles of the roof taken off for the nails. The state hath been benefited by our fields and meadows for feeding the cattle, and all for the benefit of the state; and we your honors' memorialists have been and still are put to great distress to support their families, we think it altogether reasonable that the state should pay us, at least, what they have been benefited by our property if not the damages for burning our fences for fire wood and many other damages. Your honor's memorialists would therefore pray that the Hon. the General Assembly would appoint a committee to look into the affair and examine into the whole of the circumstances, and make their report to some Board as your honors shall think proper. That your honors' memorialists may be considered and have justice done in the case, as your honors' memorialists in duty bound shall ever pray.

Dated in Danby, 29th June, 1782.

JONATHAN ROWLEY,
CALEB HENDEE."

This petition has the following endorsement:

"In General Assembly Feb. 7, 1782.

The within petition was read and dismissed.

Attest, ROSWELL HOPKINS, *Clerk.*"

"PITTSFORD, May 28, 1784.

Then application being made by Mr. Caleb Hendee of said Pittsford to us John Mott and Amos Cutler of Brandon, to apprise on said day the damages done him the said Hendee, on his place in time of the war by the garrison being erected there in said place. We living near in said Brandon and being in some measure acquainted with the articles that were on said

Hendee's place that are now destroyed or gone, we truly judge the house would have been worth at the end

of the war	£10—12s—6d
Barn would have been worth	6— 0 —0
Fences " " " "	15— 0 —0
Wood lot " " " "	11— 0 —0
Maple trees saved for sugaring,	5— 0 —0
Apple orcharding	22—10 —0
	£70— 2s—6d

Attest, JOHN MOTT,
AMOS CUTLER."

Mr. Hendee presented a petition to the General Assembly in 1786, asking for twenty-four pounds as compensation, for one years use of his farm by the State troops. This petition was favorably entertained, and the amount asked for paid.

In this chapter and the one preceding relating to the Revolutionary war, we have given an account of most of the known events, in which the inhabitants of this town or any portion of them, took an active part. Tradition has transmitted to us some anecdotes pertaining to the period immediately following the war, though the most of these are too uncertain to be recorded as authentic history. The following, however, comes from a source which entitles it to credit: Among the early inhabitants of the town were a few men who, at the usual season, dealt quite largely in furs, and hunting and trapping were to them not only pastimes, but sources of considerable income. Abel Stevens was one of this class. In the fall of 1782, or about that time, he went on a hunting expedition to the northern part of the State, and upon territory claimed by the Caughnawaga Indians. In his rambles he chanced to meet a hunter of that tribe. The Indian treated him cordially, professed great friendship, and invited him to accompany him to

new ground where game was more abundant. After a little discussion they agreed to go in company one week, and at the expiration of that time to divide their furs equally. It was a successful expedition, and when the time had expired they divided their furs according to agreement and set out on their return. As they were traveling along a narrow foot-path Stevens who was in advance heard behind him a sound like the snap of a gun. Turning quickly he saw that the Indian had treacherously attempted to shoot him, but his gun had missed fire. Without a moment's delay, Stevens lodged the contents of his gun in the Indian's heart, took the furs of both and returned home.

In about a year from that time Mr. Stevens decided to revisit the same territory. But this time he took with him Gardner Simonds, an experienced hunter from Elizabethtown, N. Y. They were quite successful in collecting furs, but on their return they were followed by a party of Indians who were incensed at them for trespass, and quite likely had in mind the fate of one of their tribe the year before. On reaching the town of Addison, it being late in the fall and quite cold, Stevens went into a house to warm himself. As he sat by the fire, a tall, angry-looking Indian entered the room, and approaching him in a menacing manner, said, "Me come to kill thee." Stevens, who was a very large, athletic man, rose quickly and struck the Indian a powerful blow which felled him to the floor, where he lay some time in an insensible condition. In the meantime Stevens and Simonds hastened on their return, but finding Indians in pursuit, they turned westward and went to Ticonderoga, where they remained several days. After changing their course, the Indians, losing all traces of them, gave up the pursuit and all but one turned back. This one—supposed to be the one whom Stevens had *floored*—came on to Pittsford, and for several days was seen lurking in the woods in the vicinity of Stevens' house. In about a week Stevens,

accompanied by Simonds, returned to Pittsford and on being informed of the proximity of the Indian, he knew very well that the savage was seeking personal revenge, and that his life was in danger. Simonds, who well understood Indian tactics, determined to protect his friend and relieve the town of so dangerous a visitor. Being well armed, he went into the woods near Stevens' house, and lay in ambush, waiting the approach of the enemy. After several days of anxious waiting, he concluded to change his position, and walking cautiously down the Creek, just in the evening twilight he discovered, near the foot of what is now known as Town Hill, the tall form of an Indian creeping stealthily along, and headed towards Stevens' house. Just as he was passing the most easterly point of the short curve of the Creek—that part of it, the channel of which is now nearly dry, the water having cut a shorter channel farther west—Simonds shot him through the heart. Taking his gun, powder-horn and bullet-pouch, together with the rings from his ears, he rolled his body into the Creek, and with the trophies of his victory he proceeded to Stevens' house, and communicated to him and his family the gratifying intelligence of the death of the blood-thirsty being of whom they had such fearful apprehension. This was probably the last Indian who was killed on Pittsford soil. Mr. Stevens resided in this town about ten years after this event, and then with his family he removed to Canada where he died in 1828.

CHAPTER VI.

Immigrants after the War, and their Locations; Proprietors' Meetings; Survey of Town Plot Lots; The Insurrection; Arrest and trial of the "Regulators;" Apology; Leader expelled from the General Assembly; 1780—1790.

Jonathan Warner, Eleazer Harwood and Caleb Cooley located in Pittsford in 1780.

Jonathan Warner was born in Sandersfield, Conn., March 17, 1750, came to Pittsford in 1772, and bought of Isaac Fellows two rights of land originally owned by Benijah Huntley and Nathan Jewett. The deed was dated October 10, 1772, and was in consideration of £20, L. M. A part of this land was so pitched as to include the farms now owned by Mr. Warner's grandson, Jonathan Warner, and E. M. Bailey. The following year he commenced some improvements on his purchase. His first clearing was near where Mr. Bailey now lives. In 1774, he built a log house which stood a few rods north of the ground on which Mr. Bailey's house stands, and near the location of the present highway. January 1, 1775, he married Mary Griffin. At that time it was his intention to make his home in Pittsford the following spring; but on the breaking out of the war, he changed his plans and entered the service of his country. He was in the battle of Brooklyn, was with Washington on his retreat through New Jersey, and was also in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. On arriving at the Delaware river the night before the former battle, Washington wished to obtain a boat from the opposite shore, and called

upon some one to swim the stream and get it. Warner volunteered and obtained the boat. Patting him on the shoulder Washington exclaimed, "Brave fellow," and sent him for a dry suit of clothes. His term of enlistment expired in the fall of 1779, when he was discharged and took his pay in continental money which, on account of its great depreciation, went but little way towards procuring an outfit for housekeeping. So little value had the currency that Mr. Warner paid sixty dollars for a small kettle, and about in the same proportion for other things. In the spring of 1780, with his wife and two children, he came to Pittsford and occupied the house he had built before the war. After residing here a short time he went to Connecticut to visit his friends, and during the absence his house here was burnt. On his return he built another house, which stood on the west side of the present road, and on the highest point of ground, between the present residence of Jonathan Warner and that of Abner T. Reynolds. In this house he resided until 1795, when he built the house now occupied by his grandson. Thenceforth this was his residence.

On the 15th of October, 1776, Eleazer Harwood of Bennington had pitched fifty-five acres of land in Pittsford, "being a part of a 3d division lot belonging to the right of Phineas Newton." This pitch included a part of the farm now owned by John M. Goodnough. The year we are noticing (1780), Mr. Harwood cleared the land and built a house near where the red school house now stands, and removed his family here in the fall. In 1786, he came into possession of the land which now constitutes the farm owned by his grandson, Samuel H. Kellogg, Esq., and removed thither, occupying a house which had been built by his son-in-law, Amos Kellogg. A more extended account of him will be given in connection with a different subject.

Caleb Cooley was the youngest son of Benjamin, of Greenwich, and brother of Captain Benjamin of Pittsford, and was

born February 12, 1762. In 1778, Capt. Benjamin Cooley went to Greenwich to see his family, (who, it will be recollected, had gone there for safety the year before,) and as he was about to return to Pittsford, he urged his youngest brother to accompany him. Their father, as a special inducement to go, offered to give him one hundred acres of the wild lands in Pittsford. He consented to go, for a few months, and the two brothers resided together, cooking their own provisions and living mostly on wild meat and corn bread. The corn used had either to be pulverized in a mortar, or carried to Charlestown or Bennington to be ground, as neither of the grist-mills in this town was then in a condition to do work.

Although Caleb spent considerable time here, he did not make Pittsford his home till 1780, when he became a member of his brother's family, and from that time till the close of the war, he served under Benjamin in most of the latter's movements as an officer. From his youth he had shown himself strictly honest and faithful in the discharge of every known duty, and when called into military service these traits of character were duly appreciated by his commander. He was consequently assigned to places of great responsibility. After the close of the war he devoted himself to improvements upon a lot of land of which he had obtained possession, and which was located directly west of the lot which had been surveyed to, and was then occupied by Nehemiah Hopkins, and now (1871) owned by H. F. Lothrop. He made the first clearing on the high ground near the intervale and about one hundred rods west of the residence of Nehemiah Hopkins. In the spring of 1784, he commenced the construction of a plank house upon the small clearing he had made, and on the 6th day of May married Elizabeth Sanford of Weybridge, and at once commenced to occupy the unfinished house. Miss Sanford, the bride, was a lady of rare excellence of character, and had passed through scenes of suffering and affliction such as have

seldom fallen to the lot of women, even in the settlement of new countries. She was born April 26, 1762, and was a daughter of Thomas Sanford, who was among the first settlers of Weybridge, (in 1775,) and was among those who shared the disasters attending the settlement of that township. One Sabbath morning in the month of November, while Elizabeth, the subject of this notice, was milking a cow near her father's house, she was suddenly startled by the hideous noise of a party of Indians and tories who were rushing directly towards her. She rose, and, at the sight of her fiendish assailants, was so amazed that she stood motionless for a few moments and then, fainting, fell upon the ground. The Indians took the pail and drank the milk. They then went into the house, made her father and younger brother prisoners, and having split the cradle into small pieces they piled them up in the middle of the room and set the pile on fire. They then told the women they might leave the premises, if they would not inform their neighbors. The destroyers carried the feather beds out of the house, and having ripped open the ticks, scattered the feathers in every direction. Mrs. Sanford had what was very uncommon at that early day—two silk dresses. The Indians seized them, tore them into shreds, which they tied upon the ends of long poles, and raising these in the air, they ran with them about the premises, exulting to see the fragments of silk fluttering in the breeze. One fierce-looking Indian took Mrs. Sanford's infant child and was about to dash its head against a stone, but the earnest pleadings of its mother touched his heart, and he restored it unharmed to her arms. The other families in the township shared a similar fate. The Indians killed all the cattle in the neighborhood or drove them to the British army, made all the men prisoners and took them to Quebec, and left the women and children to take care of themselves. These lingered in the vicinity a few days, not knowing which way to turn; but as their stock of provisions had been destroyed or

carried off by the enemy, they were soon reduced to great distress. In a solitary wilderness, far away from friends and human habitations, with no means of support and at such an inclement season of the year, their condition was truly deplorable, and no wonder they were upon the verge of despair. One afternoon while upon the bank of the Creek, they descried in the distance two canoes descending the stream. Not knowing whether those canoes contained friends or foes they watched them with breathless anxiety, but as they drew near their fears were dissipated as they received a friendly greeting. The boatmen proved to be a scouting party from Pittsford fort sent out to watch the movements of the enemy. The boats were small, but all were taken into them, except Elizabeth, Miriam and Robert Sanford; the latter, a lad of thirteen years of age, was first taken away by the Indians, but not being able to endure the journey, he was sent back. Those in the boats reached Pittsford fort the following night, and before morning one of the women was delivered of a child. The three others, accompanied by two soldiers, set out on foot for the same place, but they only reached Sudbury the first night where they encamped, and the next day they arrived at the fort. Elizabeth Sanford had been noted for her industry from her youth, and she was now more than ever anxious to do something to support herself and other members of the family. Mr. Arnold of Clarendon was at the fort a few days after the Sanford family arrived there, and Elizabeth made known to him her desire to obtain employment. He told her he would hire her if she could ride to his home, some seventeen miles, on a man's saddle, he being on horseback. She replied that she had helped her father break many a colt, and was ready to mount the saddle. She did so and rode to Clarendon, Mr. Arnold walking by her side. She spent one year in Mr. Arnold's family and then went to live in Mr. Asa Hale's family in Rutland, so that she could be nearer her mother. The Hale family, at that time, fearful of

an Indian attack, did not sleep in the house through the night, but retired to an out cellar; and Miss Sanford, in after life, related many an anecdote connected with that secluded nocturnal abode. After spending a few months there she went to Mr. Kent's, in Benson, in whose family she remained one year, and then returned to Rutland to visit her mother. While there her father, from whom nothing had been heard during his captivity, returned from Quebec, and was on his way to Weybridge in pursuit of his family. Calling at Mr. Rawson's, then living near where J. M. Goodnough now resides, he there received the first intelligence concerning his family. They soon met face to face, and we can easily imagine that it was a joyful greeting. After this meeting Elizabeth went to work in the family of Capt. Cooley of Pittsford, on the expressed conditions that her compensation should be in provisions, and paid to her father to assist him in the support of his family which he was about to collect and then return to Weybridge. Elizabeth did not return with the rest of the family, but remained at Capt. Cooley's till she was married to his brother Caleb, as already mentioned.

As she had labored to support herself and other members of her father's family, she had little furniture, but in that age of simplicity a little supplied all their wants—they were contented and happy. The house in which the earlier part of their wedded life was spent, was nearly square in form, and contained only one room on the first floor, with a small chamber above. At one end was a stone fire-place and chimney. On one side of the chimney was a pantry, and on the other a flight of stairs leading to the attic or chamber. As but little land had been brought into a state of cultivation, the hay crop the first year was small and this was stacked near the house. Their stock the first season consisted of one cow, a pair of oxen and six sheep, which were protected to some extent from the cold of winter by a rude temporary shelter, which in 1787, gave

place to a barn of sufficient capacity to contain both hay and stock. The first spring following their marriage, their stock of provisions running low, Mr. Cooley went to Middlebury to labor a short time, in order to obtain funds to renew their supply. In his absence Mrs. Cooley had the care of their stock, and on one occasion she ascended the hay-stack to obtain a supply for the animals, and while there a fierce wolf came howling about the stack, and endeavored to reach Mrs. Cooley. She kept him at bay with her pitchfork till assistance arrived. They continued to reside there till November, 1794, when they removed to the farm now owned and occupied by their two daughters, Ruth and Ann. The land forming this farm was pitched by Mr. Cooley March 30, 1783, and lay directly east and adjoining the lot owned by Stephen Jenner. It was surveyed as a "part of the original rights of Benajah Huntly and Nathan Jewett, being fifty-five acres of the third division of each of said rights." This was surveyed by Samuel Beach, County Surveyor, assisted by Nehemiah Hopkins and Stephen Jenner.

The house was commenced in the summer of 1794, and was occupied the following winter, though only partially completed. The next season it was clapboarded and otherwise improved, so that it was one of the best residences at that time in the town. Mr. Cooley fell a victim to the malignant fever which prevailed in 1813, and died Feb. 13th, in the triumphs of the Christian faith. Few men have left a better record or been more generally respected; he was a kind husband and father, a highly esteemed neighbor and townsman, a man of large sympathies embracing the poor and lowly, faithful and conscientious in the discharge of every duty, and as the result of this, he was frequently promoted to offices of trust and responsibility.

Jonathan Dike, Peter Rice and Phineas Ripley located in this town in 1781.

Jonathan Dike was from Coventry, Conn., and had married, December 28, 1775, Esther, daughter of Dan Barnard, Sen., of that town. He purchased of Joseph Lyman one hundred and ten acres of land in the southeasterly part of the township of Pittsford, which land bordered upon and lay south of what is now called Burr Pond. The deed of this purchase was dated March 6, 1780. It is not certain that he made any improvements upon this land, but a few months later he came in possession of what is now the farm owned by Hawkins Hart. How he obtained this we are not informed, as no record of the deed or pitch is to be found upon the Proprietors' books; but that he owned it is evident from the fact that he afterwards sold it with the improvements to David Stark. Having built a small house Mr. Dike came here with his family in 1781, but three years later he removed to Chittenden and spent the remainder of his days on the farm now owned by Aretas Ranney.

Peter Rice was, undoubtedly, a descendant of Edmund who was born in Barkhamstead, South Britain, in 1596, came to Massachusetts, took the freeman's oath May 13, 1640, and was one of the first Proprietors of Sudbury. He had eight sons, and from these have sprung most of the Rice families in New England. We have not been able to trace the genealogy of Peter Rice, but in his first deed of land in Pittsford in 1780, embracing fifty-five acres—a part of the farm now owned by Royal Hall —he is said to be "of Guilford, Cumberland County, Vt.," and if so, quite likely he was a son of Micah Rice who was the first settler of that township in 1760. Peter was born July 14, 1745, married Margaret, born November 13, 1757, widow of Job Winslow, and daughter of Benjamin Cooley, Sen., of Greenwich, Mass. He made the first improvements on the farm now owned by Mr. Hall, commenced to reside there in 1781, and remained there till 1789, when he bought of Nathaniel Pinney one hundred acres of land south of Stephen Mead's.

To secure payment Pinney took a mortgage deed of the land to the amount of £74. 8s., and this is the first mortgage found on the town records. Pinney never resided here, but was of Dutchess Co., N. Y., and bought this land on speculation of Stephen Mead, in 1773. This lot included the farm now owned by Ransom Burditt. Mr. Rice built a small house about where the brick house now stands, and into this he removed his family a few months after he had made the purchase.

Phineas Ripley was born in Windham, Conn., where his early life was spent. He came to Bennington, Vt., sometime during the Revolutionary war and enlisted in the army. He was soon appointed Sergeant Major, and served as such in the battle of Bennington. How long he continued in the army we are not informed, but he married Experience, daughter of Samuel Montague, and located in Pittsford, on the farm now owned by S. T. Fenton. If the deed of this land was ever recorded the record has been lost, and consequently we have no means of knowing who was the original Proprietor, or the number and division of the lot. His first clearing was on the east side of the brook* and he resided there in a log house till 1802, when he built the house now owned and occupied by Mr. Fenton.

Eleazer Warner, Amasa Ladd, John Tupper and sons, Simon and Ebenezer, and Amos Kellogg located here in 1782.

Eleazer Warner was the son of Eleazer and Esther (Smith) Warner and was born in Granby, Mass., Sept. 13, 1755. He had for brothers, Elisha and Seth, and for sisters, Mary and Esther. Eleazer came to Pittsford in 1782, and the following year married Hannah, daughter of William Cox. He resided two or three years on the farm of his father-in-law and then purchased a lot of land in the south part of Sugar Hollow—now known as the Lampson place. He built the first house north of the bridge and resided there till 1792, when he bought

*This house stood about forty rods east of the house now owned by Mr. Fenton.

of Gideon Cooley the lot now known as the Bishop Booth place. He made the first improvements and built the house on that farm, and resided there till his death in 1835.

Amasa Ladd came here from Chittenden where he had resided sometime with his brother, Nathaniel Ladd, who was one of the early settlers of that township. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Cox, from whom he received as a gift, one hundred and ten acres of land on the right of Joshua Johnson, the deed being dated Nov. 16, 1782. Two days later this land was pitched (surveyed) in the southeasterly part of the township near what is known as Ladd Hollow. Mr. Ladd never occupied this land, but on the 3d day of Nov. 1784, he bought of Gideon Cooley one hundred acres which included the farm now owned by Abner T. Reynolds. He made the first clearing about sixty rods southeast of the site of the house now on that farm, and there he built a log house which he occupied till he built the present house, about 1790. This is now one of the oldest houses in the town. In the year 1800, he sold this farm to Simeon Gilbert and removed with his family to Malone, N. Y., or near there, where he died. His widow afterwards married Aaron Miller of Rutland, and she died in that town.

We know little of the Tupper family. That they were in this town in 1782, the records conclusively show, though we are unable to fix their exact place of residence. John and his son Simeon purchased of Ebenezer Lyman fifty acres of land here as early as 1776, and it was surveyed by Thomas Baldwin on the 14th of October, as a part of the third division of the right of Aaron Deniho. This included a part of what is now the farm owned by John R. Barnes. In the spring of 1782, they commenced a clearing and built a house about twenty rods from the site of Mr. Barnes' house, and on the east side of the present highway. The family came here some time the following summer, and we are informed that they were from Worcester County, Mass. On the 10th of October, 1785, they purchased

of Jonathan Fassett one hundred acres, a second-division lot of the right of Samuel Whittlesey. It appears that this land was adjoining the fifty acres they had before purchased.

December 15, 1786, John Tupper conveyed his interest in the rights of Deniho and Whittlesey to his son Simeon, with whom he resided till his death which took place a few years later. Before he came here he had been a soldier in the French and Revolutionary wars, and had performed important labor in the service of his country. He was one of the early members of the Congregational Church in Pittsford, and being skilled in vocal music, he was chosen by the choir as their chorister, a position which he held several years. Simeon was also a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and we are informed that he was under Warner in the battle of Hubbardton. His connection with the army was mostly in the capacity of a fifer. Ebenezer made the first improvements on the farm now owned by Eliza Connell. He built the house about the year 1794, married Lois Bisby, and resided several years on that farm. John, the father, died in Pittsford, but the two sons moved to New York.

The Kellogg family is of English descent. Joseph Kellogg, the father of Amos, was born in the year 1731, in the vicinity of Lebanon, Connecticut, and married Mary Cushman who was born in that vicinity in 1732. The date of their marriage is not now known, but their eldest child Amos, the subject of this notice, was born in what was then called Lebanon Goshen, July 7, 1760. He had five brothers, viz.: Joseph, Isaac, Edward, Elijah and Frederick; and one sister, Lucy, who married Thomas Sanford of Weybridge—she who was the mother of Mrs. Caleb Cooley, of whom some account has been given. Joseph Kellogg, the father, moved to Bennington, Vt., with his family before the Revolutionary war, and after its close he located in Castleton, and subsequently in Weybridge where he lived with his son Joseph, who had married and settled in that

township. About the year 1805, he and his wife came to Pittsford to reside with their son Amos, and lived here five or six years, then moved to the town of Henderson, Jefferson County, N. Y., where they again resided with their son Joseph who had removed there from Weybridge. They died in that town, very near together, in 1824 or 1825, having lived together in their married state over seventy years. Isaac, their son, married and settled in Weybridge, where he was killed by being blown from a building about the year 1800. Edward died in Hubbardton, March 7, 1830, aged fifty-nine years, and during the latter part of his life he was a cripple from the effects of disease brought on by exposure in building the Castleton turnpike. Joseph died in Henderson about the year 1827. Frederick married and settled in Canada East, where he died about the year 1828, leaving several children.

Elijah Kellogg, at the age of about fifteen years, was hired out to work and pay an old debt of his father's, which did not exactly please him, and he made up his mind to abscond; so he and a cousin, son of his uncle Preserved Kellogg, of Castleton, took French leave, and neither of them were heard of for nearly thirty years. About the year 1820, his brother Joseph, by some means, heard of a man living in Kingston, Canada, across Lake Ontario from Henderson, by the name of Elijah Kellogg. He went to that place to ascertain whether this man was his lost brother, and to his great satisfaction found he was. He returned home and informed his parents that he had found the long-lost son and brother, which information caused them great joy, and they insisted that the son, who then had a wife and several small children, should be invited and entreated to remove to Henderson. Elijah complied with their request and removed to Henderson where he resided till after the death of his parents, and then he returned to Canada. His cousin, who left this section of country with him, afterwards became a

merchant in the city of New York, where he now lives and has a family.

Amos Kellogg, on the 19th of March, 1777, then in the seventeenth year of his age, enlisted as a waiter for Capt. Brownson, in Col. Warner's regiment of Continental troops, in the Revolutionary war, and served as waiter, soldier and sergeant in that regiment until 1781, when he was offered a Lieutenant's commission by the Vermont Board of War. On application for a discharge Col. Warner consented to give him a *furlough*, but not a *discharge* from the regiment. He was never recalled nor discharged. But he served as a commissioned officer of some grade under appointment of the Vermont Board of War until the close of the revolutionary contest, being connected with the army about six years. He was sick with the measles in Fort Ticonderoga, at the time that fortress was evacuated by St. Clair, and consequently he did not participate in the battle of Hubbardton; but he ran the risk of exposure in traveling to Bennington rather than be taken by the British. He soon recovered, joined his company and took an active part in the battle of Bennington.

He married Lucretia, daughter of Eleazer Harwood, December 7, 1780, he being at that time twenty years and seven months old, and she being sixteen years and nine months. Mrs. Kellogg remained with her parents and with her husband in camp until December, 1782, when they came to Pittsford, and located on the farm where they lived till they died.

That farm, now the home of his son, Hon. Samuel H. Kellogg, was then in a state of nature, not a tree cut nor a house built. It was a second-division lot of the ministerial right, and fell to his father-in-law, Rev. Eleazer Harwood, of whom he afterwards bought it, the deed being dated April 24, 1789.

They came to Pittsford on horseback, with two horses,

bringing their bed, all they had of household goods, also a sister of Mrs. Kellogg, a young girl, on the horses' backs. For several years, while clearing up the land, they fared very hardly, but "stuck and hung, having the pluck of revolutionists." Having been an officer in the army, Mr. Kellogg was appointed to the office of Major, and soon rose to the rank of Brigadier General in the Vermont Militia. His training bills were no small draft upon his income, and to meet these he sat up nights, boiled and made salts which he carried to Bennington and exchanged for money. He always made it a rule to lose no time from his farm work, but time spent in training was made up on the farm, either before or after the day of training, and in that way he was able to keep along in the military line without embarrassment. At that time the officers were expected to treat the soldiers with liquor, and at one general muster he had to furnish a barrel of rum for them on parade. Mrs. Kellogg, too, cheerfully did what she could to assist her husband, she being of a military turn, as might be expected, from the fact of her having married a soldier in the army, when only sixteeen years of age.

The following persons are known to have purchased land and located here in 1783, viz.: Elisha Rich, Benjamin Stevens, Jr., Ebenezer Hopkins, Jr., Joshua Morse, Adonijah and Rufus Montague, Justus Brewster, Elijah Brown and David Starks.

Elisha Rich was a native of Massachusetts, but removed to Clarendon in 1777, and in March, 1783, he located in Pittsford, and made the first improvements on what is now called Furnace Flat. In the fall he built a grist mill on the brook a few rods below where the bridge now stands. He obtained the land of Jonathan Fassett, and this was in three pieces; the first being a third-division lot of the right of John Jenks; the second being the first and second-division lots of the right of Samuel Mansfield; the third being a part of the right of Elihu Hall. The whole consisted of four hundred and forty acres, and

included Furnace Flat and the land eastward to Chittenden line. He built a small house near where the brick house now stands. On the 8th of October, the same year, he bought the farm owned and occupied by Aaron Parsons, but continued to reside near his mill till the 21st of May, 1784, when he sold the mill and one hundred acres of land to Thomas and Samuel Adams, and then moved to the Parsons farm, and planted the whole of the large orchard, the vestiges of which may still be seen. He was a great lover of bees and usually kept from thirty to forty swarms.* A more particular account of him will be given hereafter.

Benjamin Stevens, (son of Benjamin, the early settler,) soon after his return from captivity in Canada, married Lydia, daughter of Elisha Field,† and located on the farm which was first occupied by Roger Stevens, Jr., and afterwards confiscated and sold to Benjamin Stevens, Sen., who sold it to his son Benjamin, June 13th, 1783. The latter built a log house on the west side of the road, and about thirty rods north of the present residence of Benjamin Stevens. Here he resided till 1793, when he sold his farm to his brother Daniel and moved to Cornwall.

Ebenezer Hopkins, son of Nehemiah, another of the returned captives, married Rachel, daughter of Stephen Mead, December 2d, 1783, and located in a house which he had built, about ten rods east of his father's residence. It stood on the bank of the brook about one rod north of the present residence of John Stevens and near the bridge. It would appear that for a few years he assisted his father in the care of the mill and culti-

* Hendee's MS.

† Elisha Field was born in Sunderland, Mass., 1717, married Betsey Pratt in 1753, and located in Leverett, from which place he removed to Bennington, Vt., in 1761. In 1782, he came to Pittsford and resided one year on the farm afterwards owned by Col. Hammond, and then moved to Cornwall where he died in 1791. Betsey, his widow, died in 1809. Their children were—1st, Lydia, (Mrs. Stevens,) born in 1760; 2, Elisha, born March 3d, 1763, married Ruth Kinkham, March 10th, 1790; 3d, Asahel, born March 25th, 1765. The children of Elisha and Ruth Field were—1st, Clarissa, born Dec. 26th, 1790; 2d, Orrin, born June 12th, 1792; 3d, Luman, born March 28th, 1794; 4th, Norman, born in 1800.

vating some land in the vicinity; but on the 12th of May, 1789, his father sold to him and his brother, Ashbel, the grist-mill and twenty-seven acres and forty-nine rods of land, and the two brothers, having a joint interest in the property, labored together till the death of Ashbel, about the year 1793, when Ebenezer bought his brother's share of the property. In 1795, he sold the mill and other real estate to John Penfield, and May 4th, 1802, bought the Morse farm—so called—of Robert Brown and Peter Ludlow. This farm at that time consisted of one hundred and forty acres, and included the land now owned by Capen Leonard and William P. Ward. The house into which Mr. Hopkins moved, stood on the east side of the road and about twenty-five rods north of the present residence of Mr. Leonard.

Joshua Morse came here this year. He was from Watertown, Conn., and purchased one hundred and seventy acres of land which included the third-division lot of the right of Joshua Arms, and the same which had been purchased by and surveyed to Gideon Cooley. The deed from Cooley to Morse bears date Feb. 23d, 1783, and covers the land now owned by Capen Leonard, William P. Ward and Mrs. Fargo. He built a log house about fifty rods in a northeasterly direction from the house now owned by Mr. Leonard, and into this he moved his family the following summer. A few years later he built a frame house several rods west of this and near the road. He occupied this house till March 17th, 1792, when he sold his farm to a Mr. Graham, of Rutland, who sold it to Brown and Ludlow, and these gentlemen sold it to Ebenezer Hopkins as already stated.

Adonijah and Rufus Montague, sons of Samuel, who has been mentioned as one of the early settlers, came here from Bennington about this time. They were weavers by trade, and had been brought up to this occupation by their father, but to what extent they practiced it is not now known. Both had

served in the army, and were in the battle of Bennington. The exposures of camp life had seriously impaired the health of Adonijah, and this was never fully recovered. It is not now known where they spent the first few years of their residence here, but, quite likely, it was on the place which had been vacated by their father. August 9, 1783, Rufus bought of his brother-in-law, Jonathan Fassett, one lot, (one hundred and ten acres,) lying on Otter Creek, and north of the lot which had been owned and occupied by Roger Stevens, Jr., but now just purchased by Benjamin Stevens, Jr. This was a third-division lot of the right of Theodore Atkinson, and included the farm now owned by Orlin Smith. But Montague made no improvements on this lot. He afterwards sold it to Abraham Owen. January 22d, 1790, the brothers, Adonijah and Rufus, bought of Jonathan Fassett another lot of land which included what is now the farm owned by Abraham Potter, and divided the land, Rufus taking the north half, and Adonijah the south half, of the lot. Rufus built a house about where Mr. Potter's house now stands, and Adonijah built one on the south side of the road nearly opposite his brother's. It is evident that they had made improvements on this land, and had resided there some time before they obtained a deed of the same from Fassett, for only three days after the date of that deed, Adonijah deeded his half of the land to Adgate Lothrop, and the deed of conveyance describes it as "the land said Montague's house now stands on, and bounded on the north by Rufus Montague's land he now lives on." The first year of their residence in the town was one of considerable suffering on account of the scarcity of provisions. The young men had been in the army, agriculture had been neglected, and the stock of provisions was scarcely sufficient for the families that had for some time resided here, so that those who came into the town immediately after the war, were obliged for a time to look elsewhere for their daily supply. Adonijah, being in feeble health, could hardly

provide for his family, and more than once did their provisions run so low that Mrs. Montague was compelled—her husband not being able—to go to Bennington, about sixty miles, on horseback, guided some part of the distance by marked trees, over hills, through valleys and across streams, in many instances without bridges, to procure flour with which to relieve their urgent necessities. Adonijah went from Pittsford to Pawlet, where he resided several years, and then moved to Cambridge, where he died. Rufus also spent the last of his days in Cambridge and died there.

Justus Brewster, from Coventry, Conn., came here this year, and built a log house near where Charles Stiles' house now stands. This was a second-division lot of the right of Ashbel Stiles, and was purchased of Eleazer Davis, the deed bearing date December 28, 1782. It is supposed that he removed his family here in the fall.

The Brown family came from Connecticut. Elijah Brown, of Coventry, married Lydia Garry of Sanners, Feb. 12th, 1755, and had the following children, born in Coventry:

Elijah, born March 28, 1756.

Abraham, born March 11, 1758, and died the 24th of the same month.

Bethiah, born June 3, 1759, and died July 30, 1760.

Eli, born Dec. 8, 1760.

James, born Dec. 24, 1762.

Noah, born April 2, 1765.

Ephraim, born June 20, 1767.

Allen, born Aug. 29, 1769.

Elisha, born Dec. 31, 1771.

Cyrenius, born April 30, 1774.*

Elijah Brown, Jr., above mentioned, married Sarah Adams of Coventry, and their eldest child, Sarah, was born in that town January 16, 1779. The following year they removed to

* Coventry Records.

Rutland, Vt., where their second child, Elijah, was born, April 15, 1781. The time when they came to Pittsford, and the exact place where they first located here, are not now known, but their third child, Oliver, was born here, Dec. 23d, 1783. It is possible that he made his first improvements and built a house where he was afterwards known to have lived, on the plat of ground some sixty rods east of the present residence of Demas Chaffee; if so, he probably did it on the strength of the promise of a deed of the land from Elisha Rich, which was not executed till May 21, 1784. This deed covered two hundred and twenty acres of land which was bounded as follows, viz.: "Beginning at a hemlock tree standing on the east line of Pittsford, two rods north of what is called Mill River, thence west 20° South to a beech tree, thence east 20° North 160 to a stake in the town line, thence north 20° West on the town line 200 rods to the first bounds, to the original right of Elihu Hall." The consideration was £82 10s. L. M.

David Starks was the son of Zephaniah who was born in England, came to America when a young man, married Martha Edgerton of Conn., and located in that state. They had two children, David and Eunice, born in Connecticut. The father died on the voyage to Nova Scotia; the mother died in Nova Scotia. David, born in 1765, bought one hundred and ten acres of land in Pittsford in 1783, which land included the farm now owned by Hawkins Hart. He made a clearing, built a house, and married Jennie,* daughter of Stephen Mead of Pittsford, in 1785. Mr. Starks died in this town in 1805; Mrs. Starks died in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1834.

The Adams family, consisting of the father and mother—Elisha and Sarah—and sons, Elijah, Samuel, Thomas and Elisha, and daughter Anne, John Fenn, Elias Hall and Noah Hopkins, located here in 1784.

* Jennie Mead was the first female child born in Manchester (1767).

Elisha Adams married Sarah Taylor, but where he first located we are not informed. "He bought land of the agents of the Governor of the colony of Connecticut, located in Coventry, on the 2d day of June, 1771." He "leased a small farm in Coventry, Nov. 30th, 1771." He "sold and conveyed land in Coventry, Feb. 17th, 1774." He "bought land in Coventry of Samuel Ladd, Aug. 29th, 1778." "Thomas and Elisha Adams sold and conveyed land in Coventry, Aug. 29th, 1778. Elisha Adams sold land in Coventry, April 29th, 1779."*

The following is the record of Elisha Adams' family:

Elisha Adams, 2d, born Dec. 1, 1757, and died the 28th of April.

Sarah Adams, born May 30, 1759.

Elisha Adams, 3d, born March 14, 1762, and died May 9, 1773.

Elijah Adams, born October 9, 1764.

Samuel Adams, born March 23, 1767.

Thomas Adams, born Nov. 8, 1770.

Anne Adams, born May 8, 1772, and died August 5th, the same year.

Anne Adams, 2d, born May 1, 1775.

Elisha Adams, 4th, born May 19, 1778.

The above were all born in Connecticut."

Whether this family came directly from Coventry to Pittsford, or stopped by the way as did the Brown family, we have no means of knowing. Their earliest deed of land in the township of which a record exists, was one of one hundred and ten acres, from Elisha Rich to Thomas and Samuel Adams, and is dated May 21, 1784. As will be seen, the former was seventeen and the latter a little more than thirteen years of age. The boundaries of this lot were marked by perishable objects,

* Coventry Records.

no vestige of which now exists, consequently it is impossible to fix its exact limits, but it is known to have been on or near East Branch brook, and to have included a part of the high land east of Furnace Flat. As no mention is made of the mill in this deed, and as it is known that Elisha Adams, the father, owned this a few months later, it is highly probable that he purchased this with some land in the vicinity in his own name, but the deed was never recorded. Not long after he purchased the grist-mill, he built a saw-mill a few rods below it, and both were kept in operation some years by some member or members of the Adams family. They first moved into the house built by Elisha Rich, but they soon constructed another log house, on the hill, about six rods west of the present residence of Mrs. Carrigan. Elijah Adams married Ruth, daughter of Elder E. Rich, and resided some years on the farm which has been mentioned as first improved by Abraham Owen, Sen., (O. Smith place,) then occupied for a few years the farm which had been improved by Richard Hendee, (Willis place,) but finally moved to Buffalo, N. Y. "He was highly respected, had a large family, and for the last twenty years of his life, was unable to labor, being nearly blind."*

Samuel Adams married Polly Baird, and resided for a time with his parents in the log house on the hill, east of Furnace Flat, but afterwards built the red house, now owned by A. G. Allen, and this, then became the home of himself and parents. Elisha, the father, for the last few years of his life, was blind.

Thomas Adams married Polly Cole,† and located on the farm now owned by his son, Elias T. Adams, and built the easterly part of the present house about the year 1792. He took that farm in a state of nature, and the most of the improvements on it are due to his labors.

Elisha Adams, 4th, married Stella, daughter of Oliver Bogue,

* Hendee's MS.
† Miss Cole was born in Woodbury, Ct.

resided a few years in the village and kept a store in company with John Merriam, but afterwards left town.

John Fenn of Waterbury, Conn., bought of Gideon Cooley one hundred and seven acres of land, eighty-six of which were on the right of Elhanan Fox, and twenty-one on the right of Daniel Dreggs, the deed bearing date Feb. 7, 1784. This included the most of the farm now owned by Fobes Manley, but it was then an unbroken forest. Mr. Fenn and his sons cleared a few acres and built a house near where the present house stands, and the farm was occupied by the family or some members of it, till it was sold to John Hitchcock, Jr.

Elias Hall was born in Southington, Conn., but the year is not given. In the French war he enlisted in the army of Lord Amherst, at Hartford, and was assigned to the regiment commanded by Col. Whiting. He was on duty at Ticonderoga and Crown Point till the fall of 1759, when he was taken sick with rheumatism and had permission to return home. After the war he married Sarah Hitchcock and located in New Cheshire, New Haven County, Conn. On the second day of May, 1783, he purchased* of Gideon Cooley thirty-three acres of land in Pittsford, which included what is now known as the Joshua Bates place. He built a house some forty or fifty rods west of the present house and near the old military road, and removed his family here in the spring of 1784. About the year 1795, he sold this place and resided a few years in the house which then stood about where the Baptist meeting house now stands. He removed to Williston where he died October 29, 1820; Mrs. Hall died in 1815.

Noah Hopkins was a cousin of Nehemiah, his father being a brother of Ebenezer, Sen., one of the early settlers who has been mentioned. He was born about the year 1745, but we are not informed of the place of his birth or marriage, though he resided for a time, at least, in Nine Partners, Dutchess Co.,

* This deed was made out in the name of Sarah Hall, wife of Elias.

N. Y., where his sons, Hiram,* Noah, Jr., and Samuel were born. He came to Pittsford, probably, through the influence of his relatives, and purchased the real estate which had belonged to his uncle, then deceased. The deed of this purchase was never recorded and we have no means of knowing its date.

Among the number who located here in 1785, were Richard Hendee, John Hitchcock and son John, Israel Lake, Thomas Hammond, Daniel Stevens, James Stevens, and Samuel Waters, Jr.

Richard Hendee was a son of Jonathan, and brother of Deacon Caleb, both of whom have been mentioned. He married Hannah Parsons, of Windsor, Conn., where he resided some years, and then moved to Shaftsbury, Vt., from which town he came to Pittsford in 1785, and located on a lot† of land upon which a little improvement had been made by a man named Wright. When he came here his property consisted of a few hundred dollars in Continental money which had so depreciated that it was of little value, and to assist him to begin the world anew financially, his brother Caleb gave him this lot of land. In raising a barn for Capt. Milton Potter in 1797, Mr. Hendee fell from the frame and was instantly killed. He was about six feet high, well proportioned, though not fleshy, and weighed one hundred and eighty pounds. He left a widow and eight children, the former of whom afterwards married David June of Brandon, where she resided till his death, and then went to the western part of the State of New York to live with her children. The eldest son, Richard, married Phebe, daughter of Capt. Nathaniel Rich of Shoreham, resided some years on the homestead, and then moved to Ticonderoga.‡

John Hitchcock, a tanner by trade, was a native of Con-

* Hiram Hopkins was born January 16, 1772.
† The farm now owned by N. Willis.
‡ Hendee's MS.

necticut, where the most of his early life was spent. He married Abigail Chapman and located in Saybrook, where were born the following children, viz.: John, Remembrance, Joseph, Chapman, Benjamin, Abigail, Lydia and Anna. About the year 1780, he removed from Saybrook to Surry, N. H., where he resided till 1785, when he bought of Samuel Drury, said to be of Alstead, N. H., one right of land, *minus* one hundred and ten acres, in Pittsford, the deed being dated the 10th of May, and it was in consideration of £16 L. M. He pitched one hundred and ten acres of this right—the third-division lot of the right of Jedediah Winslow—on the northwest slope of what has since been known as "Corn Hill." It covered the farm now owned by Amos C. Kellogg. This he deeded to his son John, May 23, 1785, and then purchased the lot forming the farm now owned by his grandson Capt. Charles Hitchcock. He assisted his son in clearing the land and building a house on the side of the hill some eighty rods east of the present residence of Mr. A. C. Kellogg, and they transplanted an orchard near the house, some of the trees of which are still standing. At that time the road leading north from Joshua Morse's, passed some rods west of the present road, and on through land owned by Amos Kellogg, and a branch of it crossed Sucker Brook a few rods below the saw-mill. The family came here as soon as comfortable quarters could be prepared, and it is evident that they resided here together for a time, or until a small clearing and a house could be made on the other lot where Capt. Charles Hitchcock now lives; and then the father and other members of the family removed to the latter place, while the eldest son, John, who had married Hannah Weed, remained on the former place of which he had a deed.

In 1784, John Hitchcock, Sen., and Amos Kellogg exchanged farms for one year, though they never exchanged deeds. While Mr. Hitchcock was residing on the Kellogg farm, the house he

occupied took fire and was consumed with all its contents, furniture and provisions. But with the assistance of his sons he soon had a new house, and at the expiration of the year he and Mr. Kellogg re-exchanged locations, each occupying his own land.

Of the ancestry of Israel Lake no information has been obtained. That he became a resident of this town in 1785, the records conclusively show, though we are unable to learn from whence he came. He purchased of Caleb Hendee fifty-five acres of land—a part of the right of Alexander Scott—for which he paid £6, L. M., and the deed was dated "June 8th, in the 9th year of American Independence 1785." This appears to have been located west of Richard Hendee's lot; and about the same time Mr. Lake pitched fifty acres more of the same right bordering on the west bank of Otter Creek. This probably included the land upon which Pittsford Quarry Co.'s depot now stands. He built a house about one hundred rods in a northwesterly direction from the residence of Richard Hendee, and perhaps occupied it alone for a time, as the record states that "Israel Lake and Hannah June were married to each other the tenth day of May, 1787."

Thomas Hammond was born in Newton, Mass., Feb. 20, 1762, and at the age of four years, was taken from his parents and carried* to Leicester, where he was bound to a farmer by the name of Denny and remained there the most of the following sixteen years. In 1778, he enlisted in the Continental army, and was stationed some months at West Point, where he served as fifth corporal, a position of which, as he used to say, he felt prouder, than of any he ever afterward held. He served but nine months in the army and then returned to Leicester. In 1782, he came to Shaftsbury, Bennington County, Vt., and married Hannah, daughter of Ichabod Cross, March 25, 1784.

* He rode horseback behind a man, forty miles the first day.

The following year his father-in-law* gave him one hundred and ten acres of land in Pittsford which lay south of and adjoining the lot owned by William Cox.† He built a small house about twelve rods south of the Cox fort—Fort Mott—just across the ravine, and resided there three or four years, then cleared the land and built a house in what is now the southeast corner of the field on the west side of the road and about fifteen rods north of the brook on the town farm. This was a frame house, clapboarded and shingled, and was used some years as a tavern. After residing here some seven years he built a house a few rods north of the present house on the town farm, and in this he resided till 1814, when he bought of Isaac and James Matson the farm now owned by Isaac C. Wheaton. The large house on that farm was built by Col. Hammond, in 1814. During the early years of his residence here, as also later, he kept a large flock of sheep, and the wolves sometimes made sad havoc among them. During one night they killed thirty and another night forty.

Daniel Stevens, eldest son of Benjamin, Sen., married Mary Rowe, of Manchester, but where he first located is not now known, though in 1793, he purchased the farm then owned by his brother Benjamin Stevens, Jr., and the same that is now owned by his grandson, Benjamin Stevens, 3d. He built a house on the east side of the road and about twelve rods northeast of the one which had been the residence of his brother. He resided here till his death, June 1st, 1829.

* Ichabod Cross was born in Mansfield, Conn., but was one of the early settlers of Shaftsbury, Vt., was in the battle of Hubbardton, and as our forces were scattered he was taken prisoner by some Indians. As our soldiers were retreating, he stopped at a spring to drink, and a wounded soldier lying near, he dipped up some water in his hat and passed it to his dying comrade. While in this act, four Indians rushed up and seized him, carrying him off, one holding each arm, one forward and another behind him, with their guns, and in this way they proceeded till they came to a thick growth of trees, when he threw up his arms and, freeing himself from their grasp, sprang into the woods. The Indians stood amazed, and attempted neither to pursue nor shoot him. He ran some distance, and then divested himself of the most of his clothing which he put under a log, in order to weaken their hold of him should they attempt to sieze him again. He made good his escape, and after the war returned home where he died Feb. 8, 1827, aged ninety years and some months.

† The deed bears date Dec. 21, 1785.

James Stevens, also a son of Benjamin, on the 1st of May, 1784, pitched one hundred acres of land adjoining the north-east part of Gideon Sheldon's land. This was a second-division lot of the right of Daniel McFarland, and included the westerly part of what is now known as the "Bresee farm," owned by Benjamin Stevens, 3d. He cleared the land on the south slope of the hill, and built a house and barn about ten rods west of the brook, and about the same distance north of the east-and-west road. Some vestiges of these buildings may still be seen in the pasture. He married ——— Douglas, and resided here from 1785 to 1794, when he sold his real estate in Pittsford, and removed to Upper Canada.

Samuel Waters, Jr., the eldest son of Samuel Waters, married and settled on the farm now owned by Marshall Howland in Whipple Hollow. He purchased that lot of his father in 1783, made the first improvements on it and resided some years in a log house which stood on the east side of the road near where Mr. Howland's barn now stands. His wife died, and he afterwards married Prudence Moses.

The following persons are known to have located in the township in 1786, viz.: Jacob Weed, Jeremiah Powers, Simeon Stevens, Reuben Allen, Lot Keeler, Israel Ellsworth, Abraham Owen, Nathan Webster, Amos Webster, William Orcutt, Jeremiah Sheldon and Samuel Sheldon.

Jacob Weed was from Lanesboro, Mass., where he married Sarah Kittersfield of that town, and had the following children, viz.: Amasa, John and Mercy. He bought one lot (one hundred and ten acres) of land of Stephen Jenner, June 21, 1786. This was a second-division lot of the right of William Nutting, and included a part of the farm now owned by Cyrus Dike and the land adjoining on the south, now owned by Seba F. Smith. He made a clearing and built a house immediately south of the brook on the west side of the road about where a house now stands, and to this he removed his family.

Jeremiah Powers was the son of Jeremiah, of Greenwich, Mass., who was the third generation from the early settler of this name in that township, and who was originally from Ireland. Jeremiah, 3d, married Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Cooley, of Greenwich, and resided some years in that township where the following children were born, viz.: Jeremiah, Justus, Joab, Charles, George, Prudence, Montgomery and Gardner. The eldest son, Jeremiah, born in 1760, at the age of sixteen years enlisted in the army and served as a soldier, during a part of the Revolutionary war. After the war he was employed to assist in the survey of the township of Leicester, Addison County, Vt., and he purchased nine hundred acres in that township. But by mistakes in the early surveys only about two-thirds of the township were ever obtained, and from this circumstance Mr. Powers lost his title, and came to Pittsford, where he purchased of Gideon Cooley one hundred acres, for which he paid £100, the deed bearing date Oct. 15, 1785. This included the place now owned by E. M. Bailey, and the land extending southward upon the north slope of the hill, and adjoining Amasa Ladd's on the east. He built a house and barn on the south side of the Crown Point or military road, and about one hundred rods south of the house now owned by Mr. Bailey. To this place he removed his family in the spring of 1786. This house, built of logs, was occupied till 1804, when Mr. Powers built the house where Mr. Bailey now resides. Into this he removed his family, and died here in February, 1845, aged eighty-five years.

Simeon Stevens purchased one hundred acres of land of his father, Benjamin Stevens. The deed, dated Oct. 12, 1785, included the lot eastward of and adjoining the homestead. He built a house on the high land about one-fourth of a mile east of his father's residence, and the following year married Anna Martin, of Shaftsbury, and at once occupied this house. After

residing here sixty-one years, he died Sept. 2d, 1847, aged eighty-four years.

The first we hear of Reuben Allen is on the 21st of October, 1784, at which time the Proprietors' Collector sold land belonging to fifteen of the grantees, for the payment of a two-penny land tax, voted to be raised for the building of bridges. This land was sold by auction, and Allen bid off fifty-seven acres belonging to the right of Daniel Thomas, for which he paid £1 16s. This was located in the westerly part of the town, and included the farm lately owned by Augustus Bailey, but now by Nathaniel Willis. He built a log house about where the present house stands, and made the first improvements on that farm. He resided there a few years and then sold the place to one Gilbert, and after residing a short time on the farm now owned by Alexander Parmelee, he moved to Whipple Hollow.

Lot Keeler was born in Ridgefield, Conn., June 7, 1752, and accompanied his parents to Lenox, Mass., whither they removed when he was a small boy. At the age of eighteen he came to Rutland, and let himself to work at seven dollars and fifty cents per month. From Rutland he came to Pittsford and worked for Amasa Ladd some time; and by industry and economy he accumulated a little money which he invested in land. He made his first purchase of Jonathan Fassett, May 21, 1786, and this consisted of twenty-seven and one-half acres, including the homestead now owned by his son, Lot Keeler, Jr. Additional land was afterwards bought so that he eventually owned a good farm and of ample dimensions. He commenced a clearing near where the present buildings stand, and the first summer he spent here he had no shelter except the trunk of a huge pine tree, the centre of which had been burnt out, with an opening on the west side sufficiently large for a person to walk through into the center of it. He built a log house which

occupied the same ground that is now occupied by the north part of the present house, married Catharine Goodnough, of Brandon, and commenced housekeeping. Not having sufficient provisions and comfortable quarters here, they went to Lenox in the fall and spent the winter with his father, and there, by his labor, he earned enough to buy two yearling heifers which he drove to Pittsford in the spring, and from these he stocked his farm. He is said to have been a man of extraordinary courage and physical power, which will appear from the following anecdote: One of the citizens of the town had committed a crime against the laws of the State, for which the sheriff of the county had orders to arrest and bring him before the court. But the criminal armed himself, retired to a camp near Otter Creek, refused to be arrested and threatened to shoot any man who should attempt to take him. At one May training, as Capt. Caleb Cooley had his company on parade, the sheriff rode up to the Captain and requested him to select four of the most resolute men in his company for his service. "For what purpose do you wish to employ them," said the Captain. "I have orders," said the sheriff, "to arrest ———* and bring him before the court, dead or alive, but he has armed himself, retired to a camp and refuses to be arrested, and I want these men to take him." The Captain turned to his company and said, "Justus Brewster, Lot Keeler, ——— and ———,† march to the front." The order was obeyed and the four men accompanied the sheriff to the camp of the criminal who, seeing their determined demeanor, and probably considering prudence the better part of valor, concluded to surrender; and he was immediately bound and taken before the court.

Israel Ellsworth, youngest son of Samuel, married Hopestil, daughter of Benjamin Stevens, and located on a small lot of land, afterward included in the Beals farm—now owned by

* For obvious reasons the name is withheld.
† The names of the last two men are forgotten.

John Eggleston. The log house stood in the lot, in a northwesterly direction from the Beals house, and on the east side of the road leading from Joseph Wolcott's to William Wing's. The cellar of the house is still to be seen about eighty rods southeast of the residence of Mr. Wing. "After residing here a few years they removed into the State of Pennsylvania, and while there he disappeared strangely; his wife came back and said her husband, in a fit of insanity, went into the woods and was never seen afterwards. Many hearsay stories were told and suspicions entertained. His wife married again a Mr. Patterson, with whom she lived some years, and then he left her; after this she married a Mr. Willard Leaton with whom she lived some years, and they were pretty well matched, both bad enough, but he at length left her, and she afterwards went into Upper Canada, and there married for the fourth time, but has now been dead some years.

Israel Ellsworth, her first husband, who so strangely disappeared from Pennsylvania, it was afterwards ascertained, went to Virginia and settled in Fairfax County, where he married a woman by the name of Ann Bennett, by whom he had the following children, viz.: 1st, Elizabeth, who married a man by the name of Chappel; 2d, Samuel; 3d, Amy, who married a man by the name of George P. Poole; 4th, Israel E. Holida; he there had gone by the name of Israel Ellsworth Holida, his mother's maiden name being Holida. He had applied for and obtained a pension, and this was the way his friends at the north heard from him.*"

Abraham Owen, second son of Edward, married Nelly, widow of William Bogue, but where they resided the first few months after their marriage we are not informed. On the 7th of June, 1787, Mr. Owen bought of Rufus Montague fifty-five acres, embracing the easterly portion of the farm now owned by Orlin Smith. He built a log house a few rods southeast of

*Hendee's MS.

the present house, in what is now the northwest corner of the field on the east side of the road. The roof of this house was covered with elm bark, and the floor was made of basswood logs, split, and laid with their flat surface up. Afterwards he built another log house near where the present house stands, lived in this about two years, and then bought that part of the farm recently owned by Edwin Wheaton, which lies on the west side of the hill towards Abel Morgan's. There he built a house in which he resided about seven years, and then bought the Mosher place and built the house now owned by Richard and Charles Burditt in 1811, and died there Feb. 14, 1813. The house built on the Wheaton lot was removed to the latter place and is now the horse-barn on the west side of the road.

We have no knowledge of the ancestors of Nathan Webster, but his name appears upon the records for the first time in 1785, on the 14th of October of which year, he purchased of Jonathan Fassett twelve acres of land, a part of the first-division lot of the right of Elihu Hall, and bounded as follows, viz.: "Beginning at stake and stones at the northeast corner of Ebenezer Hopkins' home lot; thence east five degrees south 32 rods to stake and stones; thence north ten degrees east 50 rods to the south side of the road that leads to the mills; thence west on the south line of said road till it strikes the east line of the road that runs north and south through the town, being about 45 rods to stake and stones; thence south on the east line of the road to the first bounds." The consideration of the deed was £40. It will be seen that this purchase included the site of the present hotel owned by L. F. Scofield, together with land now owned by Bradley Burditt, D. Austin, B. Kemp, R. R. Drake, and J. A. Randall. He cleared the land and built a house where the hotel now stands, and it is supposed that he removed his family here in the spring of 1786. The ground now occupied by the Village was then covered with the native forest, with here and there an undergrowth of blackberry

bushes which at the usual season yielded an abundant supply of berries, from which circumstance the ground was known as "Blackberry Hill." The house built by Mr. Webster was the commencement of the village.*

Amos Webster is supposed to have been a brother of Nathan, and from the records we learn that he was from Bennington, but quite likely his residence there was temporary. On the 7th of November, 1785, he purchased of Jonathan Fassett a tract of land in this town, the bounds of which are thus described: "Beginning about 17¼ rods from the northeast corner of the old grist-mill lot, westerly in the north line of the same at a stake and stones; thence north ten degrees east 38 rods to stake and stones; thence east five degrees south 22¼ rods to the pine lots and stake and stones; thence north ten degrees east 50 rods to elm tree; thence north fifty-two degrees west 33 rods to a birch tree; thence west 16 rods to a birch tree; thence north 30 rods to a stake and stones; thence west 52 rods to a pine tree; thence south fifteen degrees east 81 rods to a beech tree; thence west fifteen degrees south 69 rods on the south line of the Town Plot to the road, a stake and stones; thence on the east side of the road south sixteen degrees east 27 rods to stake and stones; thence east five degrees south about 97 rods to the first bounds."

It thus appears that this purchase included all the land now in the Village east of the north-and-south road, between the Town Hall lot and the road leading to Hitchcockville, together with lands lying eastward and now owned by S. D. Winslow, John Leonard and Charles Walker, and the whole was separated from the lot purchased by Nathan Webster by the east-and-west road. He built a house the following spring about where Willard Randall's south house now stands, and this was probably the third house built on "Blackberry Hill," and

* Only one house had been built on "Blackberry Hill" at this time, and this was the one built about thirty rods west of the present village by Amos Fassett.

for years afterwards it was known as the "Webster house."

William Orcutt, from Stafford, Conn., came here in 1786, and made the first improvements on the place now owned by Charles T. Colburn. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and during the latter part of it, held a captain's commission. He married a lady of French descent and resided some years in Stafford before coming to Pittsford. He resided in this town only a few years.

Jeremiah Sheldon, son of Gideon, married and located on the Waters place—now Abel Morgan's. He purchased this of Samuel Waters who had left it during the war, removed to Shaftsbury, and being advanced in years decided to remain in that town. Mr. Sheldon built a log house a few rods west of the present house, and occupied it till about the year 1800, when he sold his real estate to Abraham Owen and moved to Canada.

Samuel Sheldon, brother of the preceding, married and resided in the house with him till 1795, when he removed to Canada.

Among the number who located here in 1787, were Reuben Ives, Simeon Parmelee, Jonathan Stevens, Josiah Eddy, the Jackson family, Anthony Phillips, Hopkins Rowley, Nehemiah Hopkins, Jr., John Hopkins and Simon Harwood.

Reuben Ives was a native of Massachusetts, but came to Pittsford in 1786, and on the 13th of June of that year bought one hundred and ten acres of land—a part of the original right of Elisha Harvey—of Richard Hendee for which he paid £45. This included the land now owned by Mrs. Sarah Adams, Charles Smith and Arba Bassett. He cleared the land and built a house near where Mrs. Adams' house stands and removed here in the spring of 1787.

Simeon Parmelee was the son of Hezekiah who was born in Connecticut, married and settled in Durham in that State.

where both died. Their children were Simeon, Hezekiah, Moses, Dan, Charles and two daughters.

Simeon was born in Durham, 1741, and married (1775) Tryphena Smith, who was born in 1755. They settled in West Stockbridge, Mass. At the commencement of the Revolutionary war he enlisted in the American army and was with the expedition against Quebec in 1775. While in Canada he had the small pox, with which he came near losing his life, but after much suffering he was brought to Ticonderoga, where his father-in-law, Nehemiah Hopkins, met him and brought him through the wilderness to Pittsford. Here he remaned till he recovered his strength so as to be able to ride to Stockbridge. Mr. Parmelee removed from West Stockbridge to Pittsford in March, 1787, and on the 27th of January, 1792,* he bought two hundred and twenty acres of land of Thomas Cranfield for which he paid £160. This was a part of the original right of William Stewart and included the farm now owned by Seba F. Smith with some land adjoining. He made the first improvements on that farm and built the first house which stood on the east side of the road and only a few rods south of Mr. Smith's barn. After residing here some years they removed to Westford, where Mr. Parmelee died May 3d, 1820; Mrs. Parmelee died May 14th, 1831.

Jonathan Stevens, son of Benjamin, the early settler, was born at Nine Partners, Dutchess County, N. Y., and came to this town with his father's family before the war. February 13th, 1787, he bought of Joseph Crary fifty acres† of land which included the south part of the farm now owned by William Wing, and he made the first improvements on that farm. The first clearing was made some distance south of the present buildings, and in what is now the pasture owned by

* This is the date of the deed, but it is known that Mr. Parmelee built the house and settled on this land when he first moved into the town, and quite likely he took a bond for a deed at that time.

† This was a part of the third-division lot of the right of Samuel Mansfield.

John M. Goodnough. He built a house about fifteen rods west of the road, the cellar of which is still to be seen, married Lucy, daughter of Richard Adams, and resided here some years, but eventually moved to the township of Bastard, Upper Canada, where he died at the age of about eighty years.

The first we hear of Josiah Eddy is in 1782, on the 6th of July, when he pitched fifty acres of land in Pittsford, bounded as follows: "Beginning at a small dry beech which is the northeast corner of Edward Owen's lot; then south by the needle 110 rods to a beech sapling; then due east 80 rods to a hemlock stake and stones; then north by the needle 110 rods to a maple marked; then on the Widow Woodward's south line due west 80 rods to the first bounds. Surveyed to the original right of Samuel Brewer, it being the third-division pitch." Again on the 30th of October, 1785, he pitched fifteen acres more adjoining Simeon Tupper's fifty-five acre lot on the east, but he made no improvements on either of these pitches till about the year 1786, when he cleared a few acres of the first lot which, as will be seen, included the most of the farm now owned by John Hudson. He built a house near where Mr. Hudson's house now stands, married Ursula, daughter of Edward Owen, and commenced housekeeping the following spring.

The Jackson family was from Spencer, Massachusetts. David Jackson married Hannah Graton and resided some years in Spencer, where the following children were born, viz.: David, Jonathan, James, William, Samuel and Daniel. David, the father, died in Spencer, and the sons having grown to manhood sought the wild lands of Vermont. David, the eldest son, bought fifty acres of land, a part of the right of George Robbins, Dec. 5, 1786. This land was bounded south on the north line of Rutland, and he also purchased a lot within the township of Rutland, adjoining his Pittsford lot on the north, and built a house but a few rods south of the town line, married

Persis, daughter of Benjamin Whipple of Rutland, and resided some years within the limits of that township. He enlisted in the army in the war of 1812–14, and died on the road as he was returning home from Plattsburgh.

Jonathan married ——— Morgan, in Spencer, some time before coming to Pittsford. Whether he came here with the other members of the family we are not informed, but he bought of Benjamin Smalley one-half of a right of land in this town—the right of Joseph Burton—for which he paid £50, and the deed bears date Nov. 22, 1788. This purchase included the farm now owned by Hiram Bates, and the first improvements on that farm were made by Mr. Jackson. He lived and died there.

James married Margaret, daughter of Jeremiah Wood of Pittsford, and located on land now owned by Whipple Mills, about fifty rods west of the present residence of Samuel Butler. He built a house and resided there till after the death of his wife, when he went to Pennsylvania and died there.

William was accidentally killed.

Samuel married—1st, Relief, daughter of Aaron and Sarah Smith, and resided some years on the same farm with his brother James. His wife, Relief, died and he married—2d, Mrs. Betsey, widow of Nathaniel Fairfield, and daughter of Gideon Sheldon, Sen. A short time before the war of 1812, he sold his real estate in Pittsford, removed to Canada and died in the British military service. His son Samuel was with him in the same service against the United States, and while on duty near the Canada line, he deserted from the British and came to visit his uncles in Pittsford, where he remained till after the close of the war and then returned to Canada.

Daniel married Catharine Ratz, made the first clearing, built a house, and resided on the farm now owned by Samuel Butler.

Mrs. Jackson, the mother, resided some years in a log house

which stood on the east side of the road, some six or eight rods north of the house now owned by Whipple Mills, but died in the family of her son Daniel.

Anthony Phillips was from Massachusetts, where he married and resided some years. He came to Pittsford in the winter of 1787, and purchased of John Barnes one hundred acres of land—third-division lot of the right of Timothy Patterson—the deed being dated Feb. 7th of that year, and it was in consideration of £100. This lot included the most of the farm now owned by his grandson Orrin Phillips. Having made a small clearing and constructed a temporary house, he removed his family here the following spring, and with the assistance of his sons soon brought several acres of land into a state of cultivation.

Hopkins Rowley was the eldest son of Jonathan of whom some account has been given. He purchased a part of his father's farm and built a small house on the west side of the road* about two rods southwest of his father's residence. He married† and resided there some years, and then moved to Shoreham.

Nehemiah Hopkins, son of the Nehemiah who has been mentioned, built a house on land given to him by his father on the north side of the road, and a few rods east of the mouth of Ripley Brook.‡ He married ——— Durphy and resided here some years, afterwards lived for a short period in a house which stood about where L. Woolson's house now stands, then moved into a house which stood a few rods west of the present residence of H. F. Lothrop, Esq. He was a man of considerable business capacity and served as constable for several years. He moved to the State of New York.

John Hopkins, son of Elias, was never a large real estate

*The road at that time passed between these two houses.
†We have not been able to learn anything respecting his wife.
‡We venture to call this Ripley Brook, from the fact that Phineas Ripley once owned a large proportion of the land through which it flows.

owner. He married Hannah, daughter of Stephen Mead, December 12, 1787, and resided for a time in a house which stood near where Mr. Whitaker's house now stands. He changed locations here several times and eventually left the town.

Simon Harwood, son of Rev. Eleazer, was born Aug. 23, 1766, and married Ruth, daughter of Elias Hall, April 19, 1787. He resided some years on the farm now owned by S. H. Kellogg, living in a house which he built some fifty rods south of the present house near where the road turns, leading to Mrs. Tilson's; the cellar of the house is still visible. Afterwards he bought the house now owned by Silas S. Westcot. He built and for some years occupied the house now on that place. He died on the place formerly owned by Benjamin Stevens, Sen., March 3, 1816. Mrs. Harwood died in Michigan, Oct. 18, 1838.

Among those who located here in 1788, may be mentioned Asa Stevens, Simeon Clifford, Abiathar Millard, Nathaniel Fairfield and Israel Morgan.

Asa Stevens was a son of David who was born in Plainfield, Conn., in 1733, and who married Sarah Spaulding, born in the same town in 1731. They resided in Connecticut some years after their marriage and the following children were born there, viz.: 1st, Asa, born in 1756; 2d, David, Jr., born 1758, died Nov. 4, 1817; 3d, Deborah, born June 25, 1759, and died the following October; 4th, Sally, born 1761, died June 7, 1777; 5th, Phineas, born 1763, died May 2, 1766; 6th, Mary, born 1765, died in 1770.

Asa, the eldest son, married Sally Dunlap of Plainfield, Conn., and after residing there one or two years removed to Plainfield, New Hampshire, joining a small colony in that township, originally from Plainfield, Connecticut. In 1788, he removed from Plainfield, N. H., to Pittsford, Vt., and bought of Benjamin Smalley, of Middlebury, one-half of the right or

share originally belonging to Joseph Burt. The deed bears date Nov. 22, 1788, and was in consideration of £50, L. M. This was so located as to include the farm now owned by Stephen Whipple, together with land now owned by Albert W. Fletcher and Elisha Smith. The first clearing was made where Mr. Fletcher's house now stands, and a log house was hastily constructed there, in which the family resided the following winter. After enlarging his clearing Mr. Stevens built a frame house on the same side of the road, but some ten or fifteen rods north of the log house, and in this he resided till his death, Aug. 31, 1817. Mrs. Sally Stevens died in 1833, aged seventy-seven years. They had but one child, Rachel, born May 22, 1783, in Connecticut.

Simeon Clifford was the second son of Edward, who was born in Maiden Lane, England, about the year 1747, and at the age of eighteen years came to Philadelphia as a waiter for a man by the name of Logan. How long he remained in Logan's service we are not informed; but he eventually made his way north and came to Massachusetts, married Abigail Winslow of Hardwick, a descendant of Gov. Winslow, and resided some years in that township, where were born to them four sons and three daughters; the former being named Samuel, Simeon, Edward and Calvin; the latter, Anna, Amelia and Fanny. Mr. Clifford had a weakness too common, not only to young men of that day, but to the same class of the present day, in his resolution to resist the intoxicating cup. In 1780, a recruiting party came along, gave him liquor enough to overcome him, and then got his name on the enlistment papers for the army. When he became sober enough to know what he had done he was in agony of mind. What could he do? He had a family of small children wholly dependent upon him for support. To put himself beyond the reach of the recruiting officers he fled from home and went on board a vessel which soon put to sea. He had been on the water but a short time

before the vessel was captured by a British man-of-war, and being an Englishman the captain tried to enlist him into the British service. But he peremptorily refused. America was his country, here was his family, and he would not fight against them; but he was willing to do anything for the ship or crew, and being a tailor by trade, he was employed in making and mending garments. After a time the ship in which he sailed put into the harbor of the British island Antigua, and being desirous of getting away, he asked and obtained leave to go on shore, and he was soon out of sight. But he had no means of subsistence, and after seeking employment for some time without success, he concluded to make one bold move, and, going into the office of a lawyer by the name of Lovell, he said to him: "Sir, I am a stranger in a destitute condition whom the fortune of war has cast upon this island, and you must put me into some business whereby I can earn a living." Mr. Lovell made some inquiries of him about what he could do, and told him to call again the next day, and he would let him know what could be done for him. He called according to appointment and was employed to take charge of the field hands on a plantation. How long he continued in this employment we do not know, but in process of time he was raised to the condition of manager of the plantation, with higher salary, which enabled him to accumulate some funds. He eventually invested his money in merchandise, and, joining with others, bought or chartered a vessel and sailed for New York. In passing "Hell Gate" the vessel was stranded and, losing all their property, they barely escaped with their lives. Thus suddenly perished the hope Mr. Clifford had so long cherished, of putting his family in comfortable circumstances, but he found them alive and his return was a joyful surprise as they had long supposed him to be dead.*

* The family had worn the usual symbols of mourning and laid them aside, and had Mr. Clifford remained away a few weeks longer, Mrs. Clifford would have changed her name.

Samuel, the eldest son, married and settled in Hardwick. Simeon married Susan Martin, came to Pittsford in 1788, and bought of John Rhodes one hundred acres of land, a third-division lot of the right of Abraham Morton, the deed being dated May 1st, and it was in consideration of £50. This purchase included the farm recently owned by the late Orville Spencer, and at that time was wholly in a state of nature. Mr. Clifford made a small clearing and built a house on the south side of the road nearly opposite the present house.

Edward, Jr., at the age of seventeen years, having given some attention to the study of navigation, commenced following the seas, a business which he prosecuted two or three years, and was promoted to the rank of second mate; but through the importunity of his friends he left the sea, married Rachel Rich, of Enfield, Mass., in 1791, came to Pittsford in 1793, and occupied the Graham house which stood in the Village where J. A. Randall's house now stands. March 10, 1799, he bought of his brother Simeon forty-five acres of land which included the farm now owned by the Pittsford Quarry Co. He made the first improvements on that farm and resided there till 1845, when he moved to Parma, Michigan. The house now on the farm was built by Mr. Clifford in 1814.

Soon after the two sons located here, Edward, Sen., the father, and the mother came, accompanied by the youngest son, Calvin. These occupied the house which had been built for them by Simeon, on the easterly slope of the hill about twenty-five rods west of his house. They resided there till 1812, when Simeon sold his farm in Pittsford to William Allen, and moved to Brandon, taking his aged parents with him.

We have alluded to the pernicious habit which Edward, the father, had when a young man, of using intoxicating drinks and of his being under the influence of these when he signed the enlistment papers to enter the army, which led to his flight from home and the serious results that followed. But it is due

to him to say that after his return to his family, he made a solemn vow that he would never again touch intoxicating drinks, a vow which he religiously kept, thus setting an example worthy to be imitated by all addicted to similar habits.

The Millard family is of Welsh descent, and some members of it resided for a time in Warwick, R. I. Dr. Abithar Millard (as he spelled his name) was born June 22, 1744, at Rehoboth, Massachusetts. He married Tabitha Hopkins, who was born Oct. 16, 1745, daughter of Ebenezer Hopkins of Harwinton, Conn., afterwards of Pittsford, Vt. Soon after their marriage they went to reside in Dutchess Co., N. Y., where their first child, Abithar, was born, May 6, 1763. Tabitha was born March 4, 1765; Lydia, Oct. 14, 1768; Huldah, March 5, 1773; Sarah, January 18, 1775; Olive, May 5, 1778; Phœbe, Aug. 12, 1781; Jesse, Oct. 6, 1784; Almon H., April 19, 1788. With the exception of the first, the record does not state where the above children were born.

It is evident that Dr. Millard located in Pittsford in the spring of 1788. His first purchase of real estate in this town was "one certain acre lot of land in the Town Plot, viz.: Lot No. 56 drawn in favor of Abraham Morton, original proprietor." The deed bears date April 11, 1788, and was in consideration of twenty shillings. He soon after purchased Lot No. 9, of the Town Plot, or what is now the southwest corner of the lot owned by C. A. Hitchcock, being nearly identical with the garden west of the present house. He cleared this lot and built upon it a house which was probably the fourth then standing on "Blackberry Hill." The house was a small one hastily constructed, and it was occupied as soon as it was completed, and the youngest child, Solomon Eddy, was born here Feb. 17, 1789.

Nathaniel Fairfield was from Plainfield, N. H., though he was probably one of the colony from Connecticut that settled in that township. He purchased of Joseph Hosier forty acres

of land in Pittsford, Jan. 31, 1788. This lay north and adjoining the lot owned by Asa Stevens, and included land now owned by Mrs. Mills. He made the first clearing and built a house about where Mrs. Mills' barn now stands. This was for some years the residence of the father and his son Samuel.

Israel Morgan, from Spencer, Mass., purchased of Gershom Beach, of Rutland, fifty acres of land in Pittsford, paying for the same £18. This was located east of the home lot of Gideon Sheldon, and though the deed was obtained in 1787, the land was not occupied that year, but a small house was built in the fall, and the following spring the family, consisting of the parents and five children, came from Spencer and occupied the house which stood about forty rods west of the house then owned by Samuel Waters, Jr. After the death of the father, Peter, the son, born in 1785, married Mary Page, July 3, 1806, and located on the home farm. His wife Mary died Feb. 6, 1845, and he married, 2d, Adaline Roberts, April 9, 1845. Before his death he purchased the Sheldon farm, and built a new and substantial house which is now occupied by his son Byron.

The year 1789, witnessed the arrival of several new settlers, and the multiplication of families by the marriage of several young men who had resided in the town for longer or shorter periods. Among the number we may mention Ithiel Barnes, Peter Powers, Asband Polley, Caleb Hendee, Jr., Ashbel Hopkins and Martin Hopkins.

Ithiel Barnes was the son of James and Experience (Wise) Barnes, and was born in New Fairfield, Conn., April 27, 1763. In 1784, he married Grizzel Hunt, who was born in New Milford, Conn., Dec. 10, 1765, and they first located in New Fairfield, where were born the following children, viz.: Nancy, Abigail, Experience and Isaac. He came to Pittsford in the winter of 1789, and purchased of his cousin John Barnes

eighty acres of land—the first-division lot of the right of Edward Flint—the deed being dated January 12, 1789. This included the farm now owned by Mrs. Charlotte Barnes with some adjoining land. The following spring he built a house which stood about three rods north of the house now on the farm, and as soon as the traveling would permit, he went to Connecticut for his family. We are unable to state the time of their arrival here, but probably early in June. They had four children born in Pittsford, viz.: Susan, Ann, Polly and Ithiel.*

Peter Powers had an honorable ancestry. Peter Powers, born at Littleton, Mass., 1707, and Anna Keyes, born at Chelmsford, Mass., 1708, being united in wedlock in 1728, moved to Dunstable, N. H., the same year. But not considering himself permanently located in that township, he penetrated the forest of *Nissitissit*, now Hollis, in the fall of 1730, and was the first white settler in that township. They spent the following year and a half in that dense forest secluded from the civilized world; their nearest neighbors could not be visited in a less traveling distance than ten miles. On the 9th of March, 1732, their third child, Anna, was born, and was the first English child born in that town. In 1755, New Hampshire troops were called upon to aid in the capture of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and a number of Hollis men went on the expedition. At that time Peter Powers received his commission of Captaincy under Col. Blanchard. It was given "*under the Hand and Seal at Arms, at Portsmouth, the 5th day of June, in the 28th year of the Reign of His Majesty, King George the Second, Anno Domini* 1755—signed *Benning Wentworth*, as Governor of His Majesty's Province of New Hampshire." How long he was in the service we are not

*Ithiel Barnes, the father, entered the army as a waiter for his father who was Lieutenant in the Revolutionary war, and the Muster Master mustered him out on account of his age, (being but fifteen,) but his father took him to Gen. Putnam, who asked the lad if he wanted to stay, and he replied yes. "Well," said the General, "let him stay, he will grow to it." And he served through the war.

informed, but he died of a malignant fever, August 27th, 1757. Anna Powers, his widow, died Sept. 21, 1798. Peter Powers, their eldest son, born at Dunstable, Nov. 29, 1728, graduated at Cambridge College 1758, and was a devoted minister of the Gospel more than forty years. He died at Deer Island in the year 1800.

Stephen Powers, a younger son, married and located in Hollis, where he died in 1775; leaving a son Peter, born April 28, 1765. The latter, at the age of sixteen years, entered the American navy, but in a few months left the naval service and returned to Hollis. In 1789, he came to Pittsford and bought of Jonathan Fassett one hundred and twenty-four acres of land, a part of which had been surveyed on the right of John Jenks, and a part on the right of Ebenezer Harvey. This deed appears to have included a part of the Fassett farm—now owned by the heirs of the late David Hall—together with land which had been owned by Edward Owen. February 17, 1791, he married Lucy, daughter of Thomas Lee, and resided a short time on the Fassett farm. He soon after sold a part of his land and, on the 13th of September, 1792, bought of Moses Doolittle one hundred and forty acres, the most of which was laid out on the right of Samuel Johnson. This included most of the farms now owned by George N. Eayres and Marshall Wood, and was mostly covered with a dense forest. The first clearing was made, and a small house built* near where Mr. Eayres' house now stands, and this continued to be Mr. Powers' residence for nearly twenty-nine years. Afterwards he lived for limited periods on different farms, but finally located where his son Samuel Putnam now lives, and died there April 11, 1854.

Nothing is known of the ancestry of Asband Polley. He was in this town in 1789, married a daughter of Edward Owen, and resided for a few months in the family of his brother-in-

* Mr. Doolittle had built the house and made other improvements.

law, Abraham Owen. He owned no real estate here, but had made arrangements for building a house on land then owned by Mr. Owen, and had proceeded so far with the work as to put up the frame, when he went to Peter Sutherland's saw-mill to obtain boards with which to cover the same, and while standing upon a pile of boards at the head of the Falls, the boards slipped, and he was precipitated into the stream. The following is copied from the record: "Asband Polley died the 12th of April 1790, drowned in Peter Sutherland's Falls in Otter Creek, north part of Rutland, and was found in five weeks and one day and decently buried in Pittsford North Burying Ground east side of the Creek."

Caleb Hendee, Jr., was the eldest son of Caleb Hendee of whom some account has been given. As we shall probably hereafter give a sketch of his public life, a glance at his early history only, is intended here, and we will let him tell his own story: "As I have related, my father was married on the 27th day of April 1767, to Caroline Ellsworth, at Simsbury, Connecticut. On Friday at noon or *high twelve*, the 21st day of October, A. D. 1768, on the 12th day of the moon, according to Astrology, Venus governed the day and Jupiter the hour, their first born, the writer of this article, was ushered into this wonderful world! But as I have no faith in Astrology, I have placed no confidence in that part of the matter. A few days after my father moved into this town (Pittsford) in the month of March, being in my sixth year, I narrowly escaped being drowned in Otter Creek near what is called Stevens' Fordway, on what is now Col. Hammond's intervale. My Uncle, Israel Ellsworth, and one Mr. Warner were at work clearing off the timber into the river the bank being nearly full, the water swift and cold, I with a small pole was endeavoring to shove off some flood wood to see it swim away. In leaning on the pole the other end slipped off and in I went, head foremost, the water ten or fifteen feet deep. Not being perceived by any one

I was left to shift for myself. After a short struggle, with some difficulty I succeeded in extricating myself from a watery and untimely grave. I had got some rods from the spot before I was seen by my uncle and the other man. In the month of December 1784, my father sent me to a boarding school in Danby under the instruction of an Englishman where I studied four months, and studied arithmetic, geometry and surveying which I now have in two large manuscripts, as well as the large slate on which I figured. This was the best and essential part of the school instruction which I received of my father. About the year 1786, my father purchased me a set of surveying instruments and I commenced the business of land surveying which I followed occasionally for about forty years. About the same time also I commenced teaching school in the winter season, and followed it for eight winters, including three years that I taught school constantly. From my earliest youth I have had a strong desire to obtain knowledge, and of course I have read and studied as much as my other avocations of life would permit. From the age of seventeen to that of twenty I was occasionally unwell, and did not enjoy very good health; indeed, from sixteen years old till nearly twenty I was weakly. In the fall of the year 1788, by the permission and assistance of my father, I visited the sea shore of New Haven, New London, New York, &c., for the benefit of my health, and returned in November with my health improved and took a school. On the 14th of January, A. D. 1789, I was duly joined in marriage to Lydia, daughter of Elder Elisha Rich; this union took place in consequence of a long standing agreement, and, as I had reason to believe, a mutual attachment. But I continued in the service of my father till the 21st day of the following October, he not choosing to let me have my time till I was twenty-one years old. In November or December 1789, my wife and myself commenced keeping house for ourselves. We began the world rather low as to property; she had given her,

by her father, about this time, twenty acres of wild land which we sold for $120, which, with what she had acquired by her own industry, constituted her portion, with which we purchased two cows and some furniture. Some time after this my father gave me one hundred acres of land on which were some improvements, but no buildings; the land might have been worth about $600. He also gave me a three years old colt, a part of the value of a pair of ordinary oxen. I had caught a wolf with whose pate and skin I purchased some sheep—ten in number—this is all that constituted my portion, except my father gave me about one hundred and fifty young apple trees and land to set them on which I now own. By my own and my wife's industry, in a few years we were able to purchase from my father about eight acres more of land, viz.: four acres of intervale and four of upland for which we gave about $150. It adjoined the other and was bought to accommodate the same, but still we had no buildings, but lived in one of the old barracks at Fort Vengeance. In February or March I exchanged the land I had of my father with Col. Thomas Hammond for a part of the farm on which I now live. I had of him about one hundred and fifteen acres which was reckoned at $1,000, and what I let him have at $750. By the industry and economy of myself and wife we soon paid the boot money and have since added considerably more to our possessions. On the first day of June, 1795, I narrowly escaped being killed. I was returning from Pittsford village in an empty cart with a young pair of oxen which took fright and ran rapidly. I was in the forepart of the cart, and before I could get out, the cart was turned upside down, and I was thrown on my head and face on the frozen ground which was very rough from a late rain and sudden freeze. I was very much bruised and my right ear knocked off and hung only by a small piece of skin. My ear was sewed on, but the cartilage, in healing, rotted and came out, and the wound was a long time in getting well. About

this time commenced the three years which I taught a school in Pittsford village. I built my barn under the hill, A. D. 1811, and my cider mill about the same time. In the summer of 1815, I built the house in which I now live. In the spring and summer of 1821, I built the barn called German's barn, this side the Baptist Meeting House. My writings will show my dealings in landed property. On the 27th of July, A. D. 1822, I was taken very sick with stagnation of my blood which confined me to my room about fifteen days. In the month of March, 1823, I went on horseback to Boston and to Sharon, Mass., and it being very stormy, brought on inflammation of my eyes which have never been entirely well since, and I can now see but poorly. I had to be shut up in a dark room seven or eight weeks, bled, blistered, &c."*

Ashbel Hopkins was a son of Nehemiah, and born at West Stockbridge, Mass., and probably came to this town with other members of his father's family. On the 12th of May, 1789, his father deeded to him and his brother Ebenezer, the grist-mill and twenty-seven acres and forty-nine rods of land. Ashbel built a house on land now owned by Augustus Hammond; it stood some five or six rods east of the one now owned by Mr. Hammond. He married, and resided there till his death in 1793.

Martin Hopkins, brother of the preceding, was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and was considered one of the best architects of that day. The most of the buildings erected here during the time of his residence in the town, were constructed under his direction. He married Sarah, daughter of Stephen Mead, and resided some years in the first house built by Caleb Cooley; afterwards he built a house on land now owned by Charles Spencer, which stood a few rods north of where George Brown's house now stands. After a few years he moved to the State of New York where he died.

* Hendee's MS., Sept. 21, 1827.

Having given some account of the families that located in the township during the last ten years and pointed out their places of residence, it now remains to see what was done, during this period, by the inhabitants or Proprietors in their collective capacity, for the benefit of society or by way of internal improvements. Several subjects such as the building of mills and the establishment and maintenance of religious institutions, might properly be mentioned in this connection, but the consideration of these will be reserved for separate chapters, and we shall speak here only of those civil and political acts which so deeply concerned the people of that period. As the records are the chief source of information we shall take the liberty to transcribe from these, retaining the exact language and orthography of the original:

"Pittsford March 15th 1780, then met and opened the sd meeting.

1. Chose Jonathan Rowley moderator.
2. Chose William Cox Proprietors Clerk.
3. Voted that the Proprietors Clerk send to Doctor Fassett for the Proprietors' Books and other Papers that belong to the Proprietors of sd Pittsford. Chose Moses Olmsted and Silas Mosher as a Committee to see the Papers fetched.
4. Voted to adjourn sd meeting to the first Monday of May next, at the house of John Barnes, at one of the clock in the afternoon.

Pittsford May ye 1, A. D. 1780, then met and opened the sd meeting.

1. Chose Samuel Crippen to be the man that takes care to get the Proprietors' Books, and other Papers that belong to the Proprietors of Pittsford.
2. Voted to adjourn sd meeting to the first Monday of November next then to meet at Lieut. Moses Olmsted's, at one of the Clock in the afternoon.

PITTSFORD October 2d 1783.*

Then the Proprietors of the township of Pittsford met at the Dwelling house of Esq. Fassett and proceeded to business.

1. Made choice of Nehemiah Hopkins, Moderator.

2d. Made choice of James Ewings, Clerk.

3d. Voted that every free Holder be a voter in this meeting according to his interest.

4th. Voted that Capt. Cooley Be Treasuary for this Propriety.

5th. Voted that a committee of five men be as a committee to Regulate the former surveys records, viz.: Jonathan Rowley, Capt. Cooley, Esq. Fassett, Esq. Drury and James Hopkins, and make their report to the next meeting.

6th. Voted that the Town Plot be surveyed in acre lots.

7th. Voted that Aaron Parsons Gideon Sheldon, John Road, Calvin Pitkin, Joshua June, Ephraim Stevens be a Committee to lay out lands in this town.

8th. Voted that every Proprietor that has had a survey of his land and has lost it by reason of the war, shall have twenty days to file his declaration in the Clerk's Office where his land lies and the dimentions of it, that being done shall have till the next adjourned meeting to get a proper survey Bill of his land.

9th. Voted that there be 3 shillings on a right to defray the charges of the Propriety.

10th. Voted that there be an addition of 3 shillings more on each right which will make 6 shillings on the right or share of Land to defray public charges.

11th. Voted that Mr. Rowley, John Barnes James Ewings stand as a Committee to settle with Capt. Cooley, to see what has become of the money, that Pitch of one Hundred acres of land was sold for, and make a report to the next meeting.

* The records from the 1st of May, 1780, to the 2d of October, 1783, are lost.

12th. Voted that this meeting be adjourned until the first Monday of January at the dwelling house Esq. Fassett."

Following the foregoing record is this declaration in conformity to the eighth vote:

"PITTSFORD, Oct. 9, 1783.

Benjamin Stevens this day declares and says that he has one hundred and ten acres land being in Pittsford, Bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at his northeast corner first lot, then running North 160 Rods, then running 110 East to a Beach Staddle then running round to the first mentioned Bounds containing one hundred and ten acres of Land."

Five similar declarations, claiming as many lots follow the above, viz.: two more by Benjamin Stevens, two by Silas Mosher, and one by John Rhodes.

"PITTSFORD, January 5, 1784.

Then met upon said Monday and opened said Meeting at ten O'clock forenoon and voted to adjourn said Meeting unto 3 o'clock said day. Met according to adjournment and opened said Meeting and Proceeded to business, then voted that the reports of the Committee is according to the Resolve of the Proprietors of said town on the disputes between Jonathan Fassett and Amasa Ladd.

Then voted to except the report of the Committee on William Marsh's survey in said town.

Then voted to except Elihu Stevens pitch and survey to be good.

Then voted to except the report of the Committee on 110 acres of the right of John Hall 5th, William Cox and Jonathan Fassett.

Then voted to give untill the next adjourned meeting to the man or men that hant got a survey of their land and likewise for any man or men that has not got a good Proprietor to get

a good Proprietor and cover their land, not interfering on former surveys.

Voted to except the report of the Committee on the survey of 110 acres of land 2d division of Theodore Atkinson, Esq., to be good to Fassett.

Then voted to except the account of the Committee for services which is £10—15s L. M.

Voted to pay the Committee Mr. Jonathan Rowley, James Ewings and John Barnes for their services in finding what was become of a sum of money that a pitch of Proprietors land was sold for £1—10s. York Money.

Voted to pay James Ewings for recording the Charter in the Proprietors' Book 5 shillings.

Voted to except the report of the Committee on Elisha Harvey's 110 acres of land not good.

Voted that James Ewings be Collector for the Proprietors on the six shillings, and two and two pence tax.

Voted to raise one shilling more as an addition to the six shillings which will make seven on each rite to be paid at the same time when the other six is paid.

Voted to have John Rhoads, Moses Omsted and James Ewings a Committee to settle with Esq. Jonathan Fassett to see what is come of the money that a lot of land was sold for (£21 New York money) and make their report at the next meeting.

Voted that the seven shillings tax be paid by the first day of March next.

Voted that Esq. Drury be an assistant to the Collector to publish all the delinquents lands in the Vermont Gazette according to law, both for the town and Proprietors.

Voted that Ebenezer Lyman and Moses Omsted be a Committee, as an addition to the former Committee, to lay out the lots and Town Plott.

Voted to adjourn this proprietors meeting untill the first

Monday of May next at the house of Lieut. Omsted at ten o'clock forenoon.

Attest, James Ewings, Clerk.
Nehemiah Hopkins, Moderator.

Pittsford May ye 3, 1784.

Then met upon said Monday at the time and place according to adjournment and opened the meeting and adjourned the meeting to Esq. Fassetts the same day at three o'clock afternoon.

Attest, Nehemiah Hopkins, Moderator.
James Ewings, Clerk.

Pittsford May ye 3, 1784.

Then met according to adjournment and opened the meeting and proceeded to business.

Voted to except the Committee's report in their settlement with Esq. Jonathan Fassett on account of the pitch of land sold by the proprietors at Venduc and find due to said proprietors £1—2s—2d York Money.

Voted to chose a committe of three men to examine Col. Doolittle's account against the proprietors and make their report at the next meeting, viz.: John Roads Esq. J. Fassett and Deacon Harwood.

Voted to choose a committee of three to settle with the Collector and Treasurer on the two penny land tax, viz., Esq. Drury, Esq. Fassett and Deacon Harwood and make their report at the next meeting.

Voted that the Proprietors have untill the next adjourned meeting to get their land surveyed, not interfering on former surveys.

Voted to adjourn the meeting untill the first Monday of July next at one o'clock afternoon at the house of Moses Omsted.

Nehemiah Hopkins, Moderator.
James Ewings, P. C.

PITTSFORD July ye 5, 1784.

Then met at time and place according to adjournment and opened said meeting and adjourned until the first Monday of October next at one o'clock afternoon at Lieut. Omsted's.

At. NEHEMIAH HOPKINS, M.
JAMES EWINGS P. C.

PITTSFORD October ye 4th 1784.

Then met at the time and place according to adjournment, and opened the meeting and voted that Capt. Cooley has the whole of the two-penny Land tax ;* and find in the two Bridges over the Gulleys and the other Bridges fiftcen hundred feet to be built.

Voted that the meeting be adjourned to the first Monday of April next at two o'clock in the afternoon at the house of Lieut. Omsted.

PITTSFORD, April ye 4, 1785.

Then met at the time and place and proceeded to business.

Chose Ebenezer Drury, Esq., Moderator.

Voted that there be a Committee of five men to lay out the Town Plot and also to lay out all the other Public Lands in said town.

Chose James Ewings, John Barnes, Capt. Cooley, Lieut. Omsted and William Cox the above committee.

Voted that the former committee chosen, see that the Town Plot be cleared of men and people and also all the other public lands in said town by order of the Proprietors.

Voted that James Ewings, Deputy Sheriff, serve as an officer to warn the present Inhabitants now residing on the Public Lands which men are cutting and culling the timber on said land and also making improvements on said Public Lands which is a detriment to said Proprietors, and contrary to Charter.

* It will be recollected that the two-penny land tax was raised for the building of bridges.

Voted that James Ewings, Capt. Cooley and Esq. Fassett be as a committee in order to examine Col. Ephraim Doolittle's account for running the town lines and make their report at the next meeting and also examine all other accounts exhibited.

Voted that James Ewings, Proprietors' Collector, receive notes from the present Inhabitants for their proportion of the seven shillings tax and that they settle by the first day of May next, or their not complying with the above proposal so much of their lands will be sold to pay the above said tax, payable by the first day of September next.

Voted that the acre lots be laid out by the next adjourned meeting and that the Proprietors draw for their lots according to charter.

Voted that this Proprietors Meeting be adjourned untill the first Tuesday in September next at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Lieut. Omsted.

Attest, EBENEZER DRURY, Moderator,
JAMES EWINGS, P. Clerk.

PITTSFORD Sept. 7, 1785.

Then met at the time and place according to adjournment the Proprietors meeting fifteen minutes unto the Meeting House.*

PITTSFORD, SEPT. 6, 1785.

Met according to adjournment and proceeded to business, firstly voted and chose Doct. Easmon and Joseph Crary as a committee to draw the acre lots in the Town Plot.

Excepted the report of the Committee concerning the account of Col. Doolittle and ordered the report to be recorded.

Voted to except a survey of ten acres of land, left in the Town Plot, for part of the second division of the school lot.

Voted to except the Committes doings in laying out the Town Plot.

*This was the log meeting house which stood about where the Baptist meeting house now stands.

Voted to give Esq. Jonathan Fassett eight dollars for the Plan of the Town of Pittsford, drawn by Esq. Tolman on Parchment.*

Voted to pay Capt. Joseph Crary £2—14s. L. M., for work laying out the Town Plot.

Excepted John Barnes Account	£1— 6s— 6d
Excepted John Rhoads Account	0—10 — 6
Excepted James Ewings Account	11— 8 — 0
Excepted Esq. Drury's Account	0— 5 — 0
Excepted Capt. Cooley's Account	0— 5 — 0
Excepted Lieut. Omsted's Account	1— 2 —10
Excepted Caleb Hendee's Account	1—12 — 0
Excepted Capt. Fassett's Account	0— 6 — 0

Voted that Cap. Cooley and James Ewings be as a committee to regulate the Proprietors and record the doings regular on the Book.

Voted to send to the Assembly to get a special act to sell so much of the divided lands of the Proprietors as to pay the seven shillings tax.

Voted to adjourn this meeting untill the first Monday of January next at two o'clock afternoon on said day at this place.

Attest, NEHEMIAH HOPKINS, M.
JAMES EWINGS, Clerk.

MONDAY January 1786.

Met at the time and place according to adjournment, and adjourned this meeting untill the 14th day of March next at the Meeting House at two o'clock afternoon on said day.

Attest, JAMES EWINGS, P. C.
NEHEMIAH HOPKINS, M.

* This plan on parchment is still in the archives of the town, and though somewhat defaced is still of great value in locating the original lots. It is entitled "A Plan of the town of Pittsford taken from Baldwin's original draught of said township by T. Tolman and A. Fassett." The original draught is dated 1783. The Plan in this volume is a copy.

PITTSFORD March 14 1786.

Met at time and place according to adjournment and adjourned the meeting untill the first Tuesday of May next at nine o'clock A. M.

Attest, JAMES EWINGS, P. C.
NEHEMIAH HOPKINS.

PITTSFORD May 2, 1786.

Met at the time and place and opened the meeting and made choice of Capt. Benjamin Cooley Proprietors Clerk.

Voted to except Capt. Crary's account for surveying Public Land in the month of October, 1785, it being 18 shillings.

Voted to except John Barnes' account for measuring land for the Publick with Capt. Crary it being 15 shillings.

Voted that the new Clerk report Emediately to James Ewings and request all the writings that belong to the Proprietors of Pittsford.

Voted to adjourn said meeting to the first Tuesday in September next at one of the clock in the afternoon said meeting to be held at the Baptist Meeting House.

NEHEMIAH HOPKINS.
BENJAMIN COOLEY, P. C.

September 5, 1786.

Then the Proprietors met at time and place and opened the meeting that stood adjourned to this day.

Voted Ebenezer Drury, Capt. Benjamin Cooley be a committee to assist Mr. Ewings, Collector, in posting the delinquents lands on the seven shillings tax.

Voted that Esq. Jonathan Fassett and Capt. Benjamin Cooley and James Ewings be a committe to examine all accounts against the Proprietors and report at the next adjourned meeting and all accounts exhibited to said Committee before said adjourned meeting to be foreclosed.

Voted to adjourn sd meeting to the second Tuesday of March next 4 o'clock afternoon to the Baptist Meeting House.

NEHEMIAH HOPKINS, Modr.
BENJAMIN COOLEY, P. C.

March ye 13, 1787.

Then the Proprietors met according to adjournment and opened said meeting and voted to adjourn said meeting one fortnite from this day at one o'clock at this place.

NEHEMIAH HOPKINS, Mdr.
BENJAMIN COOLEY, P. Clerk.

March 27, 1787.

Then the Proprietors met at time and place according to adjournment, and opened said meeting and voted to adjourn said meeting to the first Monday in May next, at one o'clock afternoon at the Log Meeting House.

NEHEMIAH HOPKINS, Modr.
BENJAMIN COOLEY, P. C.

PITTSFORD May 7th 1787.

Then the Proprietors met at the time and place according to the adjournment and opened said meeting.

Voted that James Ewings record all surveys brought to him for record when he was Proprietors Clerk except that lot that was given to Mr. Harwood by the town.

Voted that the cost of laying out the acre lots and Publick lots be paid out of the acre lots by tax.

Voted to lay out the forth Division.

Voted that the Proprietors have untill the first of October next to lay out the Publick Lands.

Voted to adjourn said meeting to the first Tuesday of September next at this place at two o'clock afternoon.

NEHEMIAH HOPKINS, Modr.
BENJAMIN COOLEY, Clerk.

PITTSFORD, Sept. 4th, 1787.

The Proprietors of Pittsford met at the time and place, and opened said meeting according to adjournment, and adjourned said meeting to the first Monday in October next at one o'clock afternoon at the Log Meeting House.

BENJAMIN COOLEY, Proprietors Clerk.
NEHEMIAH HOPKINS, Moderator.

PITTSFORD Oct. 1, 1787.

The Proprietors' meeting opened and proceeded to business.

First, Voted that James Ewings collector advertise the acre lots in said town, to be sold to pay the cost of surveying out said lots as soon as the law directs.

Voted to adjourn this meeting untill the second Tuesday of March next at two o'clock afternoon on said day at this meeting house in Pittsford.

Attest, NEHEMIAH HOPKINS, Moderator.
JAMES EWINGS, Clerk Pro. tem.

PITTSFORD, March 11th 1788.

Then the Proprietors met at the time and place according to adjournment and opened said meeting, and adjourned said meeting to Nathan Websters at four o'clock on said day.

Voted to call the acre lots the fourth division.

Voted to adjourn said meetings to the first Tuesday in September next at four o'clock afternoon to be holden at the meeting house.

NEHEMIAH HOPKINS, Moderator.
BENJAMIN COOLEY, Clerk.

PITTSFORD September ye 2, 1788.

Then met at the time and place according to adjournment and opened said meeting and voted to adjourn said meeting to

the second Tuesday in November 1789, at 2 of the clock in the afternoon to be holden at the house of Nathan Webster.

NEHEMIAH HOPKINS, Moderator.
BENJAMIN COOLEY, Clerk.

PITTSFORD, November 10th 1789.

Then met at time and place according to adjournment and opened said meeting and voted to ajourn said meeting to the second Tuesday in November in the year 1790, two of the clock in the afternoon to be holden at the house of Nathan Webster.

NEHEMIAH HOPKINS, Moderator.
BENJAMIN COOLEY, Town Clerk."

These are the only existing records of meetings held by the Proprietors during the last ten years, and it will be seen that at many of them no important business was transacted, but they were merely meetings and adjournments. Up to 1771, the meetings of the Proprietors had doubtless been held either in Massachusetts or Bennington, Vermont, and the records of the proceedings of those meetings had been kept by different clerks, and had become somewhat scattered and confused. The Proprietors deemed it a matter of considerable importance, as truly they might, to have these records collected and systematically arranged or "regulated." And that the committee charged with this duty, made some little effort to accomplish the work assigned them, the records conclusively show, but for some reason, to us unknown, it was very imperfectly done.

The Town-Plot Lots were surveyed in 1785, in conformity to the vote of the Proprietors, and these acre lots were laid out on either side of the north-and-south road, thirty-four on the east side, and an equal number on the west, and extending from a point forty rods and seven feet north of the north line of the Baptist Burying Ground, to the south line of the Con-

gregational Meeting House Lot, or to about the middle of the house lot now owned by J. A. Randall. On the east side of the road the north line of Willard Randall's lot is the south line of the Meeting House Lot.

In this Plot four acres were laid out for the Congregational Meeting-House Lot; two acres and ten rods for the Baptist Meeting-House Lot, and two acres for the North Burying Ground.

The whole Town Plot consisted of a little more than eighty-six acres, but only about seventy-six acres were included in the foregoing lots, consequently there remained in the easterly part of the Plot ten acres of common-land which, according to the vote of the Proprietors, was reckoned a part of the second division of the school lot.

A Plan of the Town Plot with the original papers relating to it, is in the Town Clerk's Office, the filing of which is as follows:

"Field Book
Town Plot May 10, 1785.
Joseph Crary, Surveyor."

All these papers have been neatly recorded in the Proprietors' Book by the present town clerk, Samuel H. Kellogg.

But the most exciting events of the last decade do not appear upon the Proprietors' records, and for an account of these we shall have to go to other sources of information. The history of those events has never been fully written, and it is very difficult at this late day to appreciate in their entireness the motives which influenced the candid and patriotic men of that period, to adopt measures which to us, with our present light upon the subject, appear rash and unreasonable. During the war the people of Vermont had made great efforts to aid in the common cause—the defence of American liberty—and at the same time to maintain their independence. These efforts

had required the expenditure of large sums of money, and to meet the demands of taxation a large proportion of them had contracted debts, which upon the return of peace, they were expecting to liquidate with no great strain upon their resources. But the close of the war, instead of ushering in a season of financial prosperity, as had been anticipated, was followed by a ruinous depreciation in the value of the currency and all other kinds of property; specie was flowing out of the country in exchange for foreign merchandise, and as the result of these facts the debtor portion of the people found it impossible to meet their obligations, and were completely at the mercy of their creditors. So wide-spread was the dissatisfaction, and so loud the complaint of suffering, that in August, 1786, Gov. Chittenden prepared and published an address to the citizens of the State, counseling mutual forbearance and kindness, the cultivation of the necessaries for clothing and food, particularly wool and flax, industry, economy, and the non-importation of foreign products, and suggesting a hope of some alleviation of their suffering by the action of the next Legislature. In October the Legislature assembled at the Court House in Rutland, and it was soon found that the members of the House of Representatives shared in the general feeling of discontent, and were ready for the adoption of almost any measures, however absurd, provided thay held out the prospect of even temporary relief. "A law was passed authorizing a defaulting debtor to tender on execution the same articles which would have been good in the life of the contract; and another was passed enabling debtors to pay creditors in other States in specific articles, according to the laws of those respective States. A large party were clamorous for a State Bank of paper money and a general tender act, a law which would enable a debtor to pay a debt in whatever articles he chose. Some three or four able and conservative members of the Legislature, with Nathaniel Chipman, then in Rutland, held a private consultation in regard to the financial

condition of the State and the means of mitigating the existing evils; and being fully convinced that the measures proposed by a large majority of the members, would aggravate rather than mitigate these evils, they hit upon a plan to prevent the passage of laws which, it seemed to them, would be pernicious. This plan contemplated the postponement of the whole subject until the heat and excitement of the time had passed away; and in order to effect this object they agreed upon the following resolution, viz.:

"*Resolved*, That the people assemble in their respective towns on the first of January 1787, at the usual place of holding freemen's meetings, and there express by yeas or nays their approval or disapproval of emitting a small bank of paper money on loan or otherwise, of continuing the existing tender acts, and of a general tender act; the yeas and nays on these subjects to be transmitted to the Speaker of the Assembly to be a guide to the Legislature at their next session."

This resolution, on being introduced into the House, met with vehement opposition; but the argument that the people were the best judges of the remedies they needed prevailed, and the resolution was passed the 31st of October. After the Legislature had adjourned several reckless and unscrupulous men who were determined to avoid the payment of their debts, became quite active in denouncing the action of the Legislature; and by misrepresentation and every artifice in their power, they attempted to stir up the people to resist the execution of the laws. Among the most conspicuous of these restless spirits was Col. Thomas Lee of Rutland who had served as Captain in Col. Warner's regiment in the Revolutionary war, and was a man well calculated to take the lead in such a rebellious enterprise.

On Tuesday, the 21st of November, the County Court was to commence its usual session. The Court consisted of Chief-Justice Increase Moseley, of Clarendon; Assistant Judges

Samuel Mattocks and Ebenezer Marvin, of Tinmouth, and William Ward, of Poultney; Clerk, Rev. Obadiah Noble, of Tinmouth; State's Attorney, Darius Chipman, of Rutland; Sheriff, Jonathan Bell of Rutland. It was known that a portion of the suits pending at this Court had been instituted for the recovery of debts, and as the General Assembly had omitted such legislation in reference to these debts as the debtor portion of the community demanded, they resolved to prevent the holding of the Court and thereby to arrest, for the time being, all judicial proceedings. The excitement upon this subject ran so high, that on the morning of the 21st of November, as the Judges came into Rutland, they found a crowd of men and boys, armed with clubs, thronging the streets, collecting about the Court House and protesting against the holding of the Court. The Court, however, was opened, but without proceeding to the business before it, adjourned to two o'clock P. M. Soon after the adjournment a number of men waited upon the Judges and presented to them a petition, requesting them to adjourn the Court without transacting any business. The Judges replied that in the afternoon, after the docket had been called and the business of the day attended to, the petition should be taken into consideration. Immediately after the Court was opened in the afternoon, Col. Lee, at the head of about one hundred men, rushed into the Court room and, in a boisterous and insolent manner, threatened the Court for not granting their request. The Court, for the time, being powerless against the mob, was by order of the Judges adjourned to nine o'clock the next morning. This being in exact opposition to the request of the mob, as expressed in their petition, they became greatly exasperated and a few of their number rushed to a neighboring house, where they procured a supply of fire-arms, and returning, distributed them among their comrades, who immediately surrounded the Court House, guarded every avenue and held the Court and all in

attendance thereon, prisoners. By thus making an exhibition of their power they were hoping to intimidate the Court and gain the object of their request. But in this they mistook; the Court was not thus to be overawed; and after being held about two hours, they were permitted to depart and return to their lodgings. Here the committee of the Regulators—as the mob styled themselves—again presented their petition to which the Judges formally replied as follows: "The Judges of the County Court, in and for the County of Rutland, having taken under their consideration the petition of a number of the inhabitants of said County, in which it is requested that this Court adjourn without doing any business; the Court find on examination of the docket, that a large number of cases are in suit, in which the plaintiffs and defendants are mutually agreed to come to a decisive trial this session, and some other matters of such importance to the peace, dignity and interest of the good people of this County are depending, that the Court cannot, agreeable to the tenor of their oaths and the general good of this County, comply with the aforesaid requisition; notwithstanding this Court would not wish to try any causes at this term, but such as, in the opinion of the Court, are necessary to preserve the peace, happiness, interest and dignity of this County in particular, and the Constitution and State of Vermont in general." Failing thus far to obtain their object, the Regulators determined to accomplish by force what they could not do by petition nor threats. A part of their number, well armed, took possession of the Court House, with the design of holding it and preventing the sitting of the Court the next day, and expresses were sent out into the neighboring towns for reinforcements. In the evening the Sheriff sent orders to Col. Isaac Clark of Castleton, Col. Pearl of Pawlet, and Lieut.-Col. Spafford of Tinmouth to raise the militia of the county and come without delay, supplied with fire-arms and three days' provisions, to assist him in sustaining the Court. These orders

were promptly responded to, and by nine o'clock Wednesday morning, Cols. Clark and Pearl arrived with so formidable a force that the Regulators, intimidated, quit the Court House and offered no further resistance to the Court.

During the day the militia came in from every quarter. Companies from Tinmouth, Hubbardton, Castleton and Poultney, well armed and officered, placed themselves under the command of Col. Clark as senior officer. In the meantime the Regulators had not been idle, but by misrepresenting the answer of the Judges to their petition, and by circulating false reports, they stirred up a feeling of indignation towards the Court, so that during the day they received considerable reinforcements, coming chiefly from Pittsford and West Rutland, with a few from Chittenden, Ira and Clarendon.

After all their efforts at drumming up recruits, they were not in sufficient force to think of contending successfully with the militia, but they kept up their demonstrations during the day, marching through the streets, confronting the militia, discussing the nature of their grievances and demanding the adoption of such measures as, in their opinion, would afford them relief. Foremost in raising the recruits from Pittsford was Jonathan Fassett, though Col. Benjamin Cooley, in consideration of his long military experience, was placed in command. This company joined Lee early in the day, and was with him in the most of his noisy demonstrations; but at night Col. Cooley with about fifty men retired to the house of Lt. Roswell Post about a mile north of the Court House on the Pittsford road. Just at night several of the more prominent of the rioters remaining in the village were arrested, though Col. Lee escaped. The militia were quartered at Gove's tavern and other houses in that vicinity. Sentries were placed in the streets, and none were allowed to pass without giving the countersign. About midnight orders were received to arrest Col. Cooley and his company. Col. Clark called for volunteers. Sixteen horse-

men under the command of Capt. Noah Lee of Castleton, and a party of infantry offered their services and were soon on the march. On arriving at the brook a little south of Post's, they took a circuitous route and surrounded the house. So quickly and noiselessly was this movement made that Col. Cooley and his party had no knowledge of the approach of the militia till called upon to surrender. On being thus suddenly aroused, they seized their guns and prepared for resistance; but after the exchange of a few shots and some blows, they saw the hopelessness of further resistance and surrendered. A few escaped, and these only by leaping out of a window, and taking advantage of the darkness of the night. Nehemiah Hopkins, Jr., of Pittsford, a member of the mob, received a shot which shattered his right arm from the elbow to the wrist. Amputation was successfully performed the following day by Drs. Ezekiel Porter* and Daniel Reed of Rutland. The prisoners were conducted back to the village and lodged in jail. Thursday morning, the Regulators having disappeared from the streets, and the excitement somewhat subsided, the Court was opened, the prisoners arraigned and their trials commenced. Some were discharged without trial; five were acquitted; twenty-one† plead guilty and were fined, some 9s. and some 10s. and costs; and fourteen on trial were found guilty, and were fined from £3 to £25 with costs, and were required to give bonds varying from £20 to £150, with sureties for their good behavior for one year.

The following papers relative to these trials were found among the old Supreme and County Court files, rescued, col-

*Young Hopkins' wound was dressed by order of Col. Clark, and Dr. Porter's bill for amputation and subsequent treatment was £11 3s. This was paid by the State.

†These were James Hopkins, John Tuttle, Ebenezer Hopkins, John Rhodes, Elisha Warner, Martin Hopkins, Stephen Hopkins, John Tupper, Ashbel Hopkins, David Starks, Elijah Adams, Caleb Cooley, Benjamin Stevens, Jr., Jeremiah Powers, Ebenezer Lyman, Elijah Brown, Samuel Adams, Peter Powers, Amos Kellogg, Solomon Taylor and Jabez Olmstead.

lected and bound in ten Volumes, by Gen. Hopkins, while Clerk of the Court, and furnished me by him:

"To the Honorable the County Court, now sitting in Rutland, within and for the county of Rutland, comes Darius Chipman, Attorney for said county, and complaint and information makes, that on the 22 day of November, A. D. 1786, at said Rutland, Jonathan Fassett, Ebenezer Drury, Dan Barnard, Reuben Allen, Jonathan Swift, Simeon Tupper, Jonathan Rowley, Benjamin Cooley, all of Pittsford in said county, Gideon Horton, Nathan Daniels, of Brandon, and William Roberts, Benjamin Whipple and Silas Mead, of Rutland, in said county, assembled in a riotous, routous and unlawful manner, with an intent to prevent the sitting of the Honorable County (Court), then and there sitting, and being so assembled as aforesaid, with guns, swords, and stones, marched through the streets at Rutland aforesaid, to the terror of the good people of this State, and then and there disturbed the Honorable County Court then sitting in the Court House in said Rutland, and many other enormities, they, the said Jonathan, Ebenezer, Dan, Reuben, Jonathan, Simeon, Jonathan, Benjamin, Gideon, William, Nathan, Benjamin and Silas then and there did, against the peace and dignity of the Freemen of the State of Vermont, to the evil example of others in like manner offending; wherefore said Attorney prays, that they, the said Jonathan, Ebenezer, Dan, Reuben, Jonathan, Simeon, Jonathan, Benjamin, Gideon, William, Nathan, Benjamin and Silas, may be made to answer this complaint, and be further dealt with, as to law and justice appertains.

Dated at Rutland this 23 day of November, A. D. 1786.

D. Chipman, Attorney.

To the Sheriff of Rutland County, his Deputy, or either of the Constables in said county, in the name and by the authority of the Freemen of the State of Vermont, you are commanded, forthwith to apprehend the bodies of the within delinquents,

and safely keep and cause to appear before the County Court, now sitting in Rutland in said county, then to answer the within complaint, and do and suffer as the court shall order.

Dated at Rutland, November 23, 1786.

OBADIAH NOBLE, Clerk.

November 23d, 1786. Then, by virtue of the within precept, I have arrested the bodies of the within Delinquents, and have them here in court.

Attest, JONA. BELL, Sheriff.

And now the said Attorney says, that he will prosecute the said Jonathan Rowley and Gideon Horton no further.

D. CHIPMAN, Atty.

Whereupon, the Delinquents, being called to plead to said Information, plead not guilty, and put themselves on the country for trial.

Whereupon, a jury being impannelled and sworn to try the Delinquents, and having heard the said cause, on their oaths say, that Jonathan Fassett, William Roberts, Benjamin Cooley, Benjamin Whipple, Nathan Daniels, Silas Mead, are guilty of the facts charged against them in the said Information;

Whereupon, this court do adjudge and sentence that the said Jonathan Fassett pay a fine of £25 L. Money, to the Treasurer of this county, and give a bond, with surety, in the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds, for his good behaviour for one year, and also a Bill of Costs, taxed by said court at £1. 2. 6. and that that the said William Roberts pay a fine of £15 to the Treasurer of this county, and give a bond, with surety, in the sum of £100 L. Money, for his good behaviour for one year, and pay a Bill of Costs, taxed by said court at £1. 2. 6. And that the said Benjamin Cooley pay a fine of £12. to the Treasurer of this county, and give a bond, with surety, of £100. for his good behaviour for one year, and also pay a Bill of Cost, taxed by said court at £1. 2. 6. And that

the said Benjamin Whipple pay a fine of £10. to the Treasurer of this county and give a bond in the sum of £100. for his good behaviour for one year, and also pay a Bill of Cost, taxed by said court at £1. 2. 6. And that Nathan Daniels pay a fine of £10. to the Treasurer of this county, and give a bond, with surety, for his good behaviour for one year, and pay a Bill of Cost, taxed at £1. 2. 6. And that Silas Mead pay a fine of £6. to the Treasurer of this county, and give a bond, with surety, for his good behaviour for one year, in the sum of £50. and pay a Bill of Cost, taxed by said court, at £1. 2. 6. And the aforesaid Delinquents, not being satisfied with said judgment, prayed for, and were admitted to an appeal to the then next stated session of the Supreme Court, to be holden at Rutland, within and for the county of Rutland, on the Third Tuesday of August then next.

The rebellion being considered effectually crushed, on Saturday afternoon the militia were assembled, and after being addressed by Col. Clark were discharged. But it was so near dark that they remained over night, and on Sabbath morning started for home. As the militia, returning westward, arrived at Pine Hill, they were informed that some two hundred malcontents were assembled at Col. James Mead's, west of Otter Creek. On the reception of this intelligence the Court issued orders for the immediate recall of the militia and for reinforcements from other parts of the county. Col. Pearl, who had gone southward, immediately returned with the militia under his command, and receiving large reinforcements from the west, halted at Blanchard's Corners in West Rutland, while the militia from the east proceeded to Center Rutland and, placing a strong guard at Otter Creek bridge, halted there during the day, thus placing the insurgents in a very unenviable position between two formidable forces. During the latter part of the preceding week, some of the most active in instigating the rebellion, had traversed the neighboring towns,

falsely charging the Court with dealing fraudulently with the Regulators, and with treating the prisoners with the most outrageous cruelty. The result of these charges was that even the most candid and conservative portion of the people were aroused to the highest state of indignation. Acting from the impulse of feeling created by what they were made to believe were the acts of an unjust and tyrannical court, the assemblage at Col. Mead's had convened to inaugurate active measures for redressing their wrongs. Sunday was improved by several friends of law and order, in efforts to convince the malcontents that many of the evils of which they complained did not exist; that for such as did exist, the Court was in no way responsible; that the prisoners had been kindly treated; and that the Court and the government had a common interest in doing all in their power to relieve the sufferings of the people. They were told that they had been misinformed, that they had been imposed upon by a few artful and designing men, and that the course they were pursuing, if persisted in, must inevitably result in bloodshed and ruin. These efforts were attended with gratifying success; the Regulators were convinced that they had been made the dupes of a gross imposition; and as candid and honest men they not only abandoned the object of their enterprise, but even joined the militia under Col. Clark in defence of the Court and the laws. Monday morning, all being again quiet, and no further use for the militia being anticipated, they received the thanks of the Court and were dismissed. The Court continued in session without further interruption until Tuesday evening, when it was adjourned without day. The militia were afterwards paid for their services by the State, and on the 2d day of March, 1787, the General Assembly passed and caused to be published the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That this House entertains a high sense of the services done to this State by the officers and soldiers, whose spirited exertions crushed the late daring

insurrection against government, in the counties of Rutland and Windsor,* and does hereby return the said officers and soldiers their hearty thanks."

On looking over the list of names of those who were engaged in this insurrection we are not a little surprised to find in it the names of such men as Col. Benjamin Cooley, Capt. Caleb Cooley, Amos Kellogg, Ebenezer Lyman, Ebenezer Hopkins and Elijah Adams, pioneers in the settlement of the town; men who had received a religious education and were deeply imbued with the spirit of Christianity; who had toiled together to lay broad and deep the foundation of our social and religious institutions; who were foremost in every enterprise pertaining to the material prosperity of the people; and who were looked upon as models of stability and embodiments of almost every manly virtue; and we wonder how such men could have engaged in high-handed rebellion against a beneficent government, and a government which they had themselves helped to establish. But the fact that they did this, shows the extremity of their sufferings, as well as the extremity of their misapprehension, in respect to its causes and proper remedies. But we must bear in mind that they lived in a very exciting period of our history. Not only were the finances of the country in a very unsatisfactory condition, but the plans for improving them were various; and upon this subject public sentiment was very much divided and party feeling very strong.

At that time the facilities for obtaining information were greatly inferior to those we have now. There was not a newspaper published in the county, and only two† in the State, and very few copies of these found their way into the families of Pittsford. It was not so difficult, therefore, for crafty politi-

* A similar outbreak had occurred in Windsor County.

† At that time the Vermont Gazette was published at Bennington, and the Vermont Journal at Windsor.

cians to manufacture a local, public sentiment for or against a public measure. The people of Pittsford in common with the citizens of other portions of the State were in debt, and suffering greatly from an almost worthless currency; yet, that they would have risen in rebellion against the government, had they not been misinformed and perversely influenced, we are not prepared to admit. The man who of all others did most to promote a spirit of discontent and rebellion in Pittsford was, undoubtedly, Jonathan Fassett. He was one of the early settlers, a large land-holder, quite loquacious, took a prominent part in the transaction of the public business, and, up to this time, appears to have had the confidence of his townsmen, by reason of which he had three times represented them in the General Assembly of the State, and had but recently been elected for a fourth term. He had also held the office of Justice of the Peace and County Judge. It is not our purpose to discuss his motives, whether honest and conscientious, or selfish and vindictive; but that he, by his personal influence and public harangues, did more than any other to array the people of the town against the Court, there is no room for doubt. It is creditable to those whom he had deceived that their minds were open to conviction, and that as soon as convinced of their error, they deplored the course they had taken, and became law-abiding and law-sustaining citizens; while the man who had deceived them and been the principal cause of their disgrace, never afterwards received much favor at their hands.

The Court showed great discrimination in passing judgment upon the insurrectionists, and while the majority of those convicted were discharged on the payment of a mere nominal fine, Jonathan Fassett was required to disgorge the sum of £25, more than double the amount demanded of any other Pittsford man. But this was not the whole of his punishment, as will

be seen by the following extract from the journal of the proceedings of the General Assembly, at its next session in February following.

"*To the Honorable General Assembly now sitting in Bennington by adjournment*:

Gideon Brownson, Esq., complaining, saith, that Jonathan Fassett, Esq., of Pittsford, in the county of Rutland, and Representative to this Assembly for said town of Pittsford, for the present year, hath, during and since the session of this Assembly in October last, by seditious speeches misrepresenting the proceeding of this Assembly at their said session, among the good people of this State, endeavored to influence the minds of the citizens of this State against the proceedings of this Assembly, at their said session, and did excite them to mutiny, riot and sedition against the laws and government of this State; and did, on the third Tuesday of November last, excite, encourage, aid and abet, a large number of the inhabitants of the county of Rutland, then notoriously and seditiously assembled at said Rutland to oppose the sitting of the County Court for the county of Rutland, then and there to be holden according to law; all which conduct of the said Jonathan Fassett is contrary to and in violation of a duty and obligation of a member of this House; your complainant therefore moves, that inquiry be made into the conduct of the said Jonathan, and he dealt with according to the rules and regulations of this House.

(Signed) G. Brownson."

The question being put to Mr. Fassett whether he plead guilty or not guilty to said complaint, he answered *not guilty.* And on motion made, and agreed to by Mr. Fassett, *Ordered*, That Wednesday morning of next week, at the opening of the House in the morning, be assigned to take said complaint under

consideration; and that Mr. Fassett be suspended until that time from taking his seat in this House; and that the State's Attorney, for the county of Rutland, be requested to bring forward the evidence to support said complaint.

Wednesday February 28, 1787.

Agreeable to order, the house took under consideration the complaint of Col. Brownson against Jonathan Fassett, Esq., which was read, and Mr. Fassett not appearing, the evidence in support of the complaint being heard, the question was put, whether said complaint is supported, and that Jonathan Fassett, Esq., be expelled from his seat as a member of this House? The yeas and nays on the question were required by Mr. Freeman, they stand as follows, viz.:

Yeas — Mr. Dewey, Mr. Goodrich, Mr. Gardner, Mr. *Speaker*, Mr. O. Smith, Mr. Canfield, Mr. Brownson, Mr. Gray, Mr. Sheldon, Mr. Bristol, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Chipman, Mr. J. Burt, Mr. Marvin, Mr. Randall, Mr. Merriman, Mr. Marsh, Judge Ward, Mr. Higley, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Asabel Smith, Mr. Mott, Mr. C. Carpenter, Mr. Wilson, Mr. B. Burt, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Bridgman, Mr. Clark, Mr. Spaulding, Mr. Jewet, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Wells, Mr. Briggs, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Cook, Mr. Aiken, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Burgiss, Captain Ward, Mr. B. Brown, Mr. Bisbee, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Davison, Mr. Brigham, Mr. Heald, Mr. Emmons, Mr. Weld, Mr. Abida Smith, Mr. Green, Mr. Cosseen, Mr. J. Carpenter, Mr. Parkhurst, Mr. Bliss, Mr. Rosbrooks, Mr. Steel, Mr. Bartholomew, Mr. Hall, Mr. P. Brown, Mr. Ferris, Mr. S. Lane, Mr. Loid, Mr. J. Lane, Mr. Pierce, Mr. Butterfield.

So it passed unanimously in the affirmative.

"Thursday, March 1, 1787.

Mr. Chipman, State's Attorney for the county of Rutland, presented a bill of cost on the complaint against Jonathan Fassett, Esq., as follows:

Two Subpœnas,	0— 2—0
Serving ditto on Esq. Drury and Mr. Moulton,	3—12—0
Cost of taking depositions taxed by Esq. Drury,	0—19—6
Esq. Drury's travel 70 miles and Mr. Moulton's travel,	1—14—7
Subpœna and serving on Col. Clark and others,	0— 6—0
Four witnesses attendance one day each,	0— 8—0
Attorney's fees,	1—10—0
Attendance eight days,	0—16—0
Clerk's fees,	0— 2—6
	£9—10—7

Whereupon the General Assembly

Resolved, That the Treasurer pay to Darius Chipman, Esq., £.9: 10: 7. in hard money orders, for cost of prosecuting the impeachment against Jonathan Fassett, Esq., and that he pay the same to the several persons that the same is due to.

Resolved, That Jonathan Fassett, Esq., pay to the Treasurer of this State the sum of nine pounds ten shillings and seven pence, lawful money, as cost of prosecution on an impeachment exhibited to this Assembly againt him, by Col. Gideon Brownson; and that the State's Attorney for the county of Rutland, be, and he is hereby directed, to collect the same of the said Jonathan Fassett, and pay the same into the treasury of this State."

On the first Tuesday of January, 1787, The votes on the establishment of a Bank were as follows: Yeas 450, Nays 2197. On the passage of a General Tender Act, Yeas 150, Nays 881.

The votes in the Town of Pittsford were for the establishment of a Bank 3, against a Bank 25; For a General Tender Act none, against such an Act 38.

During the latter part of this period an event occurred which was long remembered, and should be recorded that those who now live may, by comparison, better appreciate the bless-

ings which are lavished upon them. The year 1788 was noted for a severe famine which prevailed throughout Vermont, some other parts of New England and Canada. It is thus described by one* then living in this town, and probably one of the very few now living who have any personal knowledge of it:

"There was at that time, commencing as soon as April and lasting until harvest, a scarcity of bread which caused great suffering throughout Vermont, the newer parts of New York and Canada. Most of the people had one cow and a pair of oxen. The pasture was the woods after the first of May. The plains had been burned over a few years before this, and the Lord sent us that year a wonderful crop of wintergreen berries to begin with, and then strawberries, raspberries and blackberries in succession. There were a few families in town that had a competency, but only a few, and these imparted to others and put their own families upon rations to keep others from starving. Children were dispersed through the day to obtain berries, and the cow would give us some milk at night, and a handful of berries to a person or child, and a small piece of bread baked in a pan, for it would not do to have a loaf of bread, as it would be in danger of being devoured at once. But the good mother would take, at every meal, a certain quantity of flour, just enough to make one cake, that would be faithfully divided and the rest must be made up with milk and berries and this must answer for two meals; and for dinner we had greens and sometimes a small allowance of meat with a few mouthfuls of bread. But many families were without bread or meat for weeks. The material for bread was not in the country; no money could procure it because it was not here. Corn was brought from Virginia to Troy, and from thence to Pittsford in an ox cart, on such a road as a new country furnished. A team would go and return in about ten days and bring, with two yokes of oxen, twenty-five bushels of Southern

*Rev. Simeon Parmelee.

corn. One man—I will not call his name for he is dead, and I hope in heaven, for he expected to go there, but he was rather a selfish man—brought a number of bushels of old wheat to mill after harvest, and my grandfather, who was then the miller, gave this man a severe reproof for keeping his wheat when his neighbors were starving. His excuse was that he did not think it good economy to thrash new wheat as soon as it goes into the barn. Multitudes were offering to labor for their board. There were not many in that town that were as much straightened as many in neighboring towns. In Chittenden, Pittsfield and newer towns, and nearer the mountains, they suffered more. In some places, such was the severity of the famine that many could accomplish but little labor, and they had forebodings lest another year would be more distressing than the present. Let us now cast our eyes abroad and institute a comparison of the present condition of our country with the state of things that we witnessed in our country then. Then our country was comparatively a wilderness, and now it is a fruitful field. Then we had cabins, but now temples ; then corduroy roads and now rails. Then it was long trust, and often imprisonment for debt, now the latter is not allowed, and as a rule it is ready pay. Men now fail, and are reckless and imprudent, but there is no difficulty if we have not bread enough in Vermont or New York, we can go to Iowa, Texas or California for it, and it need not cost us very dear. God has blessed our land with plenty and with means of obtaining it from any section, and we are a very wicked people if we are not truly thankful for these blessings scattered broadcast over the land."

The writer of the foregoing extract feels confident that the famine was in 1788, though we find some writers assert that it was in 1789, and others that it was in 1790.

"The scarcity was attributed to the too rapid filling up of the country. The few who had made clearings and brought

their land into a state of cultivation, were not able to raise provisions sufficient to sustain themselves, and all those who were so constantly seeking to settle here, from the older States."* Ths was a serious condition, and was made still more so by the difficulty of transporting provisions from abroad.

In connection with the history of this trying period, some notice should be taken of Ebenezer Drury, Esq., a man of large heart and uncommon benevolence, and whose sympathies embraced the needy of all classes. He was not in affluent circumstances, but he was ready, at all times, to divide his "staff of life" with his suffering neighbors. He made a special effort to learn the circumstance of every family in the township, and he not only imparted to the needy from his own stores, but he collected from his wealthier neighbors and distributed among the destitute. Almost every day he could be seen, on horseback, conveying packages of provisions to families in straightened circumstances. By reason of these acts the trials of many were greatly mitigated, and they were enabled to pass through this period of famine without suffering the pangs of starvation. By such deeds Mr. Drury merited and received the gratitude of the people of the town.

* History of Salisbury.

CHAPTER VII.

Immigrants and their Locations continued; Extracts from the Proprietors' Records; Settlement of the Land-title Controversy; Vermont admitted into the Union; Payment of $30,000. 1790—1800.

During the next ten years, the agitation occasioned by the war having subsided, the population of the town went on gradually increasing, while new openings were continually made in the forest, a greater breadth of soil was brought under the influence of husbandry, and the machinery of civil government was moving gracefully along. This prosperous state of things, combined with the natural fertility of soil, made the township a desirable one for enterprising young men, who wished to make pleasant homes for themselves in some promising region.

Among the number who located here in 1790, we find Abraham Drury, John Woodward, Samuel Copley, Phineas Hammond, Abraham Carpenter, Adget Lathrop and Nathan B. Graham.

Abraham Drury was a nephew of Ebenezer Drury and grandson of Daniel Drury of Shrewsbury, Mass., but his father's christian name we have not been able to obtain. He was born in Shrewsbury, came to Pittsford in 1790, and purchased the westerly half of the Joshua Woodward farm, or what constitutes the farm now owned by Frank B. Barnes. The road at that time, it will be remembered, passed considerably to the west of the present road and about sixty rods southwest of the present residence of Mr. Barnes, made a short turn from a southwesterly to a southeasterly direction and upon that

corner Mr. Drury built a house.* He married Abigail, daughter of Joshua Morse, and resided there till 1804, when he built the house now owned by Mr. Barnes on the present road. His wife Abigail died about the year 1800, and he married Lucy, daughter of Abijah Tucker, March 8, 1802. He afterwards moved to the State of Ohio where he died.

Calvin Drury, the second son of Ebenezer, was born in Templeton, Mass., May 8, 1765, came to Pittsford with other members of his father's family, and married Azubia, daughter of Rev. Eleazer Harwood, about the year 1790. He located on the home farm upon which he built a house which stood about three rods north of the house now owned by the heirs of the late Austin Andrews. His wife Azubia died about 1824, and he married Sarah, daughter of Jacob Weed, September 22, 1825. He was industrious, frugal, of sound judgment, and took a deep interest in everything pertaining to the prosperity of the town and the Christian Church.

John Woodward was the eldest son of Joshua, of whom some account has been given. We find but little upon the records relating to the Woodward family, and it is not known to the writer where any member of it now lives. John was probably born in Watertown, Mass., before his parents moved to Pittsford, since he was old enough to take an active part in the Revolutionary war, as has appeared in the account of that struggle. He married and located on the homestead with his mother, his father having been killed in the war. He had two brothers, Joshua, Jr., and Amos, both of whose interests in the home farm he bought in February, 1792; the former at that time resided in Harkmore, N. Y. John's first wife died, and he married, for a second wife, a daughter of Abijah Tucker. He resided in the house built by his father till the year 1802, when he built and began to occupy the house now owned by C. Bowen. A few years later he moved to New York.

* The land on which the house stood was purchased of Joshua Morse.

Samuel Copley resided in Pittsford some fourteen or fifteen years, but we know nothing of his early life or residence. He purchased eighty-eight acres of land of Josiah Eddy, and this appears to have included the south part of Eddy's home farm. In the deed Copley is said to be of Clarendon. He resided in a house which he built about thirty rods south of the residence of Mr. Eddy, and a little southeast of Abraham Drury's. He moved to the State of New York about the year 1804.

Phineas Hammond was the second son of Daniel, of Newton, and was born June 4, 1755. About the year 1790, he came to Pittsford, but it does not appear that he bought any real estate till some years later. He married and resided a few years in the house built or repaired by Caleb Hendee, Jr., on the farm now owned by A. and J. Richardson; he afterwards occupied a house which stood in what is now Abraham Owen's garden. Later still he went to New Orleans where he died.

Abraham Carpenter was born in Rehoboth, Mass., September 23, 1739, and in the French war he enlisted in the army and was sent through the wilderness to Crown Point Fort, where he remained through one summer, acting, the most of that time, as one of the guard at that fortress. How long he remained in the army we are not informed, but when his term of service had expired, he returned to Rehoboth and commenced studying for the ministry. He married Elizabeth Bliss, also of Rehoboth, who was born April 5, 1738, and after their marriage they went to reside in Killingly, Conn., from which town they removed to Plainfield, N. H., in 1774. He was there ordained and settled over a Congregational Church, the first in the township. From Plainfield he removed to Whipple Hollow, and of his labors there we shall have something to say hereafter.

Adget Lathrop was the son of Cyprian and Mary Lathrop, and was born in Connecticut, Aug. 29, 1764. He was a carpenter and joiner, and wrought at his trade some years in his

native State, but at length came to Pittsford, married Martha, daughter of Joshua Morse, January 13, 1790, and located, in the fall of the same year, on the farm which has been mentioned, as having been first improved by Adonijah Montague. On the tenth day of September, 1792, he bought of Peter Powers the farm which had been, for some years, occupied and improved by Jonathan Fassett. He removed to Stafford about the year 1816, and died there April 10, 1840. Mrs. Martha Lathrop died* in Geneva, N. Y., about the year 1850.

We have no knowledge of the ancestors of Nathan B. Graham. He was brother of John A. Graham of Rutland, was educated as a lawyer and located in this town in 1790. He purchased of James Ewings the house-lot now owned by J. A. Randall, and built upon it what was long known as the gambrel-roof house. He practiced his profession here till the spring of 1796, when he removed to Boston, Mass.

We find the following among those who located here in 1791, viz.: Milton Potter, Rufus Ward, Israel Keith and sons —Scotland, Daniel and Alfred.

Milton Potter was born in New Fairfield, Conn., in 1763. His father was a physician and educated his son for the same profession; but Milton preferred the life of a farmer. At the age of about fourteen he enlisted in the army and remained in the service till the close of the war, taking an active part in many of the hard-fought battles of the Revolution. He was one of the men who rowed Arnold to the Vulture, on the Hudson, when he fled from West Point, and was by that traitor delivered over to the British as a prisoner of war, but was afterwards set at liberty by Sir Henry Clinton, who, in this instance, had no sympathy with Arnold's meanness. He witnessed the execution of Andre, participated in most of the military movements upon the Hudson river, and near the close of the war, received a Captain's commission, signed by

* She died from the effects of a fall which dislocated her neck.

Washington. After the war he returned to New Fairfield and married Esther Cone, whose father was a merchant at East Haddam, Conn., and who, on the breaking out of the war, was in Liverpool, England, with a cargo of merchandise which was taken by the British government and confiscated, and its owner imprisoned. By the aid of friends he was released and returned to America, but he had lost his property. He enlisted in the army, very soon after his return, and having been taken prisoner by the British he was confined in a sugar-house in the city of New York, where he soon died.

Capt. Potter came to Pittsford in 1791, and bought of Elias Hopkins, Jr., forty-four acres of land bounded as follows: "Beginning at a hemlock stub standing near the Great Bridge, on Stephen Mead's north line; thence running northerly, with the highway, to John Barnes' land on the west of the highway; thence running westerly on said Barnes' land to an elm stub marked, and standing in the northeast corner of Stephen Mead's land; thence southerly on said Mead's line to a stake and stones, near a beach staddle marked; from thence easterly on said Mead's line to the first-mentioned bounds."

Mr. Hopkins had made some improvements on this land, but to what extent is not now known. Mr. Potter built a house and barn on the place, the former of which is still standing, but the latter has been removed, and is now one of T. D. Hall's barns. Mr. Potter resided in Pittsford till 1839, when he went to Whiting to live with his son James A., and died there, July 2, 1840.

We can learn but little of Rufus Ward, though he is reputed to have been a son of William, the early settler. It is supposed that he married about the year 1791, but where he first located is not now known. It is certain that he owned land on West Hill near Hubbardton line, and that he cleared some of it, though he never located there. About the year 1806, he purchased a few acres of land on the east side of the road leading

north by the residence of Benjamin Stevens, Sen. The house* in which he lived is still standing on the high ground east of the road, and about eighty rods in a northeasterly direction from where Mr. Stevens' house stood. This family left town many years ago.

The Keith family was from Easton, Massachusetts. We are informed that Col. Israel Keith was a graduate of Harvard University, and that after leaving the University he married and located in Boston, where he accumulated considerable property. He came to Pittsford in the summer of 1791, and purchased of Joseph Hitchcock three acres, which included the land upon which the furnace now stands. The deed was dated Aug. 3d, and was "in consideration of six pounds L. M." In the fall of that year he constructed a furnace and commenced the manufacture of iron, but did not remove his family to Pittsford till about the year 1800, when he located on the farm which has been mentioned as having been first improved by Jacob Weed. He bought this place and occupied the house built by Mr. Weed till his death in 1821. His father, Zephaniah, came here, also, about the same time, and located in the house which has been mentioned as the residence of Amasa Weed, now the Cyrus Dike place. The house in which he lived stood seven or eight rods in a southwesterly direction from the present house.

Scotland removed here from Easton in 1795, and on the 4th day of July he purchased of Col. Keith one-eighth part of the furnace and its adjuncts, and became one of the firm of Keith & Co.

Daniel married a Simmons, of Easton, and located where W. Morseman now lives. He built the house now owned by Mr. M. in 1800.

Alfred located on land now owned by E. Randall. He

* This house was built by Abraham Owen, Sen., on the farm now owned by Richard and Charles Burditt, and was purchased and removed to its present location by Mr. Ward.

purchased this, one hundred and thirty acres, of Elisha Rich, Dec. 10, 1793.

The men who located here in 1792, were Ozias Crampton, Daniel Carpenter, Alexander Ewings, William Baxter, Luther Wicker, James Wicker, Frederick Wicker, Jeremiah Needham, Daniel Lee, Oliver Bogue, and Jeremiah Powers, Sen.

Of the early life of Ozias Crampton we know nothing. He came to Pittsford in 1792 and had the title of Doctor, but we cannot learn that he ever practised medicine. He married Anna, daughter of John Hitchcock, and resided a few years in the house which was built and occupied by Mr. Hitchcock when he first came into the township. It stood a few rods north of the house now owned and occupied by S. H. Kellogg, Esq. He and Joseph Hitchcock, his wife's eldest brother, bought the grist-mill and one-half of the saw-mill, the former built by Elisha Rich and the latter by Elisha Adams who still retained one-half of it. This purchase was made of John Rotchem March 9, 1792, and the consideration was two hundred pounds. In 1800 Mr. Crampton sold his real estate in Pittsford and moved to Pennsylvania where he afterwards died. His widow and three sons returned to Pittsford, and in a few months she married a man by the name of Crossman and resided in the house standing in the lot northwest of the residence of John Hitchcock, and now owned by H. F. Lothrop.

The father of Daniel Carpenter was born in England, came to America when a young man, married Hannah Needham and settled in Greenwich, Mass., where his son was born. The latter, about the year 1775, married Lucy Nichols and located in South Wilbraham where were born the following children, viz.: 1st, Polly, born Nov. 27, 1776; 2d, John; 3d, Artemas; 4th, Daniel; 5th, Caleb; 6th, Lucy.

Mr. Carpenter made his first purchase in Ladd Hollow,*

*Ladd Hollow included a part of Chittenden and that part of Pittsford now known as East Pittsford.

Pittsford, Aug. 11, 1792. This purchase consisted of one hundred acres of land, "bounded on the north by Nathaniel Ladd, on the east by town line; on the south by the Governor's right, and extends so far west as to include one hundred acres." This land is described as "lying on Little River called East Krick," and was purchased of John Simonds of Leominster, Mass., being a part of the second-division of the original right of John Hubbard. It is not known what time he removed his family into Pittsford, but probably soon after he made his purchase here. He and Nathaniel Ladd* are reputed to have been the first two settlers in Ladd Hollow. Mr. Carpenter made his first clearing and built a log house about where Mrs. Eddy now lives. He afterwards built a house farther south, where his son Artemas lived many years. It is now owned by D. Gould. Mr. Carpenter died in 1811.

Alexander Ewings, son of Rev. Alexander Ewings and brother of James, of whom some account has been given, was a physician by profession. He married and located in Pittsford in 1792. His first purchase of real estate was on the 23d day of March, and it consisted of the buildings and two acres of land† then but recently owned and occupied by Amos Webster. It is evident from the records that Mr. Webster had, at this time, built a house on the southwest corner of this lot which was identical with the lot now owned by the heirs of the late George B. Armington, M. D. Mr. Ewings undoubtedly resided for a short period in the first house built by Mr. Webster, on the lot now owned by Willard Randall, though it is known that he afterwards occupied the newer house built on what is now known as the Armington lot. About the year 1801, he bought of Joseph Hooper the place now occupied by John C. Leonard and resided there till the 9th of May, 1805, when he

* Mr. Ladd was there some years before Mr. Carpenter.

† This was purchased of Amos Smith of Shoreham, who had purchased it the same day of Amos Webster, together with twenty-six and two-thirds acres additional land.

sold all his real estate in this town, consisting of twenty-two acres of land with the buildings thereon, to John Merriam, the price received being one thousand dollars. After disposing of his real estate in Pittsford he removed to Canada, since which time we have heard nothing from him.

William Baxter, from Rutland, purchased of Joseph Hitchcock several acres of land on Furnace brook, including one-half of the saw-mill, the other half being owned by Elisha Adams. The deed was dated April 24, 1792, and was in "consideration of two hundred pounds, L. M." He married a Buell, of Rutland. It is not now known where he resided when he first moved into the town; but in 1797, he was living in a small house which stood about where Dr. E. H. Drury's house now stands. He changed locations quite often. The last place he occupied in this town, was the red house now owned by Josiah Leonard, and standing a few rods north of the one he occupies. Some of Mr. Baxter's traits were peculiar, and afforded him a degree of distinction. He was very loquacious, and he had the faculty of keeping his listeners in a continual state of laughter. He removed to Massena, N. Y., about the year 1830.

But little relating to the Wicker family has been obtained. Frederick, in his first deed of land purchased in this town, is said to have been "of Easton in the county of Albany and State of New York," and this may have been the former residence of his two brothers, who evidently came to Pittsford about the same time.

Luther's first purchase was made by Elijah Herrick, and consisted of one hundred acres in the easterly part of the town, adjoining a lot owned by Amasa Ladd, the deed being dated May 5, 1792. On the 18th day of July, 1796, he purchased of Nathan Hewitt sixty-five acres which included the farm now owned by M. Mehan. Mr. Hewitt had built a house on that lot and made some other improvements; but Mr. Wicker made

many more improvements, and continued to reside there till his death.

Frederiek had no very permanent residence in the town.

James, on the 13th of April, 1794, purchased of Stephen Esty one hundred and thirty-five acres which included a large proportion of the land reeently owned by the Town of Pittsford and oceupied as a Town Farm* in the support of the poor.

Mr. Esty made the first clearing on that farm and built a house near where the present house now stands, and in this he resided nearly two years. Mr. Wieker lived on that farm a few years, and then sold it and left the town.

James and Luther were both religious men, and preaehers of the Methodist doctrine, and so far as we can learn were faithful and devoted Christians.

Jeremiah Needham was born in South Brimfield, Mass., Feb. 20, 1766. His father, Jeremiah, also a native of the same town married Elizabeth Gardner and had the following ehildren born there, viz: Jeremiah, Elisha, Anna, Charles and Rebeeca, the last two being twins. The father died in Wilmington, N. Y., August, 1815; the mother died in Ferrisburgh, Vt., 1819.

Jeremiah, the eldest son, married Ruth, daughter of Col. Benjamin Cooley of Pittsford, May 31, 1792. It is not now known where he first loeated but in 1797, he bought the north half of the farm first oceupied by Gideon Cooley, and for four or five years resided in a house whieh had been built and occupied by Jacob Cooley, son of Gideon. This house stood on the west side of the road and about eight rods in a southwesterly direetion from the house now owned by Mr. Mead. In 1801, he purehased the easterly part of the farm first improved by his father-in-law. The land included in this pur-

* This farm was sold by the Town to A. Judson Smith, in March, 1870.

chase is now mostly owned by Jeremiah C. and Artemas C. Powers, and has long been known as the Needham farm. The house Mr. Needham occupied during his residence in this part of the township stood on the north side of the road and about five rods from the easterly end of the bridge near Col. Cooley's. The most of his time was devoted to farming, though he occasionally worked at shoemaking, a trade he learned in his younger days. He was a very good penman, and some specimens of his writings may be seen upon the town records, he having been employed by Col. Cooley to do a part of his writing while he held the clerkship. On the 26th of June, 1806, Mr. Needham removed to North Elba, Essex Co., N. Y.

Daniel Lee was the grandson of Thomas who was born in London, England, and possessed so wild a nature that his father bound him to a stern cooper to learn a trade, hoping thereby to curb his wild passions and soften his nature. Young Lee mastered his trade and it was, at length, the means of saving his life. When his term of service had expired he went to sea, and in every voyage he encountered difficulties. Twice he was shipwrecked, and eventually he was taken prisoner by pirates, who, when they learned that he was a cooper, spared his life while they put to death the rest of the crew. He then made a solemn vow that if he should ever get ashore, wherever it might be, he would never again go to sea. One night, while in the vicinity of the coast of Massachusetts, he managed to get into a boat and escape to the shore. He married and had two sons, Thomas and Daniel. The former, who figured quite conspicuously in the Revolutionary war, was captain of a company of Rangers, and was afterwards commander of a regiment. He resided, during the latter part of his life, in Rutland, on the farm now owned by Nahum Johnson. Daniel married and resided in this town some years. He purchased the confiscated lands of Roger Stevens, Jr., Oct. 10, 1792, but sold them to John Barnes, Sept. 2, 1793. He afterwards purchased of

Peter Sutherland the Gideon Cooley farm, upon which he resided till he sold it to Robert Loveland, Aug. 29, 1798. He left the town soon after this sale.

Oliver Bogue was born in Farmington, Conn., April 13, 1757. In 1778, he married Lucy Derrin of Guilford, who was born Feb. 15, 1762, and they first located in Farmington; but in March, 1788, they removed to Chittenden,* Vt., where they resided four years. They then came to Pittsford and resided four years on the farm which had been occupied by Joshua Morse, and one year on the Jonathan Fassett farm. On the 21st day of February, 1797, Mr. Bogue bought of Philemon Mossey fifty-four acres; and on the 25th day of September following, he bought of Samuel and Stephen Hopkins fifty-one and one-half acres which included the greater part of the farm now owned by Charles Mussey. Some time that year he cleared land and built a house into which he moved his family. Mr. and Mrs. Bogue spent the remainder of their days on that farm. The former died February 22, 1828, and the latter October 16, 1850.

Jeremiah Powers,† Sen., father of the Jeremiah who has been mentioned, removed from Greenwich to Pittsford in 1792, and located in Sugar Hollow, on a lot of land now constituting the farm owned by William Nicholas. He made the first improvements on that farm and built the house that is there. His wife, Elizabeth, was a daughter of Benjamin Cooley of Greenwich. Mr. Powers died in Pittsford, June 2, 1801; Mrs. Powers died Aug. 17, 1823.

The immigrants in 1793, were Nathan Hewitt, James Barnes, Bildad Orcutt and Hiram Hopkins.

Nathan Hewitt was a native of Easton, Mass., where he married Mary Finney and resided some years. In 1793, he came to Pittsford and bought of Elijah Harrick sixty-five acres

* The part called New Boston.
† Born in Greenwich, Dec. 25, 1775.

of land which included the farm now owned by M. Mehan. The deed was dated June 18th, and was in consideration of £24, L. M. He built a log house on the north side of the present road near a large boulder, and removed his family here in the fall of that year.

James Barnes spent the most of his minority in New Fairfield, Conn. He married Experience Bangs of Cape Cod, and for several years devoted his time to farming. At the opening of the Revolutionary war, he entered the army and served as lieutenant, a title which he ever afterwards bore. His eldest son, Ithiel, accompanied him in all his military movements. After the war he returned to New Fairfield, where he lived till 1793, when he removed to Pittsford, his son Ithiel having then resided here nearly four years. He made the first improvements, and located on the farm now owned by Mr. Griswold in Whipple Hollow, but during the latter part of his life he resided with his son-in-law, Alfred Buck, and died there in 1809. Mrs. Experience Barnes died at her son Ithiel's, in 1825.

Bildad Orcutt was a son of William Orcutt who once resided near where Chas. T. Colburn now lives. We have no knowledge of his birth-place, but he came into the town with his father's family, married Anna, daughter of Elisha Adams, Sen., and located in a house on the west side of the road and near the residence of Simeon Parmelee, Sen. He purchased twelve acres of land here, the deed of which was dated Aug. 14, 1793, and was in consideration of £6,12s., L. M. His residence was here some years, but being a carpenter by trade, much of his time was spent away from home in the prosecution of his business. He changed his dwelling place several times in this town, and at length removed with his family to Malone, N. Y.

Hiram Hopkins, son of Noah, was born in Nine Partners, Dutchess County, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1772. He married Rache

Spotten* of New York city, February 3, 1793, and located on the Ripley farm in Pittsford. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade and did not devote much attention to farming. He changed his location several times while a resident of Pittsford, and about the year 1808, moved to Middlebury where he resided some years, and from thence he removed to Rutland where he died Nov. 23, 1847. Mrs. Hopkins also died in Rutland, April 30, 1839.

Among those who came here in 1794, we find Samuel Fairfield, Stephen Esty, Abraham Walker, James Hewitt, Josiah Taft, Samuel Craft, Israel Purdy, Benjamin Chaffee and Abner Needham.

Samuel Fairfield was the eldest son of Nathaniel, and was born in Connecticut before the family removed to New Hampshire. He married Martha Gallop of Plainfield, and located on the home farm with his parents.

We can learn little of Stephen Esty. He was in Pittsford as early as 1792, but we are unable to fix his residence till 1794. The 7th of August in that year he purchased of Samuel Williams, of Rutland, the farm which had been first improved and occupied by David Crippen and afterwards by his son Darius.†

Abraham Walker, from Brookfield, Mass., purchased of Roger Stevens the farm upon which the latter had resided from 1770; the deed of the purchase bears date March 10, 1794. On the 21st of April 1795, he purchased of Nathan Osgood, of Rutland, twenty-six and two-thirds acres which included the place in the Village now owned by Mrs. Angeline Gorham, together with a part of the farm owned by S. D. Winslow. Osgood had obtained this on an execution against

* Born Feb. 7, 1773.

† Darius Crippen sold this place to Elias Williams who sold it to Samuel, but neither of the latter ever resided on it.

Augustine Hibbard on the 13th of the same month. Whether Mr. Walker resided one year on the Stevens place is not now known, but soon after he made his purchase in the Village he built and occupied a house which stood about where Mrs. Gorham's house now stands, and on the 30th of August, 1796, he sold the Stevens place to his son Tilly, who occupied the same some years.

James Hewitt was the son of Henry and Rachel (Kinney) Hewitt, and was born in Stonington, Conn., Feb. 23, 1771. He came to Vermont in 1787, and in June, 1794, married Phebe Mead of Rutland, who was born Feb. 13, 1774. On the 10th of November, 1795, he purchased of David Finney of Rutland, eighty-two and three-fourths acres of land which included the most of the farm now owned by his son, Seth H. Hewitt. After making a clearing he built a house in which he resided till his death, April 8, 1858, Mrs. Phebe Hewitt died August 8, 1855.

Josiah Taft from Douglas, Mass., came here about this time, married ——— Drury. During his residence here he changed locations several times. He resided a few years on the farm now owned by Jeremiah Leonard, then moved to a house which stood near the turn in the road a little east of Israel Brewster's, and finally he occupied for a short time a house which stood near where Seth Hudson now resides. He died suddenly about the year 1844.

Samuel Craft was a tailor by trade. We have no knowledge of his parentage or early life. We first hear of him in 1794, when he bought of Augustine Hibbard the place now owned by Mrs. Mary Barnes. In 1797, he was living in what was long known as the "gambrel-roof house" which stood where the brick house now stands, owned by Jeffrey A. Randall, and at the same time he had a shop in a part of the house formerly owned by Elias Hopkins.

Israel Purdy, from Litchfield, Conn., came here about this

time and located on land now owned by D. J. Griffith; the house he occupied stood a few rods west of the site of Mr. G.'s barn. After residing there a few years he removed to Brandon where he died.

Benjamin Chaffee was born in Rehoboth, Mass., Aug. 7, 1768. In early life he became a blacksmith and followed this occupation many years. On the 16th of January, 1794, he married Judith Fuller, who was born September 28, 1770, in Rehoboth. Immediately after their marriage they came to Pittsford and located on the farm now owned by their son Demas. Here they spent the remainder of their days. Mr. Chaffee died Dec. 26, 1850; Mrs. Chaffee, March 26, 1835.

Abner Needham came here in 1794, married Melinda, daughter of Stephen Mead, and located on a part of the Matson farm. The house in which he resided stood in what is now I. C. Wheaton's pasture, and a little west of his sugar house. Mrs. Needham was the mother of thirteen children before she was quite thirty-six years of age.

Among those who became residents of the town in 1795, were Daniel Warren, Reuel Keith, Matthew Hopkins, Alfred Buck, Nathan, Cornelius and Thomas Gibbs, John Train, Samuel Jones, Jr., Azariah Newcomb and John Miller.

Daniel Warren, from Massachusetts, purchased the place which had been first improved and occupied by Elias Hopkins, Sen. This purchase included one acre of land with the buildings thereon, and the deed bears date Aug. 3, 1795. Soon after this purchase Elisha Warren, a hatter by trade, occupied the place, but whether he was a son or brother of Daniel has not come to light. A part of the house was occupied as a hat shop. Daniel remained in the town but a short time, and Elisha moved away about the year 1813.

Reuel Keith, son of the Israel who has been mentioned, bought of Ebenezer Gibbs eleven acres of land, "bounded on the north by land which Nathan Webster sold to Augustine

Hibbard, east on the Pine Lots, south on Alexander Ewings' land and west on the highway." The deed bears date February 5, 1795. He built a house four or five rods south of the present residenee of Benjamin Kemp and resided there till about the year 1803, when he sold the plaee to Dr. William Frisbie and became proprietor of the Webster tavern. He moved to Shelburn about the year 1813.

Matthew Hopkins, son of Nehemiah, married Mercy, daughter of Stephen Mead, Feb. 17, 1795, and resided some months in the house whieh had been built by his brother Ebenezer, near the grist-mill. He and his brothers, Ebenezer and Martin, had, as early as 1791, purchased the saw-mill, whieh stood on the north side of the brook opposite the grist-mill, and the most of his time was improved either in the saw-mill or grist-mill. He changed his location several times while a resident of the town, and eventually moved to the State of Ohio where he died.

Alfred Buck, son of Isaac, married Marcia, daughter of James Barnes, in 1795, and located on the farm now owned by G. and L. Hendee. He cleared the most of the cultivated part of that farm, and first resided in a log house on the east side of the road a little north of the present white cottage; afterwards he built another log house on the west side of the road, on ground now occupied by the garden. He built the red house on the west side of the road in 1803, and in this he resided till his death, May 23, 1842.

The Gibbs family were from Eastern Massachusetts. On the 4th day of July, 1795, Nathan Gibbs purchased of Israel Keith one undivided fourth part of the Furnace property, both real and personal. That summer he moved his family to Pittsford and resided in the house which stood where the brick house now stands. He carried on the furnaee business in company with his brother, Cornelius Gibbs, Edward Kingman* and

*Kingman was also from Eastern Massachusetts.

Luke Reed, to each of whom Keith deeded one undivided fourth part of the furnace property. Cornelius and his brother, Thomas Gibbs, came here about this time and built a house which is now the first south of the school house, and in that the two families resided some years. Nathan Gibbs married Caroline Powers some time before he came to this town. Cornelius married Hope Pierce, Nov. 25, 1803.

On the 4th day of December, 1797, Nathan Gibbs bought of Edward Kingman the one-fourth interest he had in the Furnace property, and soon after he bought the remaining two-fourths and then he had the whole management of the Furnace business. He is reputed to have been a man of great energy and strictly honest, but much given to the exercise of authority over those whom he employed, and in consideration of this trait in his character he obtained the appellation, by which he was generally known, of "Master Gibbs."

John Train, from Clarendon, bought of Nathan Osgood of Rutland, two pieces of land in Pittsford. The first contained about sixty acres, lay east of Otter Creek, and was bounded as follows, viz.: "Beginning at about three rods from the gate on the bank of Orter Krick on the road that leads to Captain Potter's, thence north eighty-seven rods to a beach tree, thence West 15° South to the River, thence up the River to the first bounds." The second piece contained about eighteen acres and included the Webster tavern. The deed bears date April 23, 1795, and was in consideration of £300, L. M. Mr. Train resided in the tavern till about the year 1802, when he left the town.

Samuel Jones, Jr., from Wallingford, bought of Nathan B. Graham, of Rutland, one hundred acres of land in Pittsford, bounded as follows, viz.: "Beginning at stake and stones at Noah Waite's southwest corner, from thence on the town line west, five degrees north one hundred and eighty rods or more to Dennis Burgess northwest corner, from thence north five

degrees East about seventy-six Rods to a stake and stones, being the half distance from the south line of said lot to Jonathan Warner's south line of his home farm, thence West two and a half degrees south about two hundred Rods to Noah Wait's West line to a stake and stones, thence South twenty degrees West about eighty-seven Rods to the first mentioned bounds." This included the land now owned by Mr. Dickerman. Mr. Jones made the first improvements on that farm, and the house in which he resided stood some four rods southwest of the barns now on the place. The 25th of August, 1800, he sold his farm to Gardner Powers and left the town.

Azariah Newcomb, from New Haven, Addison County, Vt., came here early in 1795, and rented the south part, (seventy-four acres) of the Stephen Mead farm for a period of ten years. This land had been sold by Stephen Mead to Caleb Smith who deeded it to James Mead of Rutland, and the latter conveyed it by deed, dated March 8, 1791, to Isaac Purdy of Sharon, Litchfield County, Conn. It appears that Purdy sold one-half of his interest in this property to Nathaniel Buell of Salisbury, Conn., as these two men leased it to Newcomb on the 22d of January, 1795, for an annual rent of "five shillings L. M." Newcomb was to clear and fence a part of the land, and if it was found that at the expiration of ten years he had not received compensation for the improvements, Purdy and Buell were "to make him full satisfaction for what should be wanting." It was also stipulated that in case Newcomb should build a barn on the land Purdy and Buell should find the nails for the same. It would appear from the records that Purdy came here with his family soon after he purchased this land in 1791, and quite likely built the house which stood on the north side of the road leading to Anthony Phillips' and a few rods, only, east of the brook. How long he remained here is unknown, but probably not more than two or three years. It is supposed that Newcomb occupied that place only three or four years, as it is

known that in 1799, he was living in the house which, at that time, stood on the bank, near where H. F. Lothrop's south barn now stands. He was then employed to attend Col. Cooley's saw-mill* which stood on the south side of the brook opposite the house. After Newcomb left the place on the west side of the Creek, the house in which he had lived was sold to John Barnes, and it is now Nelson Loveland's horse barn. The barn which was built by Newcomb was sold to Peter Rice and is now one of the buildings on the farm owned by Ransom Burditt.† Newcomb left Pittsford about the year 1806.

John Miller came here in 1795. We have no knowledge of his birth-place. He bought forty-five acres of Gideon Cooley, Jan. 30, 1795, which land was located on the west side of the road and directly south of the present residence of William Mitchell. The most of this land is now owned by Newell Leonard. He built a log house which stood some twenty rods south of the present residence of Mr. Leonard. A Miss Mary Buell kept his house for him till Jan. 28, 1828, when they decided to become husband and wife, and they were accordingly joined in marriage by Samuel H. Kellogg, Esq. Mr. Miller died about the year 1833. Mrs. Miller died some time afterwards at Hawkins Hart's.

Among those who settled here in 1796, were John Lampson, Samuel Morgan, Anthony Butler, Noadiah Deming, William Sanders, John Penfield, Richard M. Powers, Timothy Jenner, Jonathan Hendee, Isaac Matson, Jr., Tilly Walker, William W. Barlow and Jacob Phillips.

John Lampson from Greenwich, Mass., purchased of Eleazer Warner the farm upon which the latter first settled, in what is now known as Sugar Hollow. The deed was in consideration of £120, L. M., and dated December 20, 1796. He resided there till about the year 1830, when he sold his real

* This mill was carried away by the freshet of 1811.
† The land was sold to Stephen Mead, Jr.

estate in this town and removed to the State of Pennsylvania.

Samuel Morgan, son of Israel, bought of Ithiel Field one hundred acres of land in this town, December 9, 1793. This included what is now the farm owned by James D. Butler. He made a clearing, built a house and married Betsey, daughter of Nehemiah Whipple, in 1796. He resided in this town till 1812, when he removed to Rutland and died there in 1830.

Anthony Butler was born in Boston, Mass., in 1768, became a hatter, married Jerusha Hill and settled in Hardwick. He became a resident of this town in 1796, though he purchased no real estate till the 10th of January, 1797, when he bought of Jonathan Sweet one hundred acres, "being the first division of the original right of Andrew Powers." This included the most of the farm now owned by Allen Mills, but was then subject to the incumbrance of a lease given to David Gitchell, dated March 12, 1796, which lease gave to said Gitchell the privilege of flowing a part of said land for the use of a grist-mill. Mr. Butler sold this farm to Samuel Fairfield and moved to Oxford, Ohio, where he died in February, 1847.

Noadiah Deming was born in Connecticut. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and having been taken prisoner by the Indians was carried to Canada, but was kindly treated. He was permitted to mingle freely with the tribe, and he there became familiar with their habits and customs. He also carefully studied their practice of medicine. Mr. Deming was eventually released from captivity and returned to Connecticut, but in 1796, he purchased of Abraham Drury, of this town, thirty-nine and three-fourths acres of land, the deed being dated May 28th. This purchase included a part of the farm now owned by Simeon Parmelee, and Mr. Deming built a house* some ten rods east of the present residence of Mr. Parmelee. He practiced to some extent the Indian system of medicine and thereby obtained the title of Doctor. He died

* This house was burnt in 1801.

at the residence of his son-in-law, Benjamin Cornish, then residing in Whipple Hollow.

William Sanders was an Englishman by birth, but came to this country* when quite young, and became a carpenter and joiner. He came to this town at length and purchased of Timothy Higley what is now the farm owned by Marshall Thomas. The deed was dated February 11, 1796, and was in consideration of £55, L. M. He married a Mrs. Soule and resided here till about the year 1804, when he sold his farm to Nathan Whitmore and moved to Canada.

John Penfield was born in Fairfield, Connecticut, November 5, 1747, and in 1770, married Eunice Ogden who was born in Fairfield in 1753. He served some months in the Revolutionary war, and in 1795, he came to Pittsford and bought of Ebenezer Hopkins the grist-mill built by Nehemiah Hopkins, Sen., and some land in the vicinity, the deed being dated September 7, 1795. The following February he moved his family into this town and resided in the house now owned by William B. Shaw. In December following he opened a public house which he kept till 1811.

Richard M. Powers, son of Jeremiah, formerly of Greenwich, Mass., was born December 25, 1775, and on the 9th of March, 1796, he married Polly Carpenter who was born in South Wilbraham, Mass., Nov. 27, 1775, but at the time of their marriage was residing in her father's family in Chittenden, Vt. Mr. Powers had resided in Pittsford three or four years before his marriage, and in 1795, he purchased the land and commenced improvements on what has since been known as the Wright place, on the west side of the road near where John May resided. He built a house there in the fall of 1795, and the next spring after his marriage commenced housekeeping. On the 3d of October, 1797, he sold this place to Robert Wright

* He spent several years in New Fairfield, Conn.

and soon after bought the James Ewings farm, the most of which is now owned by his sons, Jeremiah C. and Artemas C. Powers. He resided a few years in the Ewings house, and then built the house on the east side of the road, nearly opposite the old one. Here he resided till his death February 28, 1848. Mrs. Polly Powers died October 12, 1863.

Timothy Jenner, eldest son of Stephen, married Ruth Hurlbut and located on land given to him by his father. This land included a part of the farm now owned by the heirs of the late James R. Smith. Mr. Jenner cleared the land and built a log house on the east side of the road about where Mrs. Smith's garden is, and in this he resided till 1803, when he built a frame house* on the west side of the road about where Mrs. Smith's house now stands. About the year 1815, he removed to the western part of the State of New York.

Jonathan Hendee, second son of Deacon Caleb, bought a farm which is now mostly owned by Roswell Woodcock. He built a house a few rods east of the present residence of David Ward, married Sarah Squires, daughter of Deacon Caleb Hendee's second wife, and resided on that farm some years, but in 1820, he sold it to his brother Solomon and moved to Moriah, N. Y. His wife Sarah died, and he married, for his second wife, a lady by the name of Anna Stowe.

Isaac Matson, Jr., son of Isaac the early settler, married and located on his father's farm—the one now owned by Isaac C. Wheaton. The house in which he resided stood on the south side of the road, where the barn-yard now is. He and his brother James bought this farm of their father and resided on it till about the year 1808, when they sold it to Thomas Hammond and moved to the northern part of the State of Pennsylvania.

Tilly Walker, son of Abraham, bought of his father the

* This is the brown house next north of Mrs. Smith's residence. It was removed some years since to its present location.

Roger Stevens place, Aug. 30, 1796, He married and resided on that farm till about the year 1824, when he moved to the State of New York where he soon after died.

William W. Barlow, from Greenwich, Mass., bought* of Simeon Clifford a lot of land lying west of his home farm. He made a clearing and built a log house in which he resided a few years, and then built the house and barn now on that farm which, at the present time, is owned by David Mills. He was a ship calker, and some part of his time was spent in Boston working at his trade. He died in this town about the year 1814. His father, who was a blind man, resided with him a portion of the time.

Jacob Phillips, son of Anthony, married Lucy Weller in 1796, and located on the home farm with his parents. His father gave him a deed of one-half of the farm, November 21, 1796. The son resided on that farm till his death, in March, 1848. Mrs. Lucy Phillips died in March, 1855.

Among those who took up their residence here in 1797, were Asa Jenner, Samuel Cooley, James Matson, Christopher Bresee, George Walton, Oliver and Timothy Morseman, Elisha Woodruff and Remembrance Hitchcock.

Asa Jenner, son of Stephen, was born in Stevenstown, Mass., Dec. 17, 1777. His parents were residing temporarily in that town, having fled from Pittsford early in the war. As the frontier towns became less exposed to the incursions of the enemy, they returned to Pittsford, and here young Jenner spent the most of his minority. He built a house on land given him by his father, some two or three rods north of the present residence of J. C. Howe, and on the 25th of December, 1797, he married Tryphena Grandee and began living in his new house. He resided there till 1801, when he sold this place to Jirah Barlow, and built another house about where Willard Humphrey's house now stands. In this he resided some years and

*The deed was dated May 25, 1796.

cleared considerable land in that vicinity. He also built the barn now on that place, though at first it stood on the west side of the road. It has since been moved across to the east side. His wife Tryphena died Nov. 16, 1801, aged twenty-two years and nine days. The next year he married Nancy Kirkham of Hubbardton. He changed his residence quite often during the latter part of his life, and died on the Town Farm in 1864. Mrs. Nancy Jenner died at the same place in 1869.

Samuel Cooley, born Nov. 17, 1775, son of Benjamin, married Polly, daughter of Jonathan Dike of Chittenden, October 5, 1797, and resided a few years on his father's farm. He then moved to Chittenden and located on the farm now owned by Patrick and William Shelvy. Again he returned to Pittsford and resided a short time on the homestead, and then he removed to the State of New York.

James Matson, son of Isaac the early settler, married Susan, daughter of James Barnes, formerly of New Milford, Conn., and located on the home farm with his brother Isaac. He occupied the house which has been mentioned as having once been the residence of his father. The two brothers sold the farm to Col. Hammond and moved to Pennsylvania.

Christopher Bresee, from West Stockbridge, Mass., located on the farm now owned by his grandson, Wallace E. Bresee. He and Elijah Hewings bought of John Sunderland one hundred and sixty-six acres, "being the second part of the third division of the original right of Charles Whittlesey." The deed was dated Jan. 31, 1797, and was in consideration of £260, L. M. Bresee is supposed to have bought Hewings' interest in the land as it is known that he made the first improvement on it, built a house, and for some years was the sole owner of it. His wife's maiden name was Henman, (Hannah,) and they had been married some years before coming to Pittsford.

Efforts have been made to obtain some information respecting the ancestry of George Walton but without success. He

purchased three-fourths of an acre of land on the west side of the road, north of and adjoining Esq. Graham's lot, and in the deed he is represented as being a resident of Whitehall in the State of New York. The date of this deed was August 4, 1797. He probably located in Pittsford about this time and built and stocked a store which stood on the ground occupied by the brick store now (1870) owned by G. H. Simonds. He was unmarried and boarded at the hotel, but had been in the town only a short time before he committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. No reason could be assigned for the deed. It was not known here at the time that he had any relatives in New England, and his remains were interred within the limits of the North Burying Ground, as was then supposed, but after the establishment of the boundaries it was found to be northward of the Burying Ground. A few weeks after Walton's death, a brother of his came here, visited his grave and erected over it a stone bearing the following inscription:

"Vain man behold me as I am,
Beneath this mossy clod,
Here lies the body of George Walton.
Heaven from my eyes did hide the book of fate,
But this tomb doth preseribe my present state.

His brother J. D. Walton from sentiments of filial duty conseerates this stone to his memory."

The exact time when the Morseman family located in Pittsford is not now known. On the 27th of October, 1787, Ebenezer Drury, Commissioner on the estate of Noah Waite, deceased, sold so much of said estate as would pay the debts against the same, amounting to £44 4s. Fifty-five acres of this estate were sold to Joshua Morseman of Massachusetts. The name of the town is not given. It is hardly probable that the above named Joshua Morseman located in Pittsford at that time if at all, but he had two sons, Oliver and Timothy, both of whom became residents of this town about the year 1797. Oliver married Esther, daughter of Joseph Waite, and located on the

Waite farm. Timothy married and located on land purchased of his father, Joshua. He built a house about where George Morseman's barn now stands, and in this he resided some years. Oliver and Esther Morseman had a daughter Hannah, and Timothy had a son Timothy, Jr., who married the above named Hannah and resided some years in the house on the west side of the road, now owned by William E. Hall.

Elisha Woodruff was from Southington, Conn., but it is not now known what time he became a citizen of this town. According to the records his daughter Anna was born here Sept. 19, 1794. In what part of the town he then resided, however, we are not informed. On the 11th day of December, 1797, he purchased of Thomas Hammond ninety-two and three-fourths acres of land, "being a part of the third-division lot laid out to the original right of Andrew Powers." This included the most of the farm now owned by David Scofield, and extended easterly so far as to include land now owned by Samuel Nurse with the mill privilege. He built a log house about twenty rods west of the site of the house now owned by Mr. Scofield, and in that he resided till 1809, when he built the present house. In 1798, he built a saw-mill—the one recently demolished to give place to the new one now being built by Samuel Nurse—and two or three years later he built another saw-mill some five or six rods below the one first built. He operated both of these mills till 1811, when he was accidentally killed by a log rolling on him. Very soon after this his family left the town.

Remembrance Hitchcock, son of John, married Eunice Allen of Pittsfield, Mass., in 1795, and located in Brandon. In 1797, he came to this town and resided with his parents about three years. He built the house which is now the residence of Capt. Charles Hitchcock, in 1797, and the house now owned by Frank Bresee in 1800. He removed to the latter house as soon as it was finished, and resided there till about the year

1815, when he exchanged farms with Capt. Peter Powers, and soon after built the house recently reconstructed by George N. Eayres. He sold the Powers farm to Miles Johnson, and having purchased a site, built the house now owned by J. H. Peabody. He afterwards built the house now owned by Allen Hitchcock, as well as that now owned by Mrs. Obers. Mrs. Hitchcock died in August, 1844; Mr. Hitchcock in August, 1849.

The accessions to the inhabitants in 1798, were Levi Rowley, Eli Hudson, Zelotes Andrews, Thomas Beals, Stephen and Elijah Avery, Abraham Anthony, Isaac Clark, Robert Loveland.

Levi Rowley, son of Jonathan, married Esther Woodward and located on his father's farm. He occupied the old house built by his father, who moved to the west side of the road, into the house which has been mentioned as having been built by his son Hopkins. Jonathan, his father, deeded to him his home lot except the house he occupied and one acre of land on the west side of the road. The deed was dated October 13, 1798, and was in consideration of $1,200. At the same time the said Levi bound himself, his heirs, executors and adminstrators, "to the said Jonathan and his wife Esther Rowley, to provide and perform to the said Jonathan and Esther, each and every of the articles herein mentioned, yearly, during their life time, viz.: Twelve Bushels of Wheat, Eight Bushels of Indian Corn and Four Bushels of Rye, all good and merchantable, Three Hundred pounds weight of good fatted Pork, and as much Sauce of a Suitable Variety as the said Jonathan and Esther will want to eat, likewise a sufficiency of Salt, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Tea, Sugar, &c., for them as they want, also a sufficiency of Wearing Apparel for the said Jonathan and Esther, suitable for them at all times and places, both for decency and comfort, and what necessary Physic and Cordials their health and age may require. Likewise their food dressed

and a nurse to attend them whenever they are unable to do it for themselves, also a Horse, Saddle and Bridle fit for the use of the said Jonathan and Esther."

The above were a part of the conditions of the bond, but how well they were fulfilled we are unable to learn.

Eli Hudson, of Hadley,* Mass., bought of Simeon Clifford the land recently occupied by Manuel Eckley, the deed being dated May 5, 1797. He cleared the land and built a house—the one now on the place—the following fall, and in about one year he married Eunice,† daughter of Isaac Chase, and commenced housekeeping. They resided on the place first purchased till 1820, when they sold it to Mr. Eckley, and bought the farm which had been improved by Josiah Eddy. Mr. Hudson died there, April 18, 1821. Mrs. Hudson died in 1844.

September 19, 1798, Zelotes Andrews of Chatham, Columbia County, N. Y., purchased of Nathan Hewitt ninety-five acres of land in Pittsford, which included the farm in the southeasterly part of the township now owned by Harvey Jackson. The most of the earlier improvements on that farm were made by Mr. Andrews. On the 9th of September, the same year, he married Betsey, daughter of James Wicker, and commenced to reside on the place he had purchased. He continued to live there till 1813, when he fell a victim to the malignant fever which prevailed that year. His widow afterwards married Jirah Barlow.

Thomas Beals married Charlotte Dimick and resided a few years in Sullivan, N. H.; but in 1798, he bought the farm in Pittsford now owned by Rufus Thomas and removed his family here early in the summer of that year. He resided on that place till 1806, when he sold his real estate in this town and removed to Pennsylvania.

* Mr. Hudson was born in Southington, Conn., Nov. 17, 1774.

† Eunice Chase was born in Sutton, Mass., March 16, 1776. Mr. Hudson married Miss Chase in 1798.

Stephen and Elijah Avery were brothers, and came from Brookfield, Mass.

On the 13th of January, 1798, Stephen bought of Benjamin Cooley one acre and fifty-five rods of land lying south and adjoining the lot fornerly owned by Elias Hopkins. This included the house-lot and gardens now owned by A. M. Caverly. During the following summer he built the house which has since been known as the Newell house, and was the one recently reconstructed by Dr. Caverly. On the 30th of April the same year he purchased of James Ewing five acres and sixty-seven rods, and on the 8th of April, 1799, he purchased "seven acres and three-quarters of an acre," both of which pieces lay south or southwest of the lot first purchased, and the whole included the easterly portion of what has since been known as the Newell farm.

On the 5th of October, 1798, Elijah Avery bought of Alexander Ewings one-half of an acre of land lying south of Abraham Walker's house-lot on the east side of the highway in the Village. This included the house-lot now owned and occupied by S. D. Winslow. Mr. Avery married Deborah Knowles and located on that place.

The two brothers bought the store* which had been owned and occupied by George Walton, and there carried on mercantile business in company.

Elijah died here in 1803, and Stephen sold out his real estate in Pittsford in 1807 and returned to Brookfield. He came to Pittsford again in 1813, and in company with others erected a mill for the manufacture of woolen cloth. This mill stood just below the grist-mill now owned by Mr. Stevens. In addition to the manufacture of cloth they carried on the business of carding wool and dressing cloth. Reuben Colton was the agent of this company, and for a time they did a brisk

* We have recently learned that this store was built by Elisha Ladd.



Robert Loveland

business. Mr. Avery retired from the firm in 1821, and moved to Brandon where he soon after died.*

Abraham Anthony, from Danby, located in the Ewings tavern† in 1798. He kept a public house during the greater part of his residence here which terminated in 1803. He then moved to Rutland where he resided a few years, and thence to Pawlet where he died.

Isaac Clark, a blacksmith by trade, was for some time a resident of Sullivan, N. H., but in 1798 he came to Pittsford and bought of Michael Sanders forty-two acres of land, the deed being dated the 21st day of June. This, a part of the original right of Aaron Deniho, was located west and adjoining the farm owned by Richard Adams. Mr. Clark built a house on the west side of the north-and-south road near where it intersects the east-and-west road, and on land now owned by Lewis White. The ruins of the house are still visible. Mr. Clark resided here till about the year 1845, when he removed to Brandon.‡

Robert Loveland was the son of Robert who married Elizabeth Gaines, Dec. 17, 1761, and settled in Hartford, Conn. Their children were Elizabeth, Robert, Olive, Erastus, Abel, Joseph, Temperance and Austin. Robert was born in Hartford, March 19, 1765, married Ruth Milber, and located in Rutland, Vt. He bought of Daniel Lee the Gideon Cooley farm, Aug. 29, 1798, and about that time located in Pittsford: He resided on the Cooley farm till his death. Mrs. Ruth Loveland died March 18, 1846.

Seven families located in this town in 1799. The following names represent them: Daniel Hendee, Cyrenius Brown, Hezekiah Carr, William Morgan, John Mead, Peter Worden and Ozem Strong.

* Mrs. Stephen Avery was a daughter of Abraham Walker.
† Now the Rand house.
‡ Mrs. Clark was a sister of Mrs. Seymour Stevens, and was from Charlestown, N. H.

Daniel Hendee was the third son of Deacon Caleb, and was born in Pittsford, May 21, 1776. At the age of twenty-one, his father gave him a lot of land adjoining the town of Brandon, and he afterwards bought a lot contiguous, within the limits of Brandon. He made a clearing and built a log house, on land which has since been set off to the town of Brandon. This land included what was the farm recently owned by Daniel Goodnough. Young Hendee married Lucy, daughter of William Allen, and located on his farm. They had several children, but the most of them died young. Mrs. Hendee died in the prime of life, and Mr. Hendee married, for his second wife, Sally Burdett, and resided here till about the year 1835, when he moved to Dansville, Allegany County, N. Y.

Cyrenius Brown was the son of Elijah and Lydia Brown, and was born in Coventry, Conn., April 30, 1774. It is not now known what time he came to this town, but quite likely it was about the time that other members of the family came, in 1784. He married Experience Barnstable, October 12, 1799, and resided for a time in the house which stood just east of the brook on the north side of the road, near the present residence of Mrs. Hennessey. He changed his location quite often while a citizen of the town, and moved to the State of New York about the year 1806.

Hezekiah Carr, from Middletown, bought of Ebenezer Hopkins about one hundred and ten acres of land in this town, the deed being dated Dec. 11, 1798. This purchase included the land adjoining, and on the east side of the highway, opposite the residence of Jonathan Fassett, and it embraced a house and barn; the former stood near the road and about eight rods southeast of the Fassett house. This land was a part of the Fassett farm, and a portion of it was taken on execution in favor of John Shumway of Dorset, and by him deeded to Ephraim Doolittle of Shoreham, May 10, 1791.

The latter deeded it to Ebenezer Hopkins, November 12, 1792. It is not now known by whom the house was built, but as it had been built previous to the purchase of the estate by Hopkins it is quite probable that Jonathan Fassett was the builder. Mr. Carr resided on this farm till the spring of 1804, when he sold it in divided portions to Col. Cooley, Amos Kellogg, Adget Lothrop and others, and moved back to Middletown.

William Morgan, son of Israel, married Rachel, daughter of Gideon Sheldon, Sen., Feb. 21, 1799, and located in a log house on the farm now owned by Jonathan Gould. He afterwards built the house and barn now on that farm and resided there till his death.

We have no knowledge of the ancestry of John Mead. He resided in Chittenden a few years, but the 3d day of April, 1799, he purchased the lot of land in this town now occupied by Patrick Douland. It seems quite evident that Mr. Mead made the first improvements on that farm.

Peter Worden was from Dutchess County, N. Y., but nothing is known of his ancestry. He married Hannah, daughter of Gideon Sheldon of Pittsford, about the year 1799, and located on land now owned by Joseph Wolcott. The house he occupied stood on the north side of the road and only a few rods east of the school house in District No. 10. The house recently occupied by Hiram Bates stands where the former house stood. He resided there till about the year 1834, when he sold his real estate here to his son Humphrey, and moved to Pennsylvania.

Ozem Strong was from Pittsfield, Mass. We know nothing of his ancestry. February 10, 1799, he took a lease of Mrs. Mary Hopkins of the place which had been the residence of her deceased husband, Elias Hopkins. This, as already stated, included a small piece of land now owned by R. R. Drake; and the house stood about where his store now stands. Mr. Strong appears to have been a man of considerable business

capacity, and during his residence here, was frequently honored with such offices as were within the gift of his fellow-citizens. He held the office of first constable and collector of taxes from 1806 to 1813, and soon after the latter date he removed to Canada. Mrs. Strong was the daughter of Elias Hopkins, Sen.

That matters of public interest were not altogether neglected during the past ten years, will be made apparent by the following extracts* from the records of that period:

"PITTSFORD, March 16th 1790.

Then Annual Meeting opened according to warning, and made choice of Thomas Hammond moderator for sd meeting.

2. Voted to adjurn sd meeting to the house of Nathan Webster, sd ajurnment is three quarters of an hour. Then met according to ajurnment and opened sd meeting and read the Regulations.

3. Voted that Col. Benjamin Cooley Be Town Clerk.

4. Voted Col. Benjamin Cooley, Elish Adams and Thomas Be Selectmen the year Insuing.

5. Voted Thomas Hammond, Town Treasurer.

6. Voted Nathan Webster first Constable.

7. Voted Samuel Coley 2 Constable.

8. Voted Phineas Ripley first grandjuryman.

9. Voted John Barnes 2 grandjuryman.

10. Voted Calcb Hendee, Jr., Ozias Crampton, Insign James Field, Insign Ladd, John Barnes, Listers.

11. Voted the first Constab Be collector to collect the Town Taxes.

12. Voted Ebenezer Lyman Be other Lister.

13. Voted Noah Hopkins Pound Keeper.

* These extracts are from the earliest existing town records. The records of the town were hurnt about the year 1788. Col. Cooley, who was then Town Clerk, employed a man by the name of Gates, who resided some sixty rods east of the residenee of Jonathan Fassett, to do some writing for him. While the records were in Gates' possession, his house took fire and was burnt, together with the reeords. Conscquently we have no means of knowing when the town was organized, but inasmuch as the town officers can be traced back to 1780, it must have been prior to that period.

14. Voted Lieutenant Olmstead Tyding man.

15. Voted Lieutenant Calogg 2 Tyding man.

16. Voted Calvin Drury, Sexton Adams, Peter Powers, Elisha Warner, Hog Howards.

17. Voted Benjamin Cooley, Benjamin Stevens, John Barnes, fence vewers.

18. Voted Anthony Philips, Joseph Mosher, Robert Sweet, Deacon Hendee, Benjamin Stevens, Jedediah Lee, Abraham Drury, Elijah Brown, Amasa Weed High Way Surveyors.

19. Voted Joseph Mosher, Deer Reaf.

20. Voted Elias Hopkins, Sealer of Weights.

21. Voted Deacon Hopkins, Sealer of Measures.

22. Voted Mr. Lyman Be Sexton to dig graves.

23. Voted to shut up Hogs and Sheep.

24. Voted to build a Pound in the middle of the Town by the middle of May next.

25. Voted to discontinue the Road Beginning near the Burying Place on the west side of the River Running the east side of Benjamin Stevens now Dwelling House, about half a mile north of Israel Lakes now Dwelling House.

26. Voted that Lieutenant Olmstead should not be in the List of this town to pay Town Taxes.

27. Voted to raise a Town Tax of Fifty Pounds L. M. sd money to be paid on the grand List of the year 1790, to be collected by the first of December next to be paid in Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Beans, Peas, Oats, Wool, Flax or Tow Cloth.

28. Chase, Petty Jurymen.

Noah Hopkins,
Caleb Cooley,
Thomas Hamond,
John Mott,
Ozias Crampton,
Abel Stevens,
David Gitchell,
Samuel Fairfield,

Calvin Drury, Justus Brewster,
Amasa Ladd,
Phineas Ripley,
Samuel Cooley,
Amos Calogg,
Jedediah Lee,
Simeon Parmeley.

Attest, Benjamin Cooley, Town Clerk."

At a speeial meeting held on the 5th of April, 1791, of which Thomas Hammond was Moderator, the "Town made choice of a Committee to take a view of the ground that was laid out as Common Land on the main road leading through sd Town, north of Nathan Webster's, and make a just estimation aecording to the best of their Judgment what the ods was in the two pieces of ground that was there proposed for the purpose of Building meeting houses on for the two denominations in sd town, viz.: the Baptists and Congregational order. The said Committee aceording to their instructions took a view of the ground and Reported that it was their opinion that the price of ground South of the training field and North of Amos Webster's land was Twenty four Pounds of the most value than that was where the Baptist meeting house then stood. Then the Town deeedied to Except the Report of the Committee, and then sd Town voted to draw lots for the ground aforesaid and stated the matter that the denomination that drew the spot south of the training field should pay to the other twenty-four Pounds, and the other was to take sd sum. Then the two denominations proceeded to the draught, and the Congregational order in said Town drew the spot south of the training field, and also gave their obligation to the Baptist order at the same time for the sum of £24."

At a meeting held on the 28th of March, 1792, the town "voted to choose a Committy of three, to wit: Lieut. Kelogue,

Esq. Drury, Samuel Copley to be Committy to Settle with Lieut. Hammond, the former Treasurer and also Col. Cooley the present Treasurer and make their report to the next annual Meeting. Voted to raise three Pence on the Pound on the List of 1792, Payable by the 25th December next in wheat at 4s—6d per bushel and rye at 3s—3d, and Beans and Peas, Beef and Pork agreeable to that price and Corn and oats as Town Tax. The Road from School House No. 3, is Discontinued to the place where it strikes the other Road

Petty Jury for 1792.

William Spencer,	Calvin Drury,
Samuel Copley,	Samuel Fairfield,
Abraham Drury,	James Hopkins,
Samuel Hopkins,	David Gitchell,
Israel Lake,	Abell Stevens,
Gideon Sheldon,	Thomas Hammond.

Amos Kellogg, Moderator.
Benj. Cooley, Town Clerk."

On the 4th of March, 1793, the town

"Voted to lay out a Road in the most convenient Place from the meeting House to Wm. Cox's South Line.

Voted to lay out a Burying Place Northeast of the Meeting House Lot on the Town Plot.

Voted to build two Bridges over the Brook on Mr. Rowley's interval at the Town's Cost.

Chose Benjamin Cooley, Thomas Hammond, Noah Hopkins, William Cox, Samuel Copley, a Committy to lay out a Burying Place.

Chose William Cox, Amos Calog, Caleb Cooley to Repair the Bridges."

At the annual meeting, March 3, 1794, after choosing the usual town officers, the town

"Voted to raise four Pence on a Pound on the List of

1794, sd money to Be raised in Wheat, Corn and Oats, Wheat at four shillings six pence per bushel, Corn at three shillings, Oats one and six pence per bushel, Paable by the first of January next."

"Sept. 21, 1794.

Respecting the Soldiers in Pittsford that did List. Voted that this town will make up the soldiers their wages to 40 shillings per month during the time they are in actual service. Sargents to be made good Eight Dollars per months. Corporals 44 shillings per month Provided that Congress does not nor the General Assembly provide for them equal to that, and that the Selectmen of sd Town is directed to make up on the Grand List the sum for each person to pay and the first months wages to be paid when they are called to march."

"September the 1st 1795.

Then the inhabitants of the Town of Pittsford that are legal voters met at the time and place as the Law Directs and opened sd meeting and Proceeded to Bisnes.

1. Chose Thomas Hammond, Moderator.

2. Voted to Build a Bridge acrost the Little River near Benjamin Cooley's.

3. Voted to choose a Commite to superintend the Building of the above said Bridge.

4. Chose the Selectmen as the above said Commite.

5. Voted to raise thirty pounds to be Propriated towards the Building a Bridge over Orter Krick East of the Wid. Hendee's Provided that there is enough subscribed by Individuals to finish the bridge."

March 1, 1796.

Voted that the Comity that shall build a good Bridge over Orter Krick near Mr. Daniel Lees* when sd Bridge is well finished shall draw fifteen Pounds out of the Town Treasury.

* * * * * * * * * * *

* Daniel Lee at this time lived on the Abel Stevens farm.

Voted to raise four Pence on the Pound of the List of Ninety-Six to be paid in any kind of Grain by the first of January next.

Voted that the Selectmen hire some person to sweep the Meeting House one year. Caleb Hendee found.

October the 1st, 1796.

Voted to Build a Bridge crost the River By Benjamin Cooley's.

Voted that the Selectmen be a Committy to Build sd Bridge.

Voted that the Selectmen shall have Liberty to draw ten Pounds in Addition to fifteen Pounds out of the Treasury that was given Last March for the purpose of building the Bridge over Orter Krick Near Daniel Lees if more is Needed When sd Bridge is Finished.

Voted that the Selectmen shall have Liberty to Draw Eight Pounds out of the Town treasury for the support of mr. Jones Family.

Voted that the Selectmen Draw Six Pounds out of the Town treasury for the Purpos of Bying a Cow to lend to mr. Hawks.

Voted to Raise one Peney on the Pound on the List of Ninety-Six Paable in any kind of Grain by the first of January Next.

Desolved sd meeting.

Attest, Noah Hopkins, Moderator.
Benjamin Cooley, Town Clerk."

"September 25th 1797.

Then the Inhabitants of Pittsford met at the time and Place acording to the warning and opened sd Meeting and Proceeded to Bisnes as the Law Directs.

First, made choice of Amos Kellogg, Moderator.

2. Voted to Except the Road as it was laid out by the last

Commity that was appointed by the Suprem Cort from Penfield's Mills to John Trains House* and from thence to Col. Hammonds House.

3. Voted that the Selectmen should Draw Six Pounds out of the Treasury for the Purpos of Making beas to clear the Road from Penfields Mills to John Trains House.

4. Voted that the Selectmen should superintend the Bisnes.

5. Voted that the sd Work begin the third Monday of October Next.

6. Voted that the Selectmen Draw twenty-five Dollars out of the Town Treasury for the support of Singing Schools.

7. Voted to Disolve sd Meeting.

Attest, Amos Kellogg, Moderator.
Benja. Cooley, Town Clerk."

'Pittsford, March 13th 1798.

Voted to Raise two hundred Dollars on the grand List of the year 1798, sd Tax to be raised in any kind of grain By the first of January Next.

Voted to sell the timber on the reserved part of the School Lott and that the Selectmen and Esquire Kellogg be trustees to sell sd Timber.

Voted to pay Fifteen Dollars out of the Town Treasury for each Grown Wolf that is killed in Pittsford, not followed in from other Towns. If a Wolf shall be drove from Pittsford and killed, sd scalp shall be paid for by the Town.

Voted to give John Train the Priviledge of keeping good gates to secure his Intervale, one at Mead's Bridge and one at the East end of the Intervale in the place where the old Gate stood."

March 4, 1799.

Voted that Swine run at large with a Suficient Yoke and Ring.

* This was the Webster tavern.

Voted that the Pound Keeper be the sole Judge with respect to their Yokes and rings.

Voted that Sheep shonld not run at large.

Voted that Horses shonld not run at large.

* * * * * * * * * *

Voted that the Selectmcn and a Committy of two others, viz, Captain Handy and Samnel Copley view the Spot for a Bridge near Pikes over Orter Creik and make a report at the ajurned meeting.

Voted that the Selectmen provide a Work House or a place for the Towns Poor.

Voted to aJurn sd meeting to the last Wensday in this month at 3 of the Clock After Noon."

March 27th, 1799.

Then the Inhabitants of the Town of Pittsford met at time and place acording to adjurnment and opened sd meeting and Proceeded to Bisnes.

Voted to raise one cent on a dollar to be laid on the Grand List of the year 1799, sd Tax to be Paid in Wheat at 4s—6d per Bnshel, or Rye at 5 and 9 pence, Indian Corn at 3s—0d.

Voted that the Sclectmen lay out twenty Dollars in making the Road by Mr. Copley.

Voted to make a Rope suficient for raising Bridges.

Voted to By a Pall or grave Cloth.

Voted to Reconsider the vote of the Town of Pittsford which was to give fifteen Dollars for the killing of Wolves per Head.

Voted to give 5 Dollars for a Bounty to any one that shall kill a grown Wolf.

Voted to give 8 cents for each grown Crow that shall be killed in Pittsford betwecn the 15th of April and thc 20th of June Next.

Voted to give 3 cents for each grown Blackbird killed in sd town between the 15th of April and the 20th of June next.

Voted that the school trustees take the acount of the above Crows and Blackbirds that are killed as above discribed, who kills them and how many.

Voted to give one cent for each head or scalp of grey, black, or read or chip squirrill killed from this time to the first Monday in January Next, killed in Pittsford, sd Calps to be brought to the Trustees of the School Districts or Selectmen.

Voted that the Selectmen draw out the Town Treasury five gallons of Rum, to give to the side that shall Beat in the Squirrel Hunt on the first Monday of May Next.

Voted that the Selectmen provide a Black Bear for to carry the Dead on.

Voted to Desolve this meeting.

THOS. HAMMOND, Moderator.
BENJA. COOLEY, Town Clerk."

In the early part of this period the long pending land-title controversy with New York was brought to a successful termination. New Hampshire had long since relinquished her claim to this territory, and New York had become convinced that further efforts to recall the people of the New Hampshire Grants to her jurisdiction would be futile, and that it would be for the interest of all parties that their independence should be acknowledged. As early as the 14th of July, 1789, the legislature of that State passed an act appointing commissioners "with full powers on such terms and conditions, and in such manner and form, as they should judge neccssary and proper to declare the consent of the legislature to the erection of the district of Vermont into a new State." It was, however, provided that the act should not be construed to give any persons claiming lands in such district, to be erected into an independent State, any right to compensation from that State.

On the 23d of October following, the legislature of Vermont passed an act appointing commissioners with authority

"to treat with commissioners that now are or hereafter may be appointed by the State of New York, and granting them full powers to ascertain, agree to, ratify and confirm, a jurisdictional or boundary line between the State of Vermont and the State of New York, and to adjust and finally determine all and every matter or thing which in any wise obstructs a union of the State with the United States."

The commissioners of the two States met in the city of New York in February, 1790. But it was soon found that the New York commissioners had no authority, under the act by which they were appointed, to make stipulations which would be satisfactory to the people of Vermont, and the negotiations were broken off. But the legislature of New York, on the 6th of March, repealed the former act, and, as a substitute for it, passed another, conferring on the commissioners full power, not only to relinquish the jurisdiction of New York over the territory of Vermont, but also to provide in such manner as they should consider proper for securing the titles to lands therein against persons claiming the same lands under grants from the State of New York; and it further provided that any compensation that might be received for the relinquishment of territory should be for the use of the land claimants and not for the State. The commissioners appointed under this act met the Vermont commissioners on the 27th of September, and after careful deliberation the New York commissioners entered into a written agreement declaring the consent of New York that Vermont be admitted into the Union of the United States of America, and that immediately on such admission all claim of jurisdiction of the State of New York within the State of Vermont should cease. And it was further agreed that if the legislature of Vermont shall, on or before the first day of January, 1792, declare that, on or before the first day of June, 1794, the said State of Vermont would pay to the State of New York the sum of thirty thousand dollars, all rights and

titles to lands within the State of Vermont under grants from the late colony of New York or from the State of New York, should cease. On the 28th of the same month the legislature of Vermont passed an act making provision for the payment of the thirty thousand dollars in accordance with the stipulations which had been subscribed by the commissioners of the two States. Agreeably to a call, a convention of delegates from the several towns* in Vermont met at Bennington on the 6th of January following to act upon the question of the adoption of the United States Constitution which was ratified on the 10th of the same month; and on the 4th of March, 1791, Vermont was admitted into the Union as a member of the United States of America.

The thirty thousand dollars which had been appropriated by the legislature of Vermont for compensation to New York, had accumulated in the Treasurer's vault at Rutland, and some responsible person was wanted to convey it from thence to the office of the New York State Treasurer at Albany. An honored citizen of Pittsford, Thomas Hammond, was appointed to this important trust. Late in May, 1794, in season to reach Albany at the appointed time, he had the coin packed in boxes which were placed in a wagon, and one morning, long before daylight, accompanied by Samuel Mattocks, then State Treasurer,† he set out on his journey. On descending the hill a little south of Clarendon Meeting House, one of the boxes burst open and the coin rolled out on to the ground. As it was dark, they had to go to a neighboring house for a light to enable them to gather up their scattered treasure. In this they succeeded, so that not a dollar was lost, and the funds committed to their care were safely deposited in the Treasurer's office at Albany.‡

* The delegate to this convention from Pittsford was Thomas Hammond.
† And Mr. Mattocks' sons, William and John.
‡ The documents show that twenty-five thousand dollars were paid at this time; when the balance of five thousand was paid is not known to the writer.

CHAPTER VIII.

Immigrants and their Locations continued; Proprietors' Records; Wolves, and measures taken for their destruction. 1800—1810.

Luke Osgood, born in Wendell, Mass., March 15, 1778, son of Luke and Eunice (Crosby) Osgood, located in Pittsford in 1800. He came here for the first time in 1799, and purchased one hundred acres of land which included the most of the farm now owned by William Creed. After making a small clearing and building a log house, he returned to Wendell where he spent the winter. On the 10th of February, 1800, he married Olive Dresser, and in March following they settled in this town. Mr. Osgood died here March 31, 1853. Mrs. Osgood died November 5, 1869.

Leonard Rawson, from Rhode Island, purchased of Israel Keith the "Harwood farm,"* so called, "bounded north by land of Peter Powers, east by John Fenn's farm, south by land of Jacob Cooley and West by Daniel Lee's home farm.† It contained about eighty acres, though, to quote the deed, "four acres on which are Nathaniel Kingsley's house, barn and tanyard, are to be reserved to said Kingsley." Mr. Rawson was a joiner by trade, and soon after he purchased this land he built the house which now stands nearest to, and a few rods west of, the school house in District No. 2. On the 6th of March, 1800, he married Lydia, daughter of John Hitchcock, Sen., and commenced to occupy this new house. Both died in this town; Mrs. Rawson in 1816, and Mr. Rawson in 1820.

* This was the land upon which Eleazer Harwood first located in this town.
† Daniel Lee at this time resided on the Abel Stevens farm.

Gardner Powers, son of Jeremiah of Greenwich, Mass., bought of Samuel Jones, Jr., the farm next south of Amasa Ladd's, consisting of one hundred acres, Aug. 25, 1800. He married Chloe Powers and resided on that farm till about the year 1833, when he left the town.

Joshua Kingsley, son of Nathaniel, married, May 28, 1800, Wealthy, daughter of Amos Weller, and located on the homestead in Pittsford. He was a tanner, a trade he learned of his father, and he worked at it some years in this town. His wife, Wealthy, died in 1806, and the following year he married Lucy Robinson who was born in Windham County, Conn., in 1779. The marriage took place in Dorset. They resided in Pittsford till about the year 1830, when they removed to Troy, Penn., where Mr. Kingsley died, Aug. 6, 1857. Mrs. Kingsley died Feb. 14, 1859.

Eli Williams resided in this town but a few years and we know little about him. He married Elizabeth Wheeler, May 25, 1800, and located on the place which has been mentioned as the former residence of Jacob Cooley, and afterwards of Jeremiah Needham.

John Penfield, son of John, was born in New Fairfield, Conn., in 1774, and at an early age was placed as an apprentice to a saddler on Quaker Hill, Dutchess County, N. Y. He came to Pittsford in 1797, and opened a shop* where the red house now stands, at the junction of the Rutland and Chittenden roads, near the present residence of David Blair. July 2, 1800, he married Patience, daughter of Abraham Anthony, and located in the house now owned by Martin Leach. He left Pittsford in 1803, and died in Whitehall, Oct. 9, 1848.

Chauncey Fenn, son of Gideon, married Sarah Ward, and resided a few years on the homestead with his parents and afterwards left the town.

Nathan Wright, son of Abel, married Abigail Woodruff,

*This shop has been removed and it is now Thos. Hennessy's barn.

July 17, 1800, and located on land now owned by Nathan Hand. The house he occupied stood in the southwest corner of the orchard, a little north of Mr. Hand's north barn. It was near the road which at that time passed some rods west of the present road. His wife Abigail died in 1802, and he married Esther Fassett October 27, 1803. He left the town about the year 1808.

Moses Hitchcock, son of John, Jr., married ——— Baird of Chittenden, and located on the farm now owned by Nehemiah Barnes. His house stood on the east side of the road, and he had a blacksmith's shop on the opposite side about where the present house now stands. He was a blacksmith by trade and to this employment the most of his time was devoted. He moved to St. Lawrence County, N. Y., about the year 1806.

Ephraim Dunlap was born in Windham, Conn., April 17, 1746. At the commencement of the Revolutionary war he enlisted in the service of his country. He assisted in the construction of the redoubt on Breed's hill, during the night of the 16th of June, 1775, and participated in the battle which followed. He was afterwards appointed orderly sergeant in which capacity he served several months. Mr. Dunlap married Betsey Tedder* about the year 1790, and located in Andover, Vt., in 1798, from which town he came to Pittsford in 1800. He resided one year on the place now occupied by Erastus Parmelee, though the house at that time stood on the west side of the road. In 1801, he moved to Whipple Hollow, and built the house now owned by his daughters, Rachel and Betsey, and in that he resided till his death.

James Tedder, son of James, was born in New Ipswich, N. H., March 3, 1768, and married Polly Patten of Temple. He resided in his native town till 1798, when he removed to Andover, Vt., and from thence to Pittsford in 1800. He

* Born in New Ipswich, N. H., Sept. 2, 1765.

resided a few years on the farm formerly owned by Dr. Deming, and now by Simeon Parmelee. He changed his residence several times while a citizen of the town. Mr. Tedder moved to Whitehall about the year 1818.

The Booth family is of Welsh descent. Simeon Booth came from Wales about the year 1680, and settled in Endfield, Conn. He had two sons, William and Zachariah. The latter had two sons, John and Joseph. Joseph had several children, one of whom was Isaac, who had Isaac, Jr., and Benjamin. The last was born May 17, 1768, in Union, Conn., and in the year 1800, he married Anna Needham, a native of Brimfield, and located in Pittsford, Vt. They resided for a time on the farm formerly owned by James Hopkins, but afterwards removed to the place now owned by Seth Hudson. The house they occupied—the first on that place—stood on the same ground as the present house. Mr. Booth died Jan. 18, 1839, and Mrs. Booth in May following.

The first we hear of Samuel Buell is in 1799. On the 30th of December in that year he bought of Peter Bresee forty acres of land which included a part of the farm now owned by David Mills. Mr. Buell built the easterly part of the house now occupied by Mr. Mills. He married Hannah, daughter of Richard Hendee, and resided some years on his farm which was several times enlarged by additional purchases. Mr. Buell came here in the spring of the year 1800, and removed to Brandon about the year 1813.

Simeon Gilbert, from Oakham, Mass., located here in the year 1800. Jonathan Gilbert, his father, was born in Brookfield, in August, 1726. He married Hannah Abbott who was born in New Braintree. They located in Brookfield, where the following children were born, viz.: Martha, Jacob, Eleanor, Affa, Sarah, Daniel, Simeon, Jonathan and Josiah. Simeon was born Aug. 29, 1761. July 12, 1787, he married Sarah Amadon, who was born in New Braintree, Feb. 12, 1765.

They located in Oakham, but removed to Pittsford, Vt., January 18, 1800, and bought the farm then owned by Amasa Ladd. Upon this they spent the remainder of their days. Mr. Gilbert died January 5, 1835.

Hezekiah Parmelee, son of Simeon, Sen., was born at West Stockbridge, Mass., in 1775, and married Miriam,* daughter of William Orcutt, April 5, 1801. He located on the paternal homestead where he resided till about the year 1815, when he removed to the farm formerly owned by Josiah Eddy, where he lived seven years. After spending one year on the Daniel Keith place he bought the Dr. Deming farm and resided there till his death, September 19, 1853. Mrs. Parmelee died January 3, 1846.

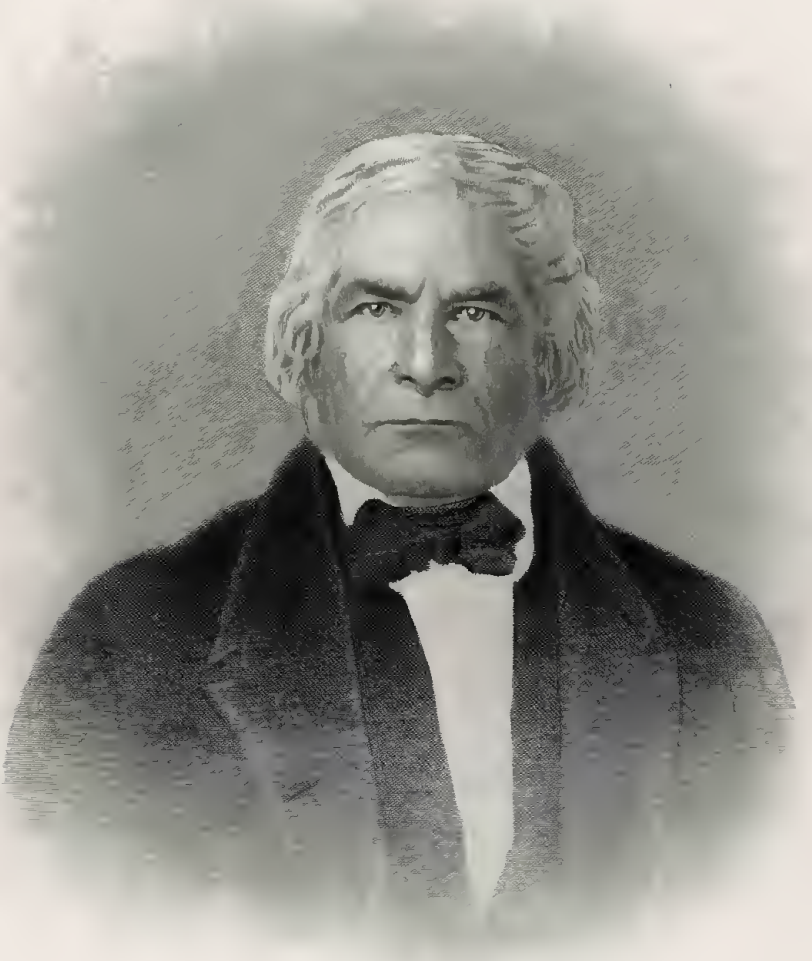
Calvin Conant—brother to John of Brandon, and Ebenezer for a time of Pittsford—married Esther, daughter of Elder Elisha Rich, May 24, 1801, and resided a short time with his father-in-law; but he afterwards built a house on the east side of the Brandon road, a few rods south of the branch road, leading to the present residence of Isaac C. Wheaton. He had probably resided in this town one or two years before his marriage, as we find that he became a member of the Baptist church on the 9th of November, 1800, and was chosen church clerk two years later. His dwelling house, being quite large, was occupied by the Baptist society as a place of worship, from the time they left the present Town House to the completion of their new house of worship. About the year 1811, he removed to Brandon, thence to Shelburne, and thence, in 1816, to Putnam, Ohio, where he died in 1825. Mrs. Conant died in 1824. "Mr. Conant was an ingenius mechanic, and said to be a good physician which profession he followed some years."†

Jirah Barlow of Greenwich, Mass., brother of William,

* Born in September, 1775.
† Hendee's MS.

already mentioned, came here in 1799, and purchased of Chester Powers a "piece or parcel" of land lying east and northeast of Penfield's mill-lot, and it included the water privilege, "together with the fulling mill, dye house, two strings of tenderbars, dwelling house, and shop, and one pair clothier's shears, one iron screw and box, and one clothier's plait." Powers purchased this property the 31st day of March, 1797, of Noel William Avery, who had built the mill the previous year. This mill stood on Ripley Brook some twenty or thirty rods from its entrance into Furnace Brook. Soon after Mr. Barlow made this purchase, he bought the water privilege below Penfield's mill, and built what is now a part of the straw-board mill, owned by Mr. Allen. Here he carded wool, and manufactured and dressed cloth. On the opposite side of the stream he built an oil mill, and a few rods below this he put up a distillery. On the 5th of July, 1801, he married Anna, daughter of Simeon Parmelee, and located in a house which stood on the bank in the mill yard, two or three rods southwest of the barn now owned by H. F. Lothrop. He was a man of considerable energy but the result of his operations showed that he had more business on his hands than he could manage to advantage. He left this town about the year 1826, and went to the State of Illinois.

The Wheaton family is of English descent; the first in this country was Thomas Wheedon (English orthography) who came here from England in 1650. He was then nineteen years of age, and he went to North Brandford where he learned the tanning and currying business of a man by the name of Gilbert. About the year 1657, he married Hannah Harvey. He became a man of wealth and died at the age of ninety. His family consisted of two sons, Thomas and Jonathan, and four daughters. One of these sons, it is not certain which, had a son Isaac, who married and had three sons, viz.: Solomon, Isaac and James; the latter married Dina Whedon by whom



Isaac Wheaton

he had sons, Rufus, Isaac, Pittman and James; and daughters, Eunice, Irena, Olive and Lois. James, the father, died March 8, 1804.

Isaac Wheaton,* (as he spelled his name,) the son of James above mentioned, became a joiner by trade, and came to Thetford, Vt., where he worked a few weeks and then came to Chittenden and bought the Randall farm, but kept it only a few months. After this he married Irena,† daughter of Jonathan Dike, and resided a short time in the house with Capt. Caleb Cooley; but on the 21st day of October, 1801, he bought of Stephen Mead, Jr., fifty-five acres of land—a part of the first-division lot of the right of Alexander Scott—which included a part of the Samuel Crippen farm, now owned by Ransom Burdett. He resided here the following winter, but on the 1st of February, 1802, he sold this farm to Hiram Hopkins, and on the 19th of April following, he bought of Abel Wright one hundred and ten acres, the most essential part of what has since been known as the Wheaton farm. Mr. Wheaton made many improvements on that farm and resided there till his death, Nov. 25, 1851, when it passed into the hands of his worthy son, Isaac C. Wheaton. Mrs. Wheaton died July 5, 1855.

Chapman Hitchcock, son of John, married Chrissey Hill in 1801. He made the first improvements and built a house where E. Seward now resides—known as the Alexander place—and occupied it till after the death of his father when he returned to the paternal homestead. He possessed a cultivated mind and was very fond of music in which he became very proficient. For several winters he taught singing schools, and by our older inhabitants he will be remembered as the leader of the choir in the old Congregational Meeting House, where were often heard old Claremont, Judgment Anthem, etc. He

* Born Aug. 17, 1770.
† Born June 25, 1779.

was also very much given to hunting, being always ready to join his neighbors in a hunt for bears or deer, many of which were roaming about the township or neighboring hills. On one occasion, in company with Andrew Barnard, he followed a bear up on the side of the hill west of his house, where the dogs drove bruin up a tree. On coming up Barnard fired and brought the beast to the ground, wounded, but abundantly able to fight. Hitchcock raised his gun to fire, but Barnard cried "Hold on, you will kill my dog!" He then seized a handspike and struck a heavy blow which the bear warded off, but it killed the dog. He then took his gun and killed the bear.

Peter Bresee, from Stockbridge, Mass., brother of Christopher who has already been mentioned, married Hannah June of Brandon, Jan. 7, 1802, and located on the farm which has been mentioned as once the home of John Hall, now that of Alexander Parmelee. There were two houses then on that farm, both standing north of the present house and near the north barn; and in one of these Mr. Bresee resided a few years, when he moved a little north to the farm now owned by David Holden. He removed thence to a house which stood a few rods south of the west end of the Mead bridge. He had a blacksmith's shop near the house, in which he wrought at his trade, that of a blacksmith. He moved to Canada, where he afterwards died.

Elisha Rich, son of Elder Elisha, was a blacksmith by trade, though he occasionally officiated as a Baptist preacher. He married Peggy Barnes, Feb. 9, 1802, and resided a short time with his parents in this town, after which he moved to Sugar Creek, Penn. He inherited the most of his father's estate, a part of which was in this town.*

Levi Gitchel, son of David, married Diadama, daughter of John Dimmick, January 31, 1802, and located on the home

* Hendee's MS.

farm with his parents. Another son, Eli, married and resided there, also, till about the year 1806, when the two brothers removed to Pennsylvania. David, the father, died about the year 1803, and his widow left the town with her sons.

Samuel Lucas was a school teacher by profession, and was employed in this business during the most of the time that he resided in this town. He married Sarah, eldest daughter of Nathaniel Kingsley, and located on the place now owned by Martin Leach.* He was a cripple, unable to labor on a farm, and consequently devoted his time to teaching. He sold the place upon which he first located to Abraham Walker, Oct. 29, 1804, and the first of November he took a deed of twenty-nine acres of Absalom Burnham—the same land now owned by Henry Sherman, James Bucknam and Josiah Leonard. The house in which Mr. Lucas here resided, stood a few rods south of where Mr. Bucknam now lives. Soon after he purchased this land he sold one acre of it to Abraham Drury. This was a corner piece and the same upon which Mr. Leonard's red house now stands. Lucas sold the remainder of his land (twenty-eight acres) to Phineas and William Ripley, December 10, 1807, and moved to Amsterdam, N. Y., where he died.

Thomas Winslow was from Greenwich, Mass. His mother was Margaret, daughter of Benjamin Cooley of that town, and sister of Col. Benjamin Cooley of Pittsford. He came to Pittsford about the year 1802, and married the widow of Timothy Mead. Timothy Mead, son Stephen, Sen., had built a house some five or six rods south of his father's residence, and had married and resided there till his death in the year 1800. Two years later Thomas Winslow married Mr. Mead's widow and occupied that house till about the year 1818, when he removed from the town.

Harvey Houghton, from Brimfield,† Mass., married Polly

* He purchased this place of John Penfield, Jr., March 10, 1803.
† Before coming to Pittsford he had resided in Chaze, N. Y.

Brewster of this town, July 7, 1803, and located on a piece of land north of and adjoining the farm of John Barnes. The house in which Houghton lived stood about three rods west of the present highway, and fifteen rods southwest of the three large boulders on the east side of the highway. Solomon Moulton, also from Brimfield, had, at an earlier period, located a few rods further north, on the west side of the road, nearly opposite the burying ground. Houghton left the town, but Moulton died here about the year 1830.

Charles Lamb was born in Scotland in 1747, and became a mason and stone-cutter by trade. He enlisted into the British military service in 1775, and was sent to America in the expedition under Gen. Howe. In the vicinity of Boston he was taken prisoner by the Americans, whether willingly or unwillingly we are not informed. At any rate, he never again joined the army, but retired to the peaceful pursuits of life. He married Sarah Pierce of Pittsfield, Mass., in 1777, and located in that town where he resided till 1791, when he moved to Salem, N. Y. In 1803, March 11th, he bought of Asa Blackmer* the farm now owned by his daughter, Mrs. Sally Walker. He resided on that farm till his death, February 4, 1834. Mrs. Lamb died in September, 1841.

Joab Powers, son of Jeremiah of Greenwich, probably came to Pittsford with other members of his father's family. On the 31st of August, 1799, he bought of Joseph Rowley fifty-five acres of land, "being the easterly half of the second-division lot of the original right of Peter Johnson;" and on the 6th of November, the same year, he bought also of Joseph Rowley fifty-five acres, the same "being one-half of the third-division lot of the original right of Peter Johnson." This land was located in Sugar Hollow and was nearly identical with the

* Asa Blackmer made the first improvements on that farm, but we are unable to learn when he commenced them. He was from Greenwich, Mass. In 1803, he moved to Brandon.

farm recently owned by John Rand. Mr. Powers built the house now standing on the west side of the road, and about the year 1803, married Milleant ———, and located on the westerly half of that farm. He died there about the year 1830. Justus Powers, brother of the preceding, married Lucy, daughter of Daniel Carpenter, and located with his parents on the east side of the highway, opposite his brother. He moved to Rutland about the year 1810.

David Hall was born in Colchester, Conn., Nov. 8, 1764, and when a young man he went to Surry, N. H., where he married, April 3, 1784, Abigail Hitchcock, who was born in Bolton, Conn., April 12, 1762. They resided a short time in Surry, and then removed to Newport, and from thence to Brandon, Vt., where their son David was born, June 3, 1795. In 1803, the family came to Pittsford and located on the farm now owned by Alexander Parmelee. They occupied one of the two log houses* which at that time stood a few rods north of the house now on that farm. Mr. Hall died in Pittsford, Nov. 7, 1841; Mrs. Hall died in Sudbury, Aug. 28, 1833.

Asa Mead, son of John, married Polly, daughter of Hezekiah Carr, September 4, 1803, and resided some years in the family of Mr. Carr. During his residence here his time was principally employed in making shingles. He and Mr. Carr left the town about the same time.

William Chapman, when a young man, worked for Major Cheney in the north part of Rutland; but on the 27th day of February, 1803, he married Elizabeth Tupper, and located on a piece of land lying east of the present residence of Royal Hall, and north of Lot Keeler's. Some vestiges of the house may still be seen, together with the orchard near it. There was a William Chapman at one time living in a log house†

* Mr. Hall afterwards built and occupied the house which is now the residence of Alexander Parmelee.

† There were two houses near that barn. One was for a time occupied by Chapman, and the other by a Mr. Brooks.

which stood on the Hubbardton road, on the hill west of Marshall Thomas', and near where the barn now stands. Quite likely this was the same man who, some time afterwards moved to the State of New York.

Bradley Squire was from Manchester, Vt., but we can learn little of his ancestry. He was a large, portly man, and in early life became a school teacher, a vocation which he followed several years in this town. He married Sally, daughter of Jonathan Rowley, July 30, 1803, and resided a short time in the family of Deacon Caleb Hendee who, in 1791, had married his mother, Mrs. Mary Squire, then a widow. Mr. Squire resided in this town but a few years after his marriage. He had a brother, Phineas Squire, who married Esther, another daughter of Jonathan Rowley, and resided some years on the Rowley farm, but eventually moved to Pennsylvania.

Joshua Bates, born in Mendon, Mass., March 20, 1782, came to Pittsford in 1801, and married, Dec. 6, 1804, Rebecca Douglas, who was born March 6, 1785. They located on the farm* first improved and occupied by Elias Hall. His wife Rebecca died Sept. 9, 1839, and he married Mary Warner who died Sept. 10, 1865. Mr. Bates died February 10, 1867.

Noah Cooley, son of Col. Benjamin, married Jane, daughter of Peter Sutherland, January 24, 1804, and located on the west side of Otter Creek, upon land now owned by Ransom Burdett. The house he occupied, built by him, stood on the east side of the old road leading from the residence of Tilly Walker to that of Peter Rice—now R. Burdett's. The cellar of the house can still be seen in the pasture about thirty rods west of the railroad. Mr. Cooley resided there a few years, and then removed to the western country where he died, Jan. 11, 1856. Mrs. Cooley died July 4, 1854.

* Mr. Bates bought this farm of his elder brother, Michael, who purchased it of Elias Hall, Sept. 6, 1795.

Elisha Woodruff, Jr., son of Elisha, married Welthen, daughter of William Spencer, Jan. 5, 1804, and located on the place now owned by Peter Bullet. He removed to St. Lawrence County, N. Y., about the year 1814.

Peter Thomas, born in Concord, Mass., March 1, 1770, son of John Marion, located here in 1804. He well remembered the battle of Lexington and the eventful scenes of that day. His parents, in common with other inhabitants of the town, were alarmed by the approach of the enemy, and while Mr. Marion joined the men of the town in secreting what was left of common and military stores, Mrs. Marion and her son, a little more than five years of age, with other women and children fled to the hills for safety. There young Marion, who afterwards took the name of Thomas, saw the British Regulars as they marched into the town; and after their departure he saw the dead bodies of several persons whom they had murdered. These events, at that tender age, made a deep impression upon his mind, and he was accustomed to narrate them with deep emotion. He married Mary, daughter of Joseph Read of Acton, in October, 1803. The following year they came to this town and located on the farm now owned by his son Marshall. Mr. Thomas purchased this of John Marion who had it of Nathan Whittemore. Mr. Whittemore built the house in which the family resided till 1846, when it was removed and the present one built by Marshall Thomas.

Thomas Burditt, from Lynn, Mass., came to Pittsford about the year 1804, and located on the easterly slope of West Hill, on land now owned by Ransom Burditt. He made the first clearing there and built a house very nearly west of the present residence of Mrs. Susan Burditt. Mr. Burditt and his wife both died in this town.

We know little of Samuel Smith. He married Rebecca, daughter of Abraham Owen, December 24, 1804, and located in the westerly part of the town, on the easterly slope of the

hill west of Thomas Beals' place—now Rufus Thomas'. The house he occupied was about one-half mile from Mr. Beals'.

From that place he removed to Canada where he resided a few years, and then returned to Pittsford and occupied the house now owned by Haskell Burditt. This house formerly stood on the William Beals farm, but was removed to its present position by Mr. Smith, who resided there a few years and then moved to Michigan where he died.

Isaac Leonard was from Easton, Mass. His father, Jacob Leonard, was born in Easton in 1746, and married Jerusha Capen who was born in Stoughton, Mass., in 1750. They located in Easton where were born the following children, viz.: Isaac, Jacob, Capen and Militiah. On the 11th of July, 1801, Jacob, the father, purchased of Elisha Bradford a tract of wild land in Vermont, a part of which lay in the northeast part of Pittsford and a part in Chittenden. The Pittsford portion was, in 1805, deeded to his son Isaac* who built a house and made the first improvements on it. Before this, however, in 1795, he had married Ruth Fuller† of Sharon, and they came to Pittsford and located on this land which is the farm now owned by their son Martin. Mr. Leonard died in 1855; Mrs. Leonard in 1839.

Samuel Mead, son of John, married Anne, daughter of Elijah Brown, Jr., March 13, 1805, and resided some time with his brother-in-law, Nathan Nelson, on the place now owned by George Brown. Mrs. Mead, at the time of her marriage, was only about fourteen years of age. The latter part of their married life was passed in the easterly part of the township on the farm now owned by J. McCail. There Mr. Mead died, January 11, 1831. Mrs. Mead died in Troy, N. Y., May 31, 1866.

William Beals, from Cornish, N. H., came here in 1806,

* Born in 1772 in Easton.
† Born in 1776.



Sturges Pinfield

and bought the place upon which Richard Adams had resided, and made the first improvements. Mr. Beals built a new house and barn some rods northeast of the house built by Mr. Adams, and here he resided till his death, when the farm passed into the possession of his son William, Jr. This has for years been known as the Beals farm, but it is now owned by John Eggleston.

Sturges Penfield, son of John, Sen., was born in New Fairfield, Conn., Sept. 1, 1780, and came to Pittsford with his father's family in 1796. While a young man he learned the hatter's trade of a Mr. Butler of Rutland. On the 12th of January, 1806, he married Laura Giddings, who was born January 23, 1785. This event took place in New Fairfield. The pair came directly to Pittsford and resided in a house which stood on the same spot where they ever after lived and where they died. This house was formerly the saddler shop of Mr. Penfield's brother John, but it had been removed and fitted up for a dwelling house. His father built him a hat shop which stood five or six rods south of the house, and in this he carried on hat making some years. This building has recently been removed, and it is now the house occupied by John Lique. In 1808, Mr. Penfield built a store at the corner of the road, on the ground formerly occupied by his brother's saddle shop and traded there about ten years. Then, in company with his brothers, Allen and Abel, he bought the woolen factory, which had been operated for some time by Stephen Avery and others; and here they carried on wool-carding, and manufacturing and dressing cloth. After a few years the three brothers dissolved their copartnership, when Mr. Sturges Penfield bought his brothers' interest in the stock property, though he did little manufacturing. Retiring from business, he devoted the remnant of his life to light horticultural pursuits. He was a man of strong constitution, great energy and strict integrity. He

was also an exemplary Christian, and did much to support the religious institutions of the town.

Martin Leach, the son of Abisha and Patience (Wood) Leach, was born in Easton, Mass., in 1771. He became a blacksmith by trade and worked with his brother Andrew in Pittsford as early as 1798, and afterwards, he worked at his trade in Middlebury. In 1801, he married Sylvia Powers of Norton, Mass., who was born in 1774, and they located in Cummington where they resided till 1806, when they came to Pittsford and resided on the place now owned by Asa Nourse. The house they occupied has since been removed, and it is now the house owned by Jeduthan Thomas. During the time of his residence on that place, he worked at his trade in the shop, which stood a few rods west of the house. But wishing to devote his time to agriculture he sold this place in 1809, and bought the farm then owned by Martin Mead, and now by Moses P. Humphrey. The construction of the house—the one now on the farm—had been commenced by Mr. Mead, but it was not finished. Mr. Leach completed the work and soon occupied it. The most of the improvements on that farm are the result of his labor. He died in 1855; Mrs. Leach, in 1858.

Elisha Cox, son of William, married Abigail, daughter of Edward Clifford, Sen., March 6, 1806, and located on the home farm. The house he occupied had been built by his father, and it stood on the east side of the present highway and about sixty rods south of the stone house owned by Mr. Sargent. Mr. Cox was a soldier from this town in the war of 1812, and after the war he became somewhat embarrassed in his financial matters, sold his farm to his brother-in-law, Ebenezer Conant, of Brandon, and moved to Canada.

William Ripley, son of Phineas, married Ellis Durfee, October 26, 1806, and located on the homestead, where he resided till 1818, when he moved to the State of Ohio.

Stephen Wood, a stone-cutter by trade, married Deborah Avery, July 13, 1806, and located on the place formerly owned by Dr. William Frisbie. His principal business was the making of gavestones, and he quarried his stone from a ledge now owned by Abraham Owen, and lying a little southeast of the residence of Abel Morgan. He changed his residence several times while a citizen of the town and left it about the year 1814.

The Tottingham families of this country have mostly descended from Henry Tottingham (or Tottman as formerly often written and pronounced) who was born in England, but was in Charlestown in 1640, when and where he subscribed the "Town Orders" for Woburn. He removed shortly after to Woburn; was taxed there in 1645, 1646, 1666; and had a right assigned him, in 1668, in the common lands of the town. By his wife, Anna, he had—1st, Nehemiah, born Aug. 23, 1646, died 28th March, 1714; 2d, Elijah, born Feb. 28, 1651. Anna, his wife, died Feb. 23, 1653, and he married Alice Alger, July 13, 1654. Elijah, son of Henry, married Mary ———, and had Anna, Mary, Sarah, Henry, Elisha, Elizabeth, Alice and Arminell. Elisha, son of Elijah and Mary, was born July 22, 1696, and married Rebecca ———, by whom he had Rebecca, Elisha, Elizabeth, John, Phebe and Abigail. Elisha, son of Elisha and Rebecca, married Sarah Lawrence of Woburn, May 27, 1736, and had Elisha, Sarah, Nathaniel, Ephraim, Moses, Jonathan, James, Rebecca, Abigail and David. Nathaniel, son of Elisha and Sarah (Lawrence), was born June 10, 1740, married Esther Brown, of Lexington, and settled in Westminster, Mass. Joseph Tottingham, supposed to have been the son of Nathaniel, was born in Westminster, September 14, 1783, came to Pittsford in 1805, and on the 14th of August of that year he bought one acre of land with the buildings thereon, the land the same that is now owned by Mrs. Elizabeth Bogue. This purchase was made of William

Baxter, and the house, an old one, was, some years after, burnt. Mr. Tottingham married, January 16, 1806, Nancy Wood who was born in Westminster, Feb. 16, 1786. They located, in February, on the place purchased in Pittsford, and resided on the same till 1813, when Mr. T. purchased of Jonathan Kendall a farm of which part is now owned by Abraham Owen. He resided in the Kendall house till 1816, when he built a new house—the same now owned and occupied by Mr. Owen. Mrs. Tottingham died Nov. 9, 1841. Mr. Tottingham died July 4, 1859. He was a man of great moral worth, a deacon of the Congregational church, and one of the men who organized the Pittsford Temperance Society.

Amos Crippen, son of Samuel, was born May 22, 1778, and was the only son in his father's family, though he had two sisters. After the death of his father, about the year 1783, he was placed in the family of Samuel Fairfield, of Whipple Hollow, where he remained eight or ten years. Some time in this period he came near being drowned in Otter Creek. It appears that he was visiting his cousin, Darius Crippen, at some time when there was no bridge over the Creek near Roger Stevens'. The water was high and he attempted to cross the stream in a boat at the fordway, but had proceeded only a short distance from the bank when, by some mismanagement, the boat was upset and he was precipitated into deep water. Some boys on the bank gave the alarm, and Abel Stevens, being in the hay-field near, ran to his rescue and saved him. He learned the trade of a blacksmith and, about the year 1806, married Lucy, daughter of John Hitchcock, Jr., and located on the place now owned by Nehemiah Barnes. His house and shop stood on the west side of the road. February 25, 1814, he bought of John Hitchcock, Jr., sixty acres of land which included the principal part of the farm now owned by Lewis White. The house in which Mr. White now resides was built by Mr. Crippen. In a few years he sold that

place and bought the one which had been owned by Lyman Rockwood—now owned by James Bucknam—and occupied the house, working at his trade in the shop on the opposite side of the road. He removed to the State of Pennsylvania about the year 1855, and died there in August, 1864. He was twice married. His wife Lucy having died, he subsequently married Mrs. Lucinda Ives, who now lives in this town.

Moses Haven, Jan. 7, 1807, married Polly, daughter of Samuel Davis, who was born March 7, 1787. He resided some years in a log house which stood on the west side of the road, about one hundred rods north of the late residence of Israel Burdett, deceased. He removed from the town some years since.

Andrew Leach was the son of Abisha, who was born at Titicut, Mass., March, 1740, and in 1765, married Patience Wood who was born at Bridgewater, September, 1745. They located in Easton, where were born Andrew, Philip, Martin, Jason, Shepherd, Cephas, Solomon, Jerusha and Anne. Andrew, the eldest, born Dec. 14, 1768, became a blacksmith by trade, came to Pittsford in 1795, and worked some time in the shop formerly occupied by Elias Hopkins. In 1805, he purchased what has since been known as the Leach farm, including land now owned by William C. Cotting, Joshua D. Barber, Jeffrey A. Randall, Henry F. Lothrop and Asa Nourse, with some land on the north side of the present highway. He built a blacksmith shop near where Thomas Tennian's shop now stands, and in 1806, built the house now owned by W. C. Cotting. On the 24th of February, 1807, he married Mary Powers,* and occupied the new house. His wife Mary died in June, 1810, and the following October he married Deborah Spooner, who was born in New London, Conn., February,

* Born in 1777.

1779. Mrs. Deborah Leach died February 7, 1823, and Mr. Leach married Olivia Moulton, of Fairhaven, Nov. 13th, the same year. Mr. Leach died September 15, 1852. Mrs. Olivia Leach died August 27, 1840. The following extract from an obituary, published shortly after Mr. Leach's death, probably shows the true character of the man:

"He removed to Pittsford when a young man, and by industry and energy in business as a mechanic accumulated considerable property, and on account of his integrity, promptness and trustworthiness, has ever held a prominent station in the community. The cause of education found in Mr. Leach a firm and steadfast friend. Though his own education was very limited, yet having a strong native intellect, he became a very intelligent man, and cherished enlarged and liberal views of the importance of mental training and development. * * * * * * * * * He early made a profession of religion, and united with the Congregational church of which he remained, to the time of his death, one of the most useful and active members. Decision and constancy were the most prominent traits in his character. In no pursuit could it be said of him that when 'he put his hand to the plow he looked back,' and least of all could this be said of him in the work of religion In late years especially, when old age and infirmity were upon him he sought no relaxation from Christian duty, but manifestly grew in grace as he advanced in years, and continued unto the end. The heart of Mr. Leach was fixed on the object of building up the Savior's kingdom. This was manifest not only from his diligence in Christian duties at home, but from the liberality with which he contributed of his substance to send the gospel abroad. All the principal societies for the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom received from him a constant, and according to his means, an uncommonly liberal support. For many years his annual contributions to Domestic

Missions was twenty dollars, and to Foreign Missions one hundred dollars. In eleven successive years, he has made as many members of his family—himself, children, and wife's children—life members of the American Board."

Jonathan Dike, son of Jonathan, was born in Chittenden, April 16, 1786, and in May, 1808, married Tamesin, born January 4, 1787, daughter of Thomas Hammond, and located on the June farm. Mr. Dike built a house on the east side of the present highway, and about midway betwixt the old June house and the present stone house on the Cox farm. He was a Deputy Sheriff some years, and was eventually appointed Sheriff of the county, when he removed to Rutland where his wife died Aug. 23, 1829. Mr. Dike died in Crown Point, N. Y., 1871.

Solomon Farr, Jr., a moulder by trade, married Mabel Dean, January 3, 1808, and located on the place now owned by Mrs. Eliza Connell He resided in the town but a few years and the most of this time was spent in the service of Gibbs & Co., at the Furnace.

Justin Darling was born in Marlboro', Mass., October 30, 1784, and his early life was spent in that township. He came to Pittsford when a young man, married Margaret, daughter of Caleb Cooley, March 17, 1808, and located in the house now owned by Mrs. Margaret Hennessey. They resided in this town till 1836, when they moved to the western part of the State of New York.

Daniel Sherman was the son of Daniel who was born in Massachusetts, in July, 1763, and married Anna Knight who was born May 8, 1766. They died in Bolton, leaving one son, Daniel, who was born July 23, 1785. He became a wheelwright, and having migrated to this town in 1806, he bought the place now owned by his son Henry. In 1808 he married Polly Gorham, who was born in Connecticut, April 16, 1790. Mr. Sherman built the house and other buildings now owned

by his son. He worked at his trade a large proportion of the time till his death, June 29, 1854.

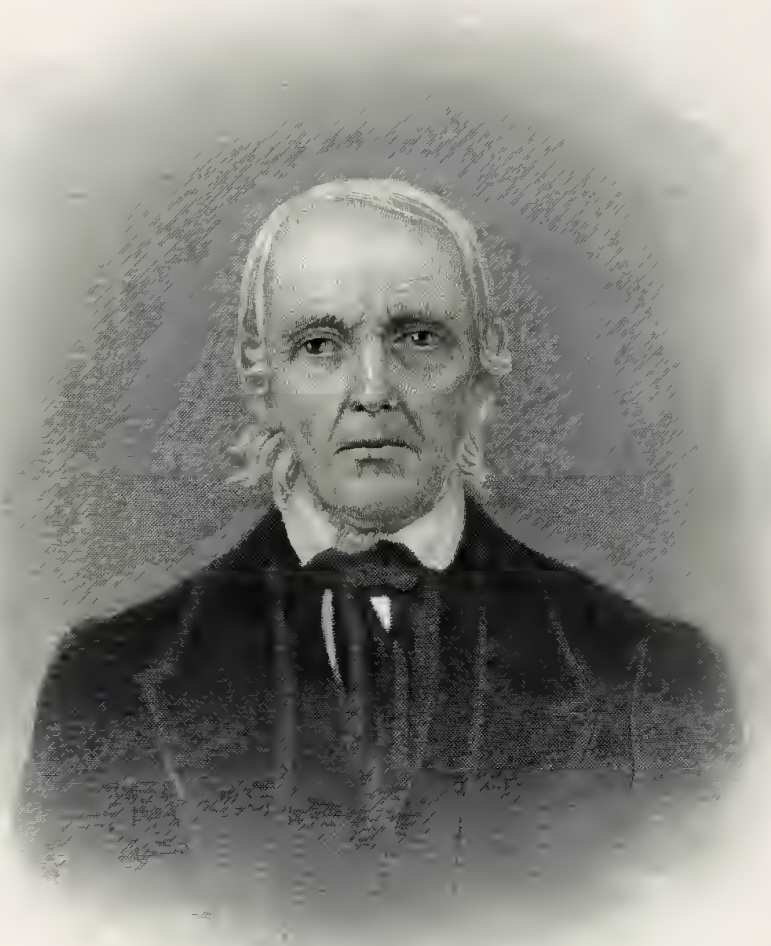
John Dimick, from Sullivan, N. H., located here in 1808. He bought of Michael Sanders the farm now owned by Joseph Wolcott, the deed being dated November 3, 1808. The first improvements on that farm were made by Mr. Sanders who resided some time in a log house which stood on the west side of the road, and some distance northwest of the present house which Mr. Sanders had built before he sold the farm to Dimick.

Jacob Thayer married Wealthy Crossman and located in Easton, Mass. In 1809, he came with his family to Pittsford and purchased the farm now owned by Mrs. Eliza Connell.

Samuel Wheeler was born in 1787. His birth-place is not known to the writer, though his parents resided some years in this town. In 1809, he married Catherine—born Nov. 22, 1789—daughter of Caleb Cooley, and resided a few years in the family of his father-in-law. He afterwards removed to the Isle La Motte, Grand Isle County, where he died, April 10, 1851. Mrs. Wheeler died Feb. 5, 1869.

John June, son of Joshua, born in 1780, married Lydia, daughter of Ebenezer Lyman, January 1, 1809, and resided some years on the Lyman farm—now David Scofield's. After changing his residence several times he settled in Brandon, where he died in June, 1866.

Zachariah Rand became a resident of this town in 1809. He was the son of Col. John Rand who was residing in Narraganset, Mass., in 1753, whose first wife, Elizabeth, died Dec. 14, 1756, and who married, 1766, widow Tabitha Stedman. He had Zachariah, John, Thomas, William, Samuel, and four daughters. He sustained important town offices and rose to the rank of Colonel in the militia. He also served as Colonel in the Revolution. He died Dec. 11, 1789, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. His eldest son, Zachariah, born in Westminster, Mass., was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His name



Andrew Leach

is found upon the roll of a company of eight-months men who enlisted into the service immediately after the Lexington alarm. At the time when the alarm was excited by the Bennington fight, in August, 1777, his name is found upon the roll of a company of men who marched from Westminster and were in service ten days. After the war he married Jerusha Sawyer and located in Westminster, his native town. He had the following children, viz.: Asa, Phebe, Nathaniel, Jerusha, Tamar, Lucinda, Susanna, Betsey, John Stark, Ebenezer Blanchard, Diantha. In January, 1809, he removed from Westminster to Pittsford, Vt., and located on the Powers farm in Sugar Hollow, now owned by Watson C. Rand and William Nicholas. Mr. Rand died here in April, 1826; Mrs. Rand died August 13, 1844.

Some of the public acts of the past ten years will appear from the following quotations from the records of this period:

At a meeting held on the 24th of February, 1800, the town "voted, on application of Hiram Hopkins, that the selectmen for the time being, be authorized to Deed to Ephraim Morgan of Troy in the State of New York and his Heirs and Assigns, so much Land from off the S. E. Corner of S. side of the Plot of Land, on which the Meeting House now stands, as will compensate him or them for the Land which now lies in Common or Highway, which belonged to the said Morgan's House lot, now occupied by Hiram Hopkins and take a Deed to the Town of Pittsford of the Common Land from the said Morgan's Lot, and agreeable to the former contract made between the Town and the prior owner of sd Lot."

"Voted to raise a Tax of three Mills on a Dollar on the Grand List for A. D. 1799, payable on the first day of June next."

"Voted to raise a Tax of one Cent on a Dollar on the Grand List of A. D. 1800, payable in Rye, Wheat or Indian Corn on the first day of January next."

"Tuesday, March 25, 1800.

Voted that the Selectmen be allowed to grant liberty to any number of Individuals of sd Town, to build a Horse Shed or Sheds on the Town's Land, near the Meeting House for his or their own use."

"Tuesday, September 2, 1800.

Voted to Establish a Survey of a Road as a Town Road laid by the present Selectmen from Mr. Penfield's, by Jenner's Mill to Andrew Leach's tavern."

"March 3, 1801.

Voted that Swine be allowed to run at large well yoked and ringed, the Pound Keeper to be the Judge of the sufficiency of said Yokes and Rings."

"Voted that there be a Committee of three to make arrangements for a squirrel hunt this spring and report to this or our next adjourned meeting. Chose Caleb Hendee, Jr., Caleb Cooley and Ebenezer Hopkins for said Committee."

"Voted to raise a Town tax of one Cent and five Mills on the Dollar to be assessed on the Grand List of A. D. 1801."

"Here follows a list of the persons' names who were admitted by the Selectmen to the privileges of freemen and were duly sworn as the Law directs at the aforesaid meeting, viz.: Elisha Rich, Jr., Samuel Lucas, Edward Clifford, Paul Lucas, Timothy Taft, Eleazer Harwood, Jr., Calvin Conant, Heman Johnson, Joab Powers, William Allen, Jr., Jonathan Warner, Jr., Nathaniel Quincy, Gordon Newell, Joseph Johnson, James Hicock, Isaac Matson, Hiram Baxter, Thomas Joy, Hiram Phillips, Howard Lathrop, Peter Bresee, Jr., Isaac Clark, Calvin Wilder, Amos Churchill.

Attest, Caleb Hendee, T. Clerk."

"March 2, 1802.

Voted to give a bounty of the Town's money of ten dollars, for each grown Wolf that shall be caught in the Town of



Joseph Tottingham

Pittsford, or pursued out of sd Town and caught by any Inhabitant or Inhabitants of sd town, and five dollars for each young Wolf caught as aforesaid.

On application to the Town to advance money to repair the bridge over Otter Creek near Tilly Walker's; It was voted that the Selectmen be, and they are hereby authorized on a view and examination of the premises, to use their discretion as it respects advancing money for the repairs thereof."

At Freemen's meeting Sept. 7, 1802, "the following persons were duly admitted and sworn as Freemen, viz.: Nathan Jenner, Nathan D. Wright, Asa Blackmer, Richard Bristol, Thomas Winslow and John Kimball, all Inhabitants of Pittsford.

Attest, CALEB HENDEE, T. Clerk."

"September 7, 1802.

Voted to raise a Town Tax of one Cent on a Dollar, to be assessed on the present year's list and made payable in Grain, on the first day of January next."

"March 8, 1803.

Voted to Build a Bridge over Otter Creek, near Mr. Mattson's Land within a year from this time."

"Sept. 6, 1803.

List of Freemen sworn at the foregoing Meeting—to wit; William Allen, Abel Wright, Jr., Daniel Pierce, Lot Hudson, Oliver C. Bogue, Elijah Brown, 3d, Simeon Parmelee, Jr., Ebenezer Titus, Jr., Robert Hoore, Union Keith and Samuel Buel.

Sworn by CALEB HENDEE, T. Clerk."

"September 6, 1803.

Voted to raise one Cent 2 Mill on the Dollar of the Grand List of the year 1803, *payable in Money* the 5th day of December next. Voted that the Selectmen have leave to set

up the Inoculation of the small-pox, to continue until the first of May next under the proper restrictions of the Law, in such cases provided."

"September 8, 1804.

Voted that the Selectmen be and they are hereby authorized to appropriate Seven Dollars of the Town's Money towards repairing the Bridge over Otter Creek, near Tilly Walker's, Providing that Neighborhood or others complete the remainder of sd repairs."

"Tuesday, September 3, 1805.

List of persons admitted to take the Freeman's oath, to wit: Abraham Bresee, Chauncy Fenn, Ezra Mead, Ira Ladd, John Gillett, Elias Plumb, Elisha Drury, Elias S. Mead and Jesse Wheeler.

Sworn before me, CALEB HENDEE, JR., T. Clerk."

"March 26, 1806.

List of Freemen admitted and sworn at the above Freemen's Meeting, viz: Israel Elsworth, Thomas Spencer, Solomon Hendee, Bradley Squire, Allen Cobb and Isaac Rowley.

September 2, 1806.

List of persons admitted and qualified as freemen as the Law directs, to wit: Reuben Wicker, William Ripley, Ozias Osborn, Nathan Wadsworth, Dan Dike, Elisha Woodruff, Jr., John Parsons, Elisha Hall, Samuel Fairfield, Jr., Chester Leonard, Allen Penfield, David Manley, Sardius Manley, Theophilus L. Rowe, Justine Darling, John Munson, Orin Polley, Isaac Gillett, Elisha Cox, Ashbel Parmelee, Ebenezer A. Walker, Timothy Taft, Jr., Eli Gitchell and Thomas Wylbys.

Sworn,

Before me,

CALEB HENDEE, JR., Justice Peace."

Wolves committed such ravages among the sheep at this

period, that a public meeting, composed of men from this and the adjoining towns, was held at Kendall's hotel in Pittsford, the 16th of January, 1807, "for entering into measures for the destruction of wolves. The following is copied from the record of the "Proceedings of this General Conference:"

1st. Made choice of Gen. Amos Kellogg, Chairman.

2d. Chose Caleb Hendee, Jr., Clerk.

3d. Voted to recommend to the Inhabitants of the Towns of Rutland, Pittsford, Brandon, Philadelphia, Chittenden and Medway, to raise a bounty of twenty dollars in addition to the State bounty* for each grown Wolf that shall within the period hereafter named, be killed within the limits of either of the aforesaid Towns, or upon a fresh pursuit from within the same, to any other place and there killed, shall be entitled to the same Bounty, the person killing any Wolf in either of the cases aforesaid to give sufficient Evidence to the satisfaction of the Majority of the Selectmen of the Town in which the Wolf shall be killed, or pursued from, upon examination upon oath or otherwise.

4th. Voted that each Town shall pay their equal proportion of the aforesaid Bounty, according to the Grand List of the Respective Towns for the year A. D. 1806.

5th. Voted that the Period in which the wolves shall be killed to entitle the person killing to the aforesaid Bounty, shall be from the 16th day of January instant, until the first day of May next both days included.

6th. That from the first day of May until the first day of January next, the Bounty shall be ten Dollars in addition to the State Bounty, for each grown Wolf taken within the limits of either of the aforesaid Towns, the evidence given and money apportioned in the manner aforesaid.

7th. Voted that the several Towns make a return of the

* By a statute law of 1779, twenty dollars was to be paid by the State for every full grown wolf killed, and ten dollars for every wolf's whelp killed.

proceedings of the same to the Chairman and Clerk of this meeting at this place on the 5th day of February next.

8th. Voted to adjourn this meeting without day.

Done at Pittsford this 16th day of January, 1807.

Attest, Amos Kellogg, Chairman.

Caleb Hendee, Jr., Clerk."

Immediately after the adjournment of the aforesaid meeting, the selectmen of Pittsford issued a warrant for a town meeting to be held on the 30th day of the same month, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to see if the inhabitants would raise money by the Grand List or otherwise, to encourage the destruction of wolves, and to transact any other business thought necessary and proper when met. At the time appointed the meeting was organized by the choice of Adget Lathrop, Moderator; and the town then voted to accept the recommendation of the General Conference for destroying wolves. Also, "voted that the Selectmen be and they are hereby authorized to pay out of the Treasury such a sum as will be our proportion of the aforesaid additional bounty, with those towns that may adopt the recommendations, under the same regulations as therein specified, after deducting the share of sd bounty that would fall to those towns that do not accept the recommendations."

"March 3, 1807.

Voted that the Selectmen purchase at the expense of the town a Spade, Pick Ax and Pall Cloth. Voted to allow Mr. Tottingham four dollars for sweeping the Meeting House the year past."

"At the Freemen's meeting September 1st, 1807, the following were admitted and qualified as freemen, viz: Danforth Wales, Joseph Durfy, Josiah Hopkins, Isiah Noyes, Samuel Warner, Eli Stevens, Bela Rogers, Stephen Stark, John Lilly, Daniel Keith, Phineas Woodruff, Edward Gibbs, Abraham Thomas and Michael Fairfield."

At Freemen's meeting, held on the first Tuesday of September, 1808, the following persons were admitted as freemen and sworn, viz: Nathan Gibbs, Abijah Tucker, Israel Brewster, Lewis Phillips, Simeon Gilbert, William Barlow, Benjamin Bachelder, John Miller, Daniel Sherman, Benjamin Salisbury, Luke Osgood, Josiah Wicker, Nathan Gibbs, Jr., Isaac Leonard, Stephen Jenner, Jr., Charles Lamb, Joseph Tottingham, Samuel Riggs, Ephraim Farrar, Abner Jackson, Thomas Walker, Otis Clapp, Ezekiel Bebee, Beriah Grundy, Jr., Mace Lincoln, Solomon Thayer, Samuel Gould, Samuel Merriam, Peter Thomas, William Beals, Lyman B. Walker, Ephraim Dunlap, Jacob Thayer, James Lamb, Cornelius Bresee, Lewis Barlow, Homer Potter, Scotland Keith, Cornelius Gibbs, Samuel Rowley, Jonathan Dike, Jeremiah F. Wood, Peter Morgan, David Hendee and John Foster."

In February, 1809, occurred one of those exciting wolf hunts which occasionally took place in the early history of the town. One bright moon-light night, Adget Lothrop heard an unusual noise in his sheepfold. Hurrying out to ascertain the cause of such disturbance, he discovered among his sheep two wolves, which had already killed some eight or nine of the flock. After frightening away the wolves, he called up his boys and sent them to almost every house in the town to notify the people to assemble early in the morning for a general wolf hunt. The call was promptly responded to, and by day-light in the morning, people from all directions began to assemble at Mr. Lothrop's.

After the wolves had been driven from the sheepfold, they went directly to the Creek which they followed northward upon the ice. The snow was deep, and as the wind had blown it off from the ice, the Creek afforded a much easier path than the banks did. When they had reached a point opposite Elder Harrington's, they were discovered by William Harrington, the Elder's eldest son, who had risen at a very early hour, and was

at a barn on the bank of the Creek, feeding some cattle. With pitchfork in hand he turned them and drove them back, southward. When they were a little above the Mead road, finding their retreat in that direction cut off, they left the Creek and went into the swamp on the west side, then mostly owned by Peter Rice. This was soon surrounded by the hunters, but as they began to close in upon the beasts, both escaped through the ring and fled to the highland, southward, near the residence of Tilly Walker. The hunters were not long in encircling this highland, but again the wolves escaped, crossed the Creek and went into the swamp near the foot of Sutherland Falls. By this time the number of hunters had so increased that this swamp was enclosed by a very strong force. As the encircling ring closed in, the wolves were driven upon the ice just at the foot of the Falls, and there they were shot, one by Ezra Spencer, and the other by a marksman standing in Sutherland's sawmill, but whose name is not now remembered.

After the wolves had been killed, the retreat was sounded and the hunters re-assembled in the road, not far from the present residence of Mr. Patch, where Gen. Caleb Hendee, who was one of their number, took a list of their names, in order to make a just distribution of the bounty money. This list of names as taken by Gen. Hendee may be seen in the Appendix of this book. After their names had been taken, the most of them, some in sleighs and others on foot, went to Merriam's store in the Village, where liquor was served out to their satisfaction. It was a time of general hilarity with them; and it would not be strange if some of them made crooked tracks as they departed for their homes.

CHAPTER IX.

Immigrants and their Locations continued; Extracts from the Records; The Great Flood. 1810—1820.

John Hall was of English descent. His father, whose name was also John, married and located in Canaan, Conn., where he resided till a short time before the Revolutionary war, when he removed to Castleton, Vt., and located a short distanee east of the village, where the Hubbardton road interseets the road leading from Rutland to Castleton. He was mortally wounded in a fight with a detachment of Burgoyne's army near his own house, on Sunday, immmediately after the battle of Hubbardton; and during the few days he survived he was brutally treated by the Tories. His ehildren—Elias, John, Royal, Ira, Samuel, Harvey, Mercy, Mary and Olive—with one or two exceptions, were born in Canaan. Elias loeated in Castleton. He was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war, and served with distinction. John, born July 3, 1747, married Mary Stevens, of Canaan, and resided a short time in his native town. While the Revolutionary war was in progress he entered the army and served a short time as orderly sergeant. After its close he returned to Canaan. About the year 1810, he removed to Pittsford and resided a short time on a part of the Matson farm, now owned by I. C. Wheaton, though he never owned real estate here. From this town he removed to Chittenden, and from thenee to Luzerne, Warren County, N. Y., where he died about the year 1842. His wife died at the same plaee.

Samuel Warner, son of Eleazer, born May 24, 1785, married Mercy, daughter of Nathan Smith, of Granby, Mareh 15,

1810, and located on the farm now owned by the heirs of Douglas Bates. This farm was first improved by John Titus, who resided some years in a log house which stood a little north of the present house. Mr. Titus sold this farm to Eleazer Warner, who deeded it to his son Samuel. The latter resided on it till 1835, when he sold it, and has since resided with his children. From his youth he was blessed with a good constitution, and he is still quite vigorous. Mrs. Warner died May 31, 1864.

Allen Penfield, son of John, was born in New Fairfield—now Sherman—Conn., July, 3, 1785. He married Anna, daughter of Thomas Hammond, December 27, 1810, and took his father's place in the hotel—now the residence of William B. Shaw. The following year his father built the house now owned by John Stevens, and in that he resided till his death. Allen continued to manage the hotel till 1828, when he sold it to German Hammond and removed to Crown Point. He has been an active, energetic man, prompt and reliable in his business transactions. He has now retired with an ample fortune, and resides with a daughter, Mrs. Dr. Nichols, at Burlington. Mrs. Penfield, died at Crown Point, N. Y., in 1859.

Eli Mead, son of John, married Sally, daughter of Walter Houghton, September 16, 1810. He and his younger brother assumed the care of the home farm where they spent a few years and then moved to the West.

We know but little of Josiah Parsons. He purchased of Walter Houghton* the farm now owned by Warren Chafee, and he and his son Arza resided there till about the year 1830, when Abel Penfield bought the farm, and they removed from the town.

Eli Stevens, son of Daniel, married Philecta Wheeler in 1810, and located on the small place next east of the farm of

*Mr. Houghton made the first improvements on that farm.



Allan Penfield

Abel Morgan and resided there four years. In 1821, he bought the farm which was once the property of Roger Stevens, Jr., and confiscated in consequence of his treasonable conduct. He removed to Cornwall in 1839, and died there in 1859.

Nathan Hawley bought of Elisha Woodruff two and one-half acres of land including the north saw-mill, June 29, 1807. He was then living in Philadelphia, Vt. On the 24th of October, 1809, he bought of John Merriam* the Dr. Abiathar Millard place, and the following winter removed his family to this town. He died in the house now owned by Miss Achsah Leach, June 7, 1849, aged eighty years. Mrs. Hawley died in Brandon, April 23, 1851, aged eighty-six years.

Oliver Wolcott, son of Oliver, was born in Massachusetts, Jan. 16, 1761. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, married Lydia Haynes, of Natick, Mass., Feb. 24, 1792, and resided in that State till 1810, when he leased, of the Selectmen of Pittsford, fifty acres of the school right which had been pitched on the hill west of the present residence of Rufus Thomas. He resided some time in a log house, some one hundred rods southwest of the house now owned by Mr. Thomas. He afterwards resided on the Benjamin Stevens farm, and from thence he removed to the Owens farm, now owned by Orlin Smith, where he died, August 10, 1845. Mrs. Lydia Wolcott died November 6, 1844.

Samuel Hendee, born April 23, 1791, son of Caleb Hendee, Sen., married Abigail Paine, of Leicester, Dec. 2, 1810, and located on the home farm with his parents. He is an industrious, quiet, faithful man, and is one of the deacons in the Baptist church, as was also his father. He has never left the farm which he inherited from his father, and this is one of the few instances in which a farm is still owned and occupied by the posterity of an original settler.

* Merriam bought this place of Dr. Millard in the spring of 1808.

Reuben Mead, the youngest son of John, married Sophia Howe, December 22, 1811, and located on the home farm with his parents. On the 30th of November, 1813, his father deeded him thirty-seven acres of the homestead. He and his brother Eli resided on the farm till after the death of their parents and then left the town.

Elisha Adams, Jr., son of Elisha, married Stella, daughter of Oliver Bogue, in 1811, and after residing a few months with his father-in-law, moved to Malone, N. Y., where he remained four years; thence he removed to Norfolk, where Mrs. Adams died in 1826. Mr. Adams died in Canada about the year 1850.

Solomon Hendee, son of Deacon Caleb, was born October 30, 1784, and resided with his parents till he married Lois Paine, of Leicester, January 21, 1811. His father as early as the 23d of March, 1806, gave him one hundred and sixty acres of land which included the farm now owned by his son-in-law, Roswell Woodcock. He commenced improvements on it soon after, and built a log house where the small cottage now stands, a few rods back of the stone house. After his marriage he occupied that house till he built the stone house in 1828. Mr. Hendee died July 16, 1863. Mrs. Hendee died in 1870.

Elijah Brown, 3d, son of Elijah, Jr., was born in Rutland, April 15, 1782, about two years before his parents removed to Pittsford. He became a tanner and currier, and on the 3d of September, 1805, bought of Andrew Prindle one-half of the Nelson tannery, and November 11, 1808, he bought of Elias Plumb the other half of it. On the 9th of December, 1811, he married Mary Williams who was born in Rutland, July 22, 1792. He and his brother, Samuel A., carried on business together till 1827, when Elijah sold his interest in the tannery to his brother and bought the Webster tavern. He kept a public house till 1839, when he sold his location to Michael Sanders and afterwards was engaged in man-

ganese operations in Chittenden. He was accidentally killed on the railroad in Providence, R. I., Jan. 20, 1860. Mrs. Brown died in Chittenden, Feb. 18, 1847.

Ezra Spencer, son of William, born in 1790, married Nancy Snell in January, 1811, and after residing two years on the Cox farm, moved to Pennsylvania. His wife died in the spring of 1813. He returned to Pittsford and was one of the Plattsburgh volunteers in 1814. He married Mary Whitney in January, 1815, and again moved to Pennsylvania. He returned to Pittsford in 1819, and purchased of William Allen the Simeon Clifford farm, upon which he located and resided till 1843, when he purchased of Edward Lowth the Purdy farm—now D. J. Griffith's. He purchased the Gibbs place in Hitchcockville, in 1865, and this has since been his residence.

Consider Bowen located in this town in 1811. He was born in Rehoboth, Mass., in 1753, and in early life he went to Providence, R. I., where he served an apprenticeship with a carriage-maker. He was in the American army during the Revolutionary war, was in the battles of Trenton and Princeton, and was with the army in most of its operations on the Hudson. After the close of the war he worked at his trade in Hartford, Conn., where he married, about the year 1788, Sabra Hosmer, who was born in 1760. After residing in Hartford some fifteen years he removed to that part of Chittenden, Vt., known as New Boston. On the 14th of October, 1811, he bought of Allen Bowen, the easterly part of the Woodward farm. Allen Bowen had purchased this of his father, Simeon Bowen, who had purchased it of John, son of Joshua Woodward, March 2, 1807. Mr. Consider Bowen died on this farm in 1834, Mrs. Bowen died in 1854.

Jacob Sheldon was a descendant of William, who with three brothers, Abraham, Ephraim and Nathaniel, settled in Reading, Mass., in the early period of its history. William

had two sons, Samuel and William; the latter was killed in the French war by the Indians. Samuel married and resided a few years in Reading, and then removed to Wilton, N. H. His wife's maiden name was Wellman. They had five sons and three daughters. Their sons were Jacob, Samuel, William, Michael and Uzziel; their daughters, Sarah, Tamar and Ziba. Jacob, born December 8, 1763, married Dorothy Lovejoy, in 1792, and located in Nelson, N. H. There he resided a few years and then removed to Andover, Vt. They had four sons, Jacob, John, Joel and Joseph; and two daughters, Sarah and Dorothy. Jacob, the eldest, born at Nelson, May 19, 1794, married Joanna, daughter of Nathan Hawley of Pittsford, and located in the house now owned by Mrs. Elizabeth Bogue. He was a blacksmith by trade, and worked in the shop which, at that time, stood on ground now forming C. A. Hitchcock's garden, west of his house. Mr. Sheldon's wife Joanna died, and he married Louisa Tinkham, a native of Greenwich, Mass., October 20, 1822. After the death of Mr. Hawley, about the year 1848, he purchased of his heirs the place now owned by C. A. Hitchcock and resided there till his death, August 5, 1851. Mrs. Louisa Sheldon died August 7, 1859.

John Hawkins married Persis Hitchcock, March 1, 1812, and located in the old house which has been mentioned as once the residence of Joshua Woodward. This he had purchased of Joshua Brooks of Salisbury, March 5, 1811. He changed his residence several times, but died in this town.

Thomas Burditt, son of Thomas, of Lynn, Mass., was born at that place in February, 1781, and in January, 1812, married Susan, daughter of Reuben and Elizabeth Weston of Malden. He located in Pittsford, and bought one hundred acres of land lying south, or a little southwest, of the farm now owned by Marshall Thomas. There he built a frame house in which he resided eleven years. He then bought the farm upon which he

afterwards lived and died. He cleared the most of the cultivated land on that farm and built the house and barn that are on it. He died February 16, 1860.

Peter McCollum married Nancy Parkman, December 2, 1813. Just before his marriage he had built a house on land then owned by Israel Lake. This house stood a few rods east of the present residence of D. J. Griffith, and McCollum resided there some years before he became a landholder; but on the 9th of November, 1826, he purchased of Israel Lake a piece of land bounded south by land of Elijah Adams; west by the road leading from said Adams' to the school house; and north by the Johnson farm—now Alexander Parmelee's. The same deed included the house in which he then resided. That house has been twice moved, and is now the first house north of Nathaniel Willis', on the west side of the road. McCollum left the town about the year 1843.

Ebenezer Merriam married Polly, daughter of Ozem Strong, Aug. 2, 1813, and resided for a time in what was known as the "gambrel-roof house," which stood where Mr. Randall's brick house now stands. He was employed as clerk for his brother John, in the store, for about four years, and then moved to the State of Virginia.

Jonathan Tilson, a cabinet-maker by occupation, was born in New Braintree, Mass., May 17, 1786. He came to Pittsford in the winter of 1812, and bought of Chester Leonard the place where he afterwards lived and died. The deed of this purchase was dated February 25th. February 8, 1813, he married Charlotte Wood, who died March, 5, 1814. Mr. Tilson married Almira Simmons, of Easton, Mass., Nov. 10, 1815. He died March 13, 1858. Mrs. Tilson resides on the homestead and is an invalid.

Stephen Powers, born September 4, 1791, son of Peter, married Diadama, daughter of Zebulon Pond, Sen., January 27, 1814, and located with his parents on the farm now owned

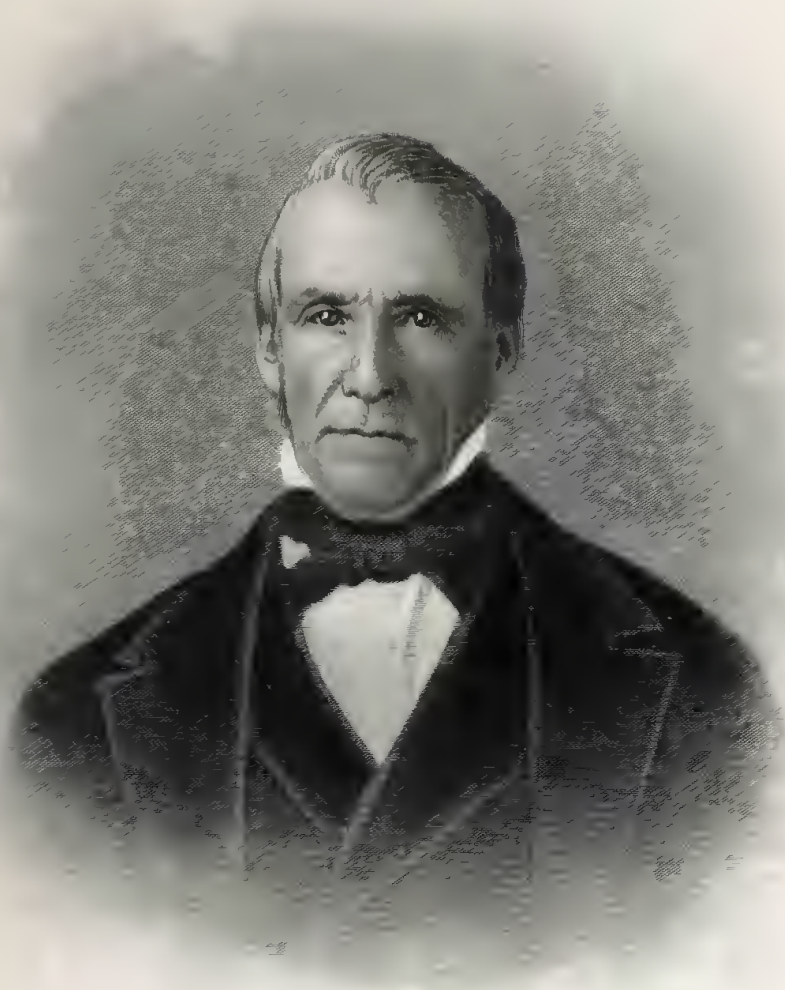
by George N. Eayres. He changed locations several times during his life, residing at one time in the first house* east of the present residence of Mrs. Mary G. Hendee, the one recently repaired and now owned by Chester Granger. His wife Diadama died in 1843, and he afterwards married again, but eventually went to reside with his son-in-law, Joel Thomas, and died there Sept. 3, 1862.

John Barnes, son of John, born September 10, 1787, married September 14, 1814, Electa Dimick† who was born August 25, 1793. He resided for a time in the Ewings tavern which his father had purchased. The next spring, March 30, 1815, his father deeded one undivided half of the same to him and his brother Jeffrey. John, Jr., bought of Jirah Barlow the Tupper farm February 28, 1825, and at once removed there with his family. Mr. Barnes was a soldier in the war of 1812–14, and for a time held the rank of orderly sergeant. He died December 1, 1850, and his son, John Randolph, now owns and occupies the paternal homestead.

Asher Burditt was a native of Gilsum, N. H. His father, Ebenezer, born in Lancaster, Mass., in 1761, spent his early life on a farm. At the commencement of the Revolutionary war, he and another brother enlisted in the service of their country, and were attached to a privateer which put to sea and soon captured a British ship that had been preying upon American commerce. The trophy of their victory, however, was lost, for as they were about to board the vessel her magazine exploded and she soon disappeared forever, with all but twelve of her crew. After the close of the war the two brothers returned to Lancaster. Asher married Ruth Loveland of Gilsum, N. H., in 1785, and settled in that town. Their children were Ebenezer, Asher, Abel, Israel, Amasa, David, Gilman, Ruth, Mary

* This house was formerly John and Henry Simonds' store, and stood on the ground now occupied by the brick store in the village.

† Daughter of John Dimick, formerly of Sullivan, N. H.



Asher Burdett

and Charlotte. Asher, born March 31, 1788, married Melinda Davis, of Chester, Vt., Mareh 24, 1814. The following year he eame to Pittsford and loeated on the farm now owned by his son Ransom. He had purchased fifty acres, a part of the first-division lot of the right of Alexander Seott, November 17, 1814. This included the most of the land in that farm lying on the west side of the road, and Mr. Burditt oeeupied the house which stood on the same ground where onee stood the log eabin of Samuel Crippen. On the 11th of May, 1826, Mr. Burditt bought of Jason Harwood thirty-three aeres on the east side of the road, ineluding the house now oeeupied by Austin Chingreau, and whieh had been built by Mr. Harwood. Mr. Burditt resided in this house till 1846, when he bought of Harris Bogue the farm now owned by his son, Franklin Burditt, and there he resided till his death, October 22, 1855. He was twiee married; his wife Melinda having died Feb. 21, 1832, he married Mrs. Damaris C. Deming, daughter of Oliver Bogue, in 1834.

Luke Dean, son of James, married Mary Thomas, January 12, 1815. He located on the farm north of and adjoining Enos Bailey's farm, the place that Nathaniel Willis reeently bought of Augustus Bailey. Mr. Dean oecupied an old house that formerly stood where the present house stands.

Capen Leonard, son of Jacob, was born in Easton, Mass., in 1782, and in 1802 he married Mehitable Forbes who was born in Bridgewater in 1778. They loeated in Chittenden, Vt., but removed to Pittsford in 1815, and settled on the farm first improved by Chapman Hiteheoek—now the Alexander place. They afterwards resided on the Blair place at Mill Village, but returned to the Alexander plaee, where Mr. Leonard died, December 10, 1845. Mrs. Leonard died May 21, 1863.

Asa Moon, son of Jesse, married Tamar Salisbnry, Octo-

ber 31, 1816, and resided about one year with his father-in-law, Benjamin Salisbury, and then moved to the West.

Andrew Sutherland, born in 1776, son of Peter Sutherland, of Rutland, married Naomi, daughter of Col. Benjamin Cooley, January 6, 1807, and located with his parents at Sutherland's Falls. After the death of Col. Cooley his estate was divided among his heirs. Mrs. Sutherland inherited a part of her father's property, and in January, 1816, her husband bought of "Noah Beach and his wife Eunice" — another daughter of Col. Cooley—their interest in the estate, and then moved on to the Cooley farm in this town. But in the fall of the same year they sold all of their real estate in Pittsford to Asher Burditt, Jason Harwood, R. M. Powers, and Harris and Alexander Bogue, and the following spring moved to the western part of the State of New York.

James D. Butler, born July 25, 1795, son of Anthony, married, Oct. 6, 1816, Rispah, daughter of Samuel Morgan, and soon after located on the farm with his father-in-law. Mr. Butler has continued to occupy and improve that farm.

Ebenezer Conant, born June 5, 1777, married Fanny,* daughter of Edward Clifford, and located in Brandon. In 1816, he purchased of Elisha Cox the farm which had been the homestead of his deceased father, William Cox. Mr Conant removed his family here this year, and soon after built the stone house—now the residence of Junia Sargent—and made other improvements on the farm. He removed from the town in 1833, and for some years has resided in Geneva, Ill.

Charles G. Boardman is a descendant of Timothy, who was born in Weathersfield, Conn., December 2, 1727, and on the 14th day of November, 1750, married Jemima Johnson, who was born in the month of August, 1732. They located

* Born February, 1780.

in Middletown, where were born to them the following children, viz.: Timothy, Oliver, Mary, Elisha, Betsey, Joseph, Sarah and William. Timothy, the father, died in 1792; Jemima, the mother, in 1798. Timothy, the eldest son, born Jan. 20, 1754, married, Sept. 28, 1783, Mary Ward who was born October 21, 1753. They located in West Rutland, Vt., and had the following children, viz.: Hannah, Timothy, Mary, Samuel W., Elijah, Charles G. and Betsey. The mother died in West Rutland in December 1836; the father died in Middlebury, April 3, 1839. Charles G. the sixth child, married Submit Watkins, of Rutland, and located on the Abraham Drury farm in Pittsford—now owned by Frank B. Barnes. This farm, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, had been purchased by his father, April 24, 1816, and now, 1817, he (Charles G.) took possession of it and kept a public house. He was assisted, however, by his older brother, Samuel W., who shared with him the profits. On the 5th of March, 1823, Timothy Boardman deeded to his son, Charles G., the tavern-stand and sixteen acres of land, and to his son Samuel W., eighty-four acres of the north part of the Drury farm. Charles G. kept the hotel till 1837, when he sold it to Nehemiah Barnes and removed to Rutland, where he now resides.

David Hall, Jr., son of John, of Newport, N. H., was a stone-cutter by occupation, having learned his trade of his cousin, John Hall, of Sudbury. On the 10th of March, 1817, he married his cousin Abigail, daughter of David Hall, Sen., of Pittsford, and resided a short time in Brandon, and also in Sudbury, from which town he came to Pittsford and occupied the house built by Dr. Frisbie, then standing on land now owned by Bradley Burditt. He removed to London, Michigan, about the year 1830.

Lyman Hitchcock, eldest son of Remembrance, was born in 1796, married Parthena Weed, in December, 1817, and located with his parents on the farm now owned by George N.

Eayres. He resided a few years in Rutland, but the most of his married life was spent in Chittenden. He died while on a visit at the residence of Henry Merrill in Pittsford, in January, 1846.

Enos Bailey, son of Enos, married Relief Johnson, January 1, 1818, and resided a few years with his parents on the farm now owned by H. C. Stetson. The first improvements on that farm were made by Enos Bailey, Sen., and the house was built by him about the year 1806. His son Enos resided there but a limited period after his marriage.

Jabez Luther, from Rhode Island, came here in 1818, and resided a short time on the Daniel Stevens farm. He had had one arm amputated just above the elbow, and the other at the wrist; nevertheless he could do almost any kind of work; and the feats he performed were subjects of general remark. He changed his residence quite often while a citizen of the town, and removed to Dorset in 1830.

Timothy Lester, a blacksmith, from Hartford, Vt., came here in 1818, and bought of Amasa Weed the farm* now owned by Amos C. Kellogg. He built the brick house in 1831, and made other improvements on that farm which he sold to Samuel H. and Amos C. Kellogg in 1837, and removed from the town. He returned to this town and resided some four years in the house recently owned by Parker Kemp, then removed to the West.

Ansel Burr, son of Rufus and Lydia Burr, was born in Massachusetts, May 2, 1796, married Esther ——— in 1818, and located on the farm now owned by Harvey Jackson. Both died in this town, Mr. Burr, Feb. 3, 1871; Mrs. Burr, some years earlier.

Nathaniel K. Andrews,† son of Kellogg, married Eunice, daughter of John Barnes, January 3, 1819. He resided a

* The John Hitchcock farm.
† Born in 1794.

short time on the place formerly owned by James Hopkins, then bought the farm now owned by Charles Stiles, and after residing there about one year, he exchanged farms with his brother-in-law, Nehemiah Barnes, who had purchased the David Hall farm, now owned by Alexander Parmelee. After residing on the latter place a short time he purchased of Jonathan Dike what is now the town farm, and there he resided till his death, June 8, 1855.

Junia Sargent was the son of Timothy C., who was born at sea, on the voyage from England to America, in 1751, and whose early life was spent in Williamstown, Mass. In 1770, he married Ann Horton, of Londonderry, Vt., who was born in 1755, and they located in that town. At the commencement of the Revolutionary war Mr. Sargent enlisted in the army, and as he enlisted from Williamstown it is quite likely that he had returned to that town before enlisting. But he had had a little military experience before enlisting in the regular service, and probably before he removed from Londonderry, as it is known that he went with Allen to Ticonderoga and witnessed the capture of that fortress in 1775. After entering the regular army he was stationed some time at Fort Edward, shared in most of the military movements in the vicinity of North River, was one of the number detailed to escort Andre from prison to the place of execution, and after serving through the war was honorably discharged, and returned to his family. He had five sons, Timothy, Enoch, Ephraim, Junia and Ira; and five daughters, Alice, Lucinda, Nancy, Jerusha and Eunice. Junia, the fourth son, born in Londonderry, July 5, 1788, married, February 17, 1806, Sally, daughter of Thomas Clark, of Fitzwilliam, N. H., and located in Rutland, Vt. In 1819, he came to Pittsford and located on the Rood farm now owned by D. A. and J. Richardson. In 1821, he removed to the Caleb Hendee farm where he resided two years, and after changing his residence several times in this town, bought a

farm in Hubbardton, whither he removed and resided six or seven years, and then returned to this town and spent the remainder of his life with his son Leonard. He died May 20, 1869.* Mrs. Sally Sargent died April 12, 1863.

Job Winslow, brother of Thomas, married Lucy, daughter of William Spencer, in 1819, and located on the south part of the Rice farm. He had, as early as the 28th of January, 1809, bought of Peter Rice (who had married his widowed mother) fifteeen acres from the south part of his farm, and soon after built the house† which, after his marriage, he occupied till his death, in 1828. Mrs. Winslow died in 1824.

Henry Simonds located here in 1819. He was a descendant of William Simonds who settled in Woburn, Mass., about 1644, near a place still known by the name of Dry Brook. He (William) married, Jan. 18, 1643, Judith Hayward, widow of James Hayward, who had married her, when Judith Phippen, a fell-passenger and a fellow-servant, on board the "Planter," from London, 1635. The house Simonds built and occupied in Woburn was used as a fort during the Indian wars. He was one of the proprietors of that town and became a considerable landholder. He was denominated a planter. He served, as most of the men of that day did, in the current military movements. He was admitted a freeman in 1670, and died the same year. His widow survived him twenty years, and died January 5, 1690. They had eleven children. Caleb, the eldest son, born Aug. 26, 1649, married, Sept., 1677, Sarah Bacon. To them were born—1st, Samuel, June 60, 1678; 2d, James, January 15, 1683; 3d, Sarah, Nov. 11, 1687. Caleb Simonds died Nov. 4, 1712. Wid. Sarah Simonds died April 12, 1727. James, by his wife Lydia, had James, Caleb, Sarah, Lydia, Abigail and Susanna. James Simonds, the eldest son

* He had resided about two years on the Benjamin Stevens farm, now owned by R. and E. Hendee, and while there his aged father went to live with him, and died there in 1827. His wife, Ann, died in Hubbardton in 1829.

† This was the house now standing about one hundred rods south of Ransom Burditt's.

of James and Lydia Simonds, was born April 22, 1714, and married Ann Convers about August, 1745. To them were born Anne, Jude, Esther, Hazael ("Asahel"), Ebenezer and Keziah. Hazael, above mentioned, was born December 28, 1752, married Mary ——— and settled in Charlestown, New Hampshire. Their children were: Josiah, Henry, John, Joseph, William, Hannah, Fanny, Esther and Caroline. Josiah married and settled in Whiting, Vt. Henry, born May 2, 1791, married Mary Jones, of Claremont, N. H. On the 17th of November, 1819, in company with his brothers, Josiah of Whiting, and John, he purchased of William Barnes, of Rutland, the Merriam store* and the place now occupied by John Leonard. The firm took the name of "J. Simonds & Co.," and after trading a short time, Henry and John bought Josiah's interest in their Pittsford property and continued business under the firm-name of "Simonds & Co." In 1826, they bought of Whipple Spooner the place now owned by the heirs of Henry Simonds and occupied by his widow. They lived in an old house which, at that time, stood near where the horse-barn now stands, and had a distillery a few rods southwest of the house. In 1834, John sold his share of the property to his brother, Henry, who continued the mercantile business. About the year 1840, he built the house now on the premises, and sold the old house which was removed to the lot now owned by John Fleming, and was soon after burnt. Mr. Simonds was married three times. His wife Mary died Aug. 25, 1825, and he married, May, 1826, Sarah, daughter of Caleb Hendee; she died October 19, 1833, and he married, May 2, 1834, Betsey, daughter of Martin Leach. Mr. Simonds died December 4, 1865.

The period from 1809 to 1820, is distinguished by no very marked transaction in the civil affairs of the town, though

* This store was built by Elisha Ladd.

every year brought with it some change, the necessity for which was made apparent by experience.

The General Assembly at its session in October, 1810, passed an act making it the "duty of the selectmen of the several towns in this state to assess a tax of one cent on a dollar on the list of the polls and ratable estate of the inhabitants of their respective towns for the purpose of schooling;" and a provision was made that, "any town at any meeting warned for that purpose, may by vote direct the collection of such tax in such articles of produce, as may be most advantageous to such towns. The Selectmen called a meeting of the legal voters of Pittsford on the 31st day of December following, "To see if the Inhabitants will have a mind to vote to pay the cent tax on the Dollar, assessed by an act of the Legislature at their Session at Montpelier in October last, in produce agreeably to the provisions of said act." At this meeting the town "voted to raise one half Cent or five Mills on the Dollar of the list of the present year, payable in grain to be appropriated for the support of schools, as provided in the act mentioned in the warning." At this meeting the town also "voted to appropriate twenty Dollars out of the Town's money for the purpose of repairing the Bridge across Otter Creek near Tilly Walker's."

At a special meeting held on the 28th of March, 1811, the town "voted to admit the Small Pox in Town by Enoculation next fall, to be under the direction of the Selectmen and authority of sd Town."

At Freemen's Meeting on the first Tuesday of September, 1811, the following persons were admitted as freemen, viz.: Daniel Tucker, Orin Strong, William House, Eli Mead, John Blanden, John Hall, Francis Leclare, Hiram Ives, William Pearse, William Stevens, Joshua Ray, John Hudson, Azariah

Cooley, Samuel Masters, George N. Gilbert, Daniel Lincoln, Jr., and Ebenezer Smith.

About the 11th of July, this year, occurred one of the most remarkable floods that has ever visited this section of the country. It commenced early in the morning with a succession of thunder showers. Towards noon the clouds gathered blackness, the rain descended in torrents, and during the afternoon and following night it seemed as though "the fountains of the great deep were broken up." The next morning the rain ceased and the clouds cleared away; but the roads were so washed in many places as to be impassable, and the streams were overflowing their banks, spreading devastation and ruin in every direction. Otter Creek rose to an unpreecdented height, the waters overflowing the intervale to a vast extent on either side. When at the highest pitch, they washed the door sills of the house of Stephen Mead on the west side, and boats were propelled on the line of the highway from Milton Potter's to Mr. Mead's. The bridge near Mrs. Cooley's,* as well as the Walker and Hammond bridges on Otter Creek, were swept away; but the Mead bridge was, by great exertions, saved, though its structure was greatly damaged. When it was perceived that this was seriously endangered, the neighboring inhabitants turned out, and having taken up the planks, piled heavy timbers upon the rails, so that the superincumbent weight was sufficient to resist the force and uplifting power of water.

In the midst of these operations, the following little episode occurred: Several hours of hard labor had been passed in the heat of the sun when the fatigued and thirsty men, conformably to the customs of the time, bethought themselves of a potation stronger than water. But there was no liquor at hand, nor could it be obtained at any point nearer than the Village, and as there was no boat near, how to obtain it was a

* The widow of Col. Benjamin Cooley.

puzzling question. At length a courageous young man proposed to swim the Creek and obtain the liquor on condition that others would pay the bill. The proposition was acceded to, and our adventurous hero, stripping himself of all garments except his shirt and pants, plunged into the flood and gradually worked his way to the eastern shore, coming out at Gen. Hendee's barn near the present depot. He then went to Merriam's store, obtained a five gallon cask filled with rum, and placing it upon his shoulders set out on his return. In order to take advantage of the current, he proceeded south to the farm owned by Adget Lathrop—now D. K. Hall's—and there turned west and went upon the high point of land extending out into the water—as it was then—and upon the western extremity he procured a large plank, upon which he lashed his cask, and committing it to the water he swam with it abreast, intending to come out near the workmen at the bridge. The current was so strong, however, that he was carried several rods below, where he came out safe upon *terra firma* amidst the shouts of the multitude. This was a daring feat, and such as few young men at the present day would be willing to undertake. The young man who accomplished it was William Stevens, son of Daniel, and grandson of Benjamin, Sen. We may suppose that the workmen had a jovial time during the remainder of the day.

At a special meeting called on the 3d of September the town "voted to raise two cents on a Dollar on the list of 1811, payable in Grain first of January, 1812, and two cents on a Dollar on the list of 1812, payable in Grain first of January, 1813, to Rebuild and Repair the four large Bridges in sd Town carried off by the late freshet and to defray other expenses. Voted that the Selectmen, with the addition of Adget Lathrop, and Ashbel Lee, be a committee to superintend the Building and Repairing the Bridges aforesaid. Voted that the Selectmen be and they are hereby authorized to put up the Town

Poor to be kept at Public Auction to the best bidder."

At the annual meeting in March, 1812, the town "voted that the Selcetmen bc a Committee to hear and grant the Request of Israel Brewster, Jr., Samucl Dutton, Zelotes Andrews, Josiah Parsons, Ira Parsons, Nathaniel Anson, Jason Ladd, Justus Powers, Artemas and Caleb Carpenter to be exonerated from paying their proportion for building the three Bridges over Otter Creek and the one over Mill River by Widow Cooley's, where the old ones were carried off by the late freshet, on account of their building Bridges over East Creek near where they live.

Voted to Relinquish the Poll Tax of Christopher Bresec, Jr., for the year 1811, on account of his being equipped in the Militia as the law directs.

At the anuual meeting of the 8th of March, 1814, the town chose a committee consisting of the Selectmen—Thomas Hammond, Samuel Fairfield, Ebenezer Beach, Nathan Gibbs, Samuel Smith and Oliver Bogue—to explore and see what alterations it is necessary to make in the road from Strong's Tavern to John Penfield's, also from Holland Weeks' to the Mead Bridge, so called.

"At Freeman Meeting, September 5, 1815, the following persons were admitted freemen by taking the prescribed oath, viz.: Orin Ives, Francis Goodale, Aloy Churchill, Cyrus Chase, Jacob Sheldon, Asa Moon, Levi Stratton, Oliver Wolcott, Jr., Horatio Walker, Azor Dickerman, Nathan H. Wescott, German Hammond, Jedediah Bugbee, John Gillitt, Jr., James Wheelock, Robert L. Loveland, Theophilus Capen, Jr., John Olds, Jr., George C. Ridle, Nathaniel K. Andrews, John Dean, James Bowen, and Jonathan Tilson. Nathan Pratt and Samuel H. Bottom, from a foreign government, were admitted and took the oath of Allegiance to this State and to support the Constitution of the United States as well as the Freemen's oath."

At a meeting held December 11, 1815, "the Selectmen having stated the debts and credits of the town, on motion, voted to raise one Cent on the Dollar of the present year's list, to be added to the Tax voted last March meeting, to defray the necessary expenses of the town.

Voted not to prosecute the Bail of Ozem Strong till after next March Meeting.

Voted that the Meeting House Bell be rung till next March meeting on Sundays and Funeral Occasions at the expense of the town."

The following is found upon the records of 1817:

"Received of Peter Powers and Tilly Walker their Notes to the amount of four Hundred and twenty Six dollars which is in full of the demands of the Town of Pittsford for Bonds entered for Ozem Strong, Constable, and the said Peter and Tilly are hereby discharged from said Bonds in full.

Pittsford, December 1, 1817.

ISAAC WHEDON, SAMUEL SMITH, ANDREW LEACH, } Selectmen of the Town of Pittsford.

Received the above on Record December 2d, 1817.

Attest, CALEB HENDEE, JR., T. Clerk."

At Freemen's meeting, Sept. 1, 1818, the following persons were admitted freemen and took the customary oath, viz.: Elias Hayward, Augustus Bailey, Jr., Levi F. Hayward, Recompence Wadsworth, Arba Bassett, Luther Wicker, Jr., John Van Allen, Jr., John Cooley, Bradford Andrews, Daniel Priest, Marquis D. F. Gibbs, Jeremiah Morse, Jr., John Simson, Isaac K. Drury, Dexter Babbit, William Hunter, Graten Jackson and Thomas Adams, Jr.

The most exciting event of this period was the second war with Great Britain, commencing in June, 1812, and terminating with the ratification of the treaty of Ghent in Febru-

ary, 1815. Although public sentiment in this State was divided in respect to the policy pursued by the dominant party of the country, yet when the national flag was insulted and the national honor at stake, party feeling was laid aside and the people, with great unanimity, rallied to the support of the government. It is very much to be regretted that so much of the necessary material for writing a full history of this war should be inaccessible. None of the muster rolls of the soldiers, with the exception of those of the Plattsburgh volunteers are to be found in the archives of the State. Some years since they were transferred to Washington, and all efforts to recover them have, thus far, been unavailing. Consequently, with the exception above mentioned, we are unable to give the time of enlistment or term of service of the volunteers from Pittsford, and as the most of these have passed away from the earth, we can do little more than give a list of their names with a few incidents in their military experience, as they are found in the memories of their descendants. The following list of the names of persons, known to have served for a longer or shorter period in the regular army, has been gathered from various sources, and though probably not complete, yet it is as nearly so as we can make it without access to the original rolls:

John Axtell,
John Barnes, Jr.,
Israel Burditt,
David L. Beebe,
Rufus Bur,
Enos Bailey, Jr.,
John Betts,
Elisha Cox,
Amherst Lee,
John Lampson.
Samuel Miller.
Bildad Orcutt,
Amasa Owen.
R. M. Powers,
R. M. Powers, Jr.,

Samuel Cook.

John Dean,
Asa Durgee,
Ezra Day,
Justin Darling.

Leonard Fargo.

W. D. Hitchcoek,
Samuel P. Hawes.

Reuben Jaekson,
Graton Jackson.

John H. Lincoln,

Joab Powers,
Gardner Powers,
Zebulon Pond.

Nathaniel Rand.

William Spencer,
Gideon Sheldon.

Lucas Thomas.

Abel Wheeler,
Samuel Wheeler,
Arden Weller,
Edward Wheeler,
Robert Wright.

Early in September, 1814, the Governor General of Canada, with an army of fourteen thousand men, some of whom had had the advantage of military experience in the wars of Europe, invaded the northern frontier of the United States, by way of Lake Champlain. Intelligenee of this invasion spread rapidly through Vermont, producing the most intense excitement, and arousing the patriotism of the people, who at once determined to drive back the foe and to defend their possessions. To eontest the advance of the enemy upon Plattsburgh, Rutland County furnished two hundred and seventy-four men, of whom one hundred and six were from Pittsford. On Friday afternoon, the 9th of September, Col. Hammond received notice of the invasion, with the request that he would colleet as many men as possible, and hasten to the assistanee of his countrymen. The Colonel mounted his horse and proceeded to the residence of his neighbor General Hendee, with whom he had a short consultation, and they either went or

sent messengers into all parts of the town to call the people to arms. That evening a large number assembled at Van Allen's hotel* where it was arranged that they should meet at the same place the next morning, properly armed and equipped, organize, and march to the scene of conflict. On the 10th, at the hour appointed, more than one hundred men, with their muskets and two days' provisions, paraded on the Common in front of the hotel. They had expected Col. Hammond to lead them; but when they came to ballot for a commander, he declined to be a candidate; consequently Gen. Caleb Hendee, Jr., was unanimously elected, and his acceptance of the command was highly gratifying to the company.

The following is a copy of the muster roll:

Caleb Hendee, Jr.,	Captain.
Isaac Wheaton,	First Lieut.
Harris Bogue,	Second Ditto.
Jonathan Dike,	Ensign.
K. Winslow,	Surgeon.
George N. Gilbert,	Surgeon's Mate.
Jonathan Kendall,	Wagon Master.
John Barns, Jr.,	Sergeant.
Joel Burroughs,	Ditto.
William Cushman,	Ditto.
Anthony C. Rice,	Ditto.
John H. Lincoln,	Ditto.
Amos Drury,	Corporal.
Jason Harwood,	Ditto.
Reuben Jackson,	Ditto.
Thomas Barlow,	Ditto.
Japhet L. Warner,	Ditto.
Azer Dickerman,	Ditto.
Enos Bailey, Jr.,	Drummer.

* Now E. B. Rand's house.

Samuel Holcomb,	Drummer.
Ardin Willer,	Fifer.
William Beel, Jr.,	Ditto.
Zebidee Cooper, Jr.,	Ditto.
Nathaniel K. Andrews,	Private.
Bradford Andrews,	Ditto.
Jeffrey Barns,	Ditto.
Oliver Brown,	Ditto.
Jonathan P. Barron for Allen Penfield.	
David L. Beebe,	Private.
George Burditt,	Ditto.
Gersham Beach,	Ditto.
William W. Barlow, Jr.,	Ditto.
Daniel Barton,	Ditto.
Edward Clifford,	Ditto.
Zebidee Cooper, Jr.,	Ditto.
Caleb Carpenter,	Ditto.
Luke Dean,	Ditto.
John Downey,	Ditto.
Horace Downey,	Ditto.
Washington Davis for John Kingsley.	
Roger Egleston,	Private.
Cameron McGregor,	Ditto.
Francis C. Goodale,	Ditto.
John A. Gillet,	Ditto.
Eli Hudson,	Ditto.
William Hay, discharged on the 11th inst. on aec't of old age.	
Alvin Hewit,	Private.
Nathaniel Hunter for Martin Leech.	
Daniel Hendee,	Private.
David Jackson,	Ditto.
David A. Jaekson,	Ditto.
Hezekiah June,	Ditto.

Lott Keeler,	Private.
Amherst Lee,	Ditto.
Roger Ladd,	Ditto.
Robert L. Loveland,	Ditto.
John Lampson, Jr.,	Ditto.
Ebenezer Mitchell for D. H. Hammond.	
Jesse Moon,	Private.
Hiram Millington,	Ditto.
Eli Manley, Jr.,	Ditto.
John Miller,	Ditto.
Discharged on the 11th on account of old age.	
Joseph A. Montague,	Private.
Abraham Owen,	Ditto.
Justus Powers,	Ditto.
Richard M. Powers,	Ditto.
Joab Powers,	Ditto.
Peter Powers,	Ditto.
Zebulon Pond,	Ditto.
Ira Persons,	Ditto.
James Perkins,	Ditto.
Elijah Richardson,	Ditto.
Oliver Rice,	Ditto.
William Stevens,	Ditto.
Ezra Spencer,	Ditto.
Jacob Simmons,	Ditto.
Obid C. Smith,	Ditto.
John Simmons,	Ditto.
Highman Stevens,	Ditto.
James Tedder,	Ditto.
William Woods,	Ditto.
Nathaniel H. Wescott,	Ditto.
Oliver Wolcott,	Ditto.
Lemuel Whitmore,	Ditto. Deserted.
Simeon Wright,	Ditto.

Alvin Wright,	Private.	
Horatio Walker,	Ditto.	
Peter Warner,	Ditto.	
John O. Wadsworth,	Ditto.	
Oliver Yaw,	Ditto.	
Amos Kellogg,	Wagoner.	
Milton Potter,	Ditto.	
Andrew Leach,	Ditto.	
Samuel Wheeler,	Ditto.	
Isaac Clark,	Ditto.	
Isaac Segar,	Ditto.	$3.30.
James Buck,	Ditto.	$1.34.
Jesse Moon,	Ditto.	
William Spencer,	Ditto.	
Lewis Barlow,	Wagoner, only one horse.	

The above wagoners carried loads both ways between Burlington and Pittsford.

Adgate Lathrope,	Wagoner.	
Joseph Tottingham,	Ditto.	These carried Loads but one way.
Tilly Walker,	Ditto.	
William Morgan,	Ditto.	
Abner Hendee,	Ditto.	
German Hammond,	Ditto.	
Justus Powers,	Ditto.	
Josiah Persons,	Ditto.	

The forenoon was spent in organizing, and making the necessary preliminary arrangements, and immediately after dinner the company took up the line of march for Burlington. That night they reached Boardman's tavern in Leicester, where they found quarters for the night, some in the house and others in the stable or barn. Sunday morning they resumed the march, and on arriving at Vergennes, stopped, and those not supplied with good fire-arms drew them from the arsenal at

that place. The company then set out for Charlotte which they reached that night. On their way thither they heard the booming of cannon which so intimidated one of their number, Lemuel Whitmore, that he deserted the following night. Monday morning they proceeded to Burlington where they drew rations, and from thence crossed the lake to Plattsburgh, but too late to take part in the contest which resulted so triumphantly to the American arms. The enemy having been repulsed made a hasty retreat, and the Vermont volunteers being no longer needed were discharged and returned to their homes. Captain Hendee received a complimentary letter from Gen. Macomb, thanking him and his man for their patriotic efforts to maintain the honor and dignity of their country.

The town of Pittford was not slow to recognize the claims of the soldiers, and provision was made for their wants, as will be seen by the following extract from the records of a meeting held October 10, 1814.

"Voted that the Selectmen, together with the Commanding officers of the several companies, for the time being be a Committee to look into the subject, for procuring necessaries for the Standing Militia when called into actual service, and to appropriate such sum or sums as they may think necessary, not to exceed fifty dollars.

Voted that the Town pay to Caleb Hendee, Jr., Sixteen Dollars and ninety-three cents for monies by him borrowed for the use of the Volunteer Company from Pittsford in their late Expedition to Plattsburgh.

Voted to appropriate a sum, not to exceed twenty Dollars, to be laid out at the discretion of the Commanding Officers of the Respective Companies of Militia of this town, in treating their men when called out and drilled for Military Exercises."

"March 4th, 1817. Voted to Raise two Cents on the Dollar to be appropriated towards the expenses of the Plattsburgh Expedition, and one and one-half for other purposes on

the Grand List of A. D. 1817, to be paid the one-half in money and the other half in Grain by the first day of January next.

The volunteers from Pittsford, whether in the regular army or serving for a limited time with the militia, suffered but few casualties. It is believed that nearly all, after having served out their term of enlistment, returned to their homes.

Arza Lee, son of Ashbel, lost a leg in the battle of Williamsburgh, and David Jackson died on his way home from the scene of that conflict.

Abel Wheeler, son of Jesse, a young lad who went as a waiter to Col. Rumsey, of Hubbardton, was killed by a musket ball which entered his abdomen.

Amasa Owen, son of Abraham, enlisted in July, 1812, for five years. He was in Capt. Hawley's Company, Col. Clark's Regiment. He was at Sackett's Harbor at the time of the British attack, May 29, 1813. He was also in the battle of Williamsburgh, on the 11th of November. In this battle he was wounded in the thigh by a musket ball, fell into the hands of the enemy and was carried to Prescott, where his wound was dressed, and he remained a short time in the hospital at that place. He was then taken to Montreal, thence to Quebec and afterwards to Halifax, and was confined in prison on Mellville Island. He escaped from prison, and resided some time in New Brunswick, where he married Mary McKeel in 1818. He returned with his family to Pittsford in 1824, though he resided here but a short time. He is now living at the West.



Abbie Burfield

CHAPTER X.

Immigrants or Settlers and their Locations, continued.
1820—1830.

Abel Penfield located here in 1820. He was the son of John Penfield, was born in New Fairfield, Conn., Nov. 12, 1787, and came to Pittsford with his father's family in 1796. When a young man he was placed as an apprentice with Eleazer Harwood, Jr., to learn the clothier's trade. After he had acquired his trade, he located in Hartford, Vt., in company pany with Mr. Harwood, his teacher, and they carried on manufacturing business there from 1812 to 1820. In 1816, Mr. Penfield married Pedy Lincoln who was born in Keene, N. H., March 6, 1786. He sold his property in Hartford in 1820, returned to Pittsford and occupied his father's house—now the residence of John Stevens—till 1828, when he built the house in which he recently resided. About the same time he bought one-third of the woolen factory, the grist-mill and ten acres of land, the other two-thirds being owned by his brothers, Sturges and Allen. In 1824, he sold his interest in all this property, excepting the grist-mill which he rebuilt, and the same is now the one owned by John Stevens. He sold the mill property to Mr. Stevens in 1836, and since then he has devoted the most of his time to farming. Mrs. Penfield died October 8, 1842. Mr. Penfield died March 9, 1871.

Graton Jackson, son of James, married Malinda Dunham, of Brandon, Nov. 20, 1820, and located about one-fourth of a mile east of the residence of Samuel Waters, on land now owned by Marshall Howland. He died about the year 1830, and his widow, soon afterwards, moved to the West.

David Hall, son of David, was born in Brandon, June 3, 1795, married Electa Esther, daughter of Isaac Wheaton, April 20, 1820, and resided some months in the house now owned by E. B. Rand. Afterwards he bought the Stephen Mead farm, on the west side of the Creek, and after occupying it a few years he exchanged it for the John Barnes farm, a part of which is now owned by A. N. Loveland. In 1849, he bought of Warren Barnard the Jonathan Fassett farm, to the improvement of which he devoted the most of his energies in subsequent life. He brought his lands into a high state of cultivation, reconstructed the buildings and made one of the most beautiful estates in the town. He died March 7, 1860.

Clark Taft, born in 1800, son of Josiah, married Mary A., daughter of Moses Hitchcock, April 26, 1820. Soon after their marriage they removed to Hopkinton, N. Y., where they resided till 1828, when they returned to Pittsford, and after residing in various places, located where John Flemming now resides. Mr. Taft bought the house which formerly stood where Mrs. Simonds now resides, and removed it to the present Fleming place, where it was soon after burnt, and he built the present house on its site in 1854. He removed to Weston in 1860. His wife Mary died, and he married a second time.

John P. Stanton, from Williston, married Lucy Hubbell, daughter of Oliver Bogue, Nov. 28, 1820, and resided a short time on the Rice farm, occupying a house which stood at that time about where the brick house now stands. Afterwards he resided a year on the John Gillett place, and in 1832, removed to the farm now owned and occupied by David Mills. There he resided two years and then removed to Westport, N. Y., where he died in 1868. Mrs. Stanton died in 1840.

Nicholas Wescott, married Abigail Gibson, March 2, 1820, and located on the Benjamin Stevens farm, where he resided a few years, and then moved to the State of New York. He remained there a short time, after which he returned to this



David Hall

town and resided in Whipple Hollow one or two years. He finally removed to Pawlet, where he now resides.

German F. Hendee, son of Gen. Caleb, married Sarah, daughter of Asa Jones, of Claremont, N. H., Nov. 30, 1820, and located on the home farm, where he resided some four years, and then bought the farm which was first improved by Benjamin Stevens, Sen. This purchase was made of Asahel Wolcott, the deed being dated 1839. He built the house on the bluff near the depot in 1849, and the following year returned to the home farm and occupied this new house. He died August 25, 1863.

John Simonds, son of Jahazel, born in Charleston, N. H., April 22, 1793, came here with his brother Henry in 1819, and was one of the firm of "J. Simonds & Co.," traders. He married Nancy Malinda, daughter of Asa Jones of Claremont, N. H., Nov. 30, 1820, and located with his brother in the house now owned by John C. Leonard. He and his brother, Henry, bought the place now owned by the heirs of the latter, and they traded here in company till 1834, when John sold his share of their Pittsford property to Henry, and removed to Shoreham. There he resided till the fall of 1864, when he removed to Brandon. He died there April 17, 1869, leaving six children and seventeen grand children. He was a man of sound judgment and of excellent business habits, and was successful in accumulating a large property. He was twice married. His wife Nancy M. having died March 29, 1841, he married Maria Kirby the following September. She now resides in Brandon.

Thomas F. Bogue became a citizen of this town in 1820. The first of the Booge (as formerly written) family in this country was John Booge, a native of Scotland, born in the city of Glasgow, and a tobacconist by occupation. He was a religious and enterprising young man; and considering that in the colonies he could enjoy civil and religious liberty, and at

the same time landed property, and there lay a better foundation for his own support and that of a family, if he should have one, than by working at his trade in his native land, he determined that it was desirable to emigrate. He accordingly left Glasgow and all his connections, and came to America about the year 1680. The place he selected for his residence was in the south part of East Haddam, Conn., near the river. He was the fifth man who made a beginning in that town. When a church was formed there he was appointed an elder, in which capacity he served through life. He was frequently chosen a representative to the legislature of the colony, and such was his good and exemplary conduct among the people with whom he dwelt, that they gave him the appellation of "Good Man Booge." He married Rebecca Walkley, of Haddam, who proved herself to be equal in worth to the good man with whom she had been united. They had a large family, comprising seven sons — John, William, Richard, Daniel, Stephen, James and Ebenezer; and three daughters — Sarah, Hannah and Rebecca.

Ebenezer Booge, the seventh son and yougest child, was, at the age of fourteen years, bound out by his father as an apprentice to a Capt. Butler, of Saybrook, to learn the trade of carpenter and joiner. He served out the time of his apprenticeship faithfully, and to the satisfaction of his master. About the time he completed his apprenticeship, he became the subject of very serious and powerful religious impressions, and having obtained, after a time, a good hope of pardon and acceptance with God, he decided to devote himself to the Christian ministry, provided he might be able to enter upon that goodly work with a proper education. As he lacked the means requisite to obtain a college education, he employed himself at his trade about two years, during which time, by the strictest economy, he saved a large proportion of his earnings. He then commenced a course of study to qualify himself

for admission to college. Having gone through this preparatory course he was examined and admitted to Yale College at the commencement in 1744, being then a little more than twenty-four years of age. He graduated in 1748, and after devoting some time to theological studies, entered upon the labors of the ministry. He accepted a call from the parish of Northington, in the town of Farmington, Conn., and was ordained Nov. 27, 1751. On the 19th of December, 1750, he married Damaris Cook of Wallingford, Conn. This worthy lady was a daughter of Capt. Samuel Cook of Wallingford, one of the most respectable men in the town.

By this lady Mr. Booge had seven children — five sons, Aaron Jordon, Samuel Cook, Oliver, Jeffrey Amherst, and Publius Virgilius; and two daughters, Rebecca Walkley and Damaris Corintha. Rev. Ebenezer Booge, died February 2, 1767, aged fifty-one years nearly. One writes of him as follows: "He was not only an eminent and finished scholar, but had an ardent desire to promote learning and education. For this purpose, in addition to his multiplied and arduous labors in the ministry, he taught many young men the Latin and Greek languages and prepared them for admission into college; and besides this, such was his tender regard for the youth and children of his people, for whom in that day it was difficult to procure education, that he usually gave four months schooling in a year to the young people and children of his congregation gratuitously, and without fee or reward, at his own house and at such other houses as were most convenient for his people. This excited great gratitude in his society among both parents and children, and greatly endeared him to them."

Jeffrey Amherst Booge, the fourth son of Rev. Ebenezer Booge, was born in Farmington, and married Freedom Barnard, of Coventry, who was born in 1773. They located in Chittenden, Vt., and had the following children, viz.: Jeffrey

A., Clarissa, Sarah, Thomas F., Dan B., Louisa, Sophia, Almira, Naney, Samuel and Virgilius B.

Thomas F. Bogue, (as he wrote his name,) the seeond son of Jeffrey Amherst, was born in Chittenden, June 17, 1795, and married, in 1819, Elizabeth Stewart, who was born in Sherman, Conn., in 1794. They located in Pittsford, on the Parsons farm,* whieh Mr. Bogue purchased of Elder William Harrington early in 1820. Mr. Bogue possessed those qualities of mind and heart which fitted him for prominent positions in the town, and at different times he held almost every offiee within the gift of his fellow-townsmen. He died July 11, 1864. Since his death his family has sold the home farm to Azro Dickerman, and now own and occupy the Sheldon place, in the Village.

Joseph Whitmore married Betsey, daughter of David Jackson, Feb. 25, 1821, and loeated on land now owned by Henry Mills. The house stood west of the road, nearly opposite the present residence of Miehael Cane. After residing there a short time he removed to the farm now owned by Stephen Whipple. The house he there oeeupied stood a few rods north of the one now oeeupied by Mr. Whipple. From that farm he removed to Chittenden.

Hiram Jackson, son of Daniel, married Experienee, daughter of Peter Worden, Dec. 31, 1821, and located in Whipple Hollow, on land now owned by Leonard Sargent. The house he oeeupied stood some rods northeast of Graton Jackson's. He removed to Pennsylvania about the year 1840.

Alexander Bogue, son of Oliver, married Hannah Stanton, Sept. 9, 1821, and loeated on the home farm with his parents. His life was mostly spent upon that plaee, where he died Dec. 15, 1842. Mrs. Bogue died July 5, 1839.

* It will be remembered that Elisha Rich bought this farm of Aaron Parsons, and sold it to Mr. Harrington.

Benjamin C. Needham, born Aug. 17, 1794, son of Jeremiah Needham, married Aehoah Thayer, March 17, 1814, and located in Wilmington, Essex County, N. Y. His wife Achoah died, and he married Feb. 22, 1821, Lois Huntley, who was born in Salisbury, June 20, 1797. He located at this time in Pittsford, and occupied a house which stood near the bank of the Creek, some forty rods south of the house which had been the residence of Col. Benjamin Cooley. Some years since he removed to Parkersburgh, Butler County, Iowa, where he now resides. He was a soldier in the war of 1812.

John Harvey Lincoln, born in Taunton, Mass., came to Pittsford with his father's family in 1809. He enlisted as a soldier in the war of 1812, and served fifteen months, and, besides, was one of the volunteers in the expedition to Plattsburgh in 1814. In June, 1821, he married Duleima, daughter of Samuel Fenton, and after residing a few months in the house now owned by Charles Stiles, bought the farm now owned by Capen Leonard and built the house in which Mr. Leonard now resides. He occupied that farm* till 1852, when he removed to Brandon, and there he died in 1867. Mrs. Lincoln died in 1855.

Samuel Morgan, born in March, 1802, son of Samuel, married Eunice Stevens, Jan. 30, 1822, and located on the home farm with his parents, where he resided till about the year 1835. He then moved to Rutland, and after residing there a year or more, he removed to the north part of the State, and there died in February, 1867.

Bradford Andrews, son of Kellogg, married Fanny, daughter of William Baxter, March 14, 1822, and after residing in this town a few months, moved to the State of New York, where he resided some years, and where his wife died. He afterwards returned to Pittsford, and one morning in the year

* He sold the farm to Cyrus Dike, Dec. 21, 1852.

1843, he was found dead by the side of the road, a little north of the present residence of A. J. Tiffany.

Ambrose Parmelee, born in Seabrook, N. H., in 1763, married Amelia Conant, of Claremont, in 1805, and located in Windsor, Vt., from which place he came to Pittsford in 1822, and bought of Jonathan Dike the June farm; the deed, dated April 20th, was in consideration of eight hundred and twenty-nine dollars. He removed his family here that spring and resided on his farm till 1844, when he removed to Chittenden where he died in 1853. Mrs. Amelia Parmelee died in 1862.

Eli Lincoln, sixth son of Daniel, born in Taunton, Mass., married Dorris Downey, Feb. 29, 1822, and located in what was then called the Beach house, a part of which is now standing a few rods north of the present residence of Eliab Randall. After residing there about one year he removed to Wilmington, N. Y., and remained there about two years. His wife died in Wilmington, January 25, 1825, when he returned to Pittsford and was engaged in farm work in various places. He married Hannah Powell Oct. 1, 1844, and located on the place now owned by Silos Dunklee, occupying an old house which formerly stood where Mr. Dunklee's house now stands. He exchanged his place of residence quite often till 1857, when he settled on the place he now occupies.

Lyman Rockwood, from Fitzwilliam, N. H., married Betsey Powell, and located in Pittsford in 1822. He purchased of his brother, John, one undivided half of a lot of land which the latter had bought of Andrew Leach. This included the lots now owned by Paschal Whitaker and Simeon Gilbert as well as one-half of the saw-mill. The deed bears date March 25, 1823. The two brothers built the Whitaker house that spring and the following summer. Lyman bought of Nathan Dana "40¼ rods of land on the north side of the highway leading from Pittsford Village to Heman Johnson's, and adjoining John and Henry Simonds' garding." The deed

bears date January 25, 1825, and the consideration was thirty dollars. He built a house upon this lot the following summer —the same now owned by the heirs of the late Charles Walker, D. D. He resided on this place till the 24th of October, 1826, when he sold it to Warren Barnard. On the 2d day of September, 1828, he purchased of Benoni Taylor the land now owned by James Bucknam, and soon after built the house now occupied by Mr. B. His trade was that of a wheelwright, but after locating on this place he worked at sash-making and painting. His wife Betsey died in 1833, and he married Julia Bliss in 1835. He sold the last mentioned place to Amos Crippen, September 30, 1835, and left the town. He returned in 1842,* bought the location now owned by Rollin S. Meacham, and in 1844 built the house now occupied by Mr. M. He traded there till April 26, 1850, when he sold the location to Thomas H. Palmer and again left the town.

Samnel A. Brown, tanner and currier, born Jnly 23, 1798, son of Elijah, Jr., married Betsey Hemenway, Feb. 11, 1822, and located with his brother Elijah on the place now owned and occupied by his son George. The two brothers carried on the tanning and currying business in company nntil the 1st day of March, 1827, when Samuel A. bought the location of his brother, paying him the sum of twelve hnndred dollars. He resided there until his death, Nov. 16, 1867.

Nehemiah Barnes, son of John, bought of David Hall, Jr., the farm now owned by Alexander Parmelee, the deed being dated April 20, 1819; and in the spring of 1820, he exchanged farms with Nathaniel K. Andrews who had bought and resided on the farm now owned by Charles Stiles. He married Ladocia Andrews, March 9, 1823, and resided on the farm first mentioned till 1865, when he exchanged it with Charles Stiles for the one on which he now resides. Mr. Stiles had, a short time before, purchased it of Austin Andrews.

* He purchased this place of Seneca Townsend and Ira Button, April 26.

Samuel Ward Boardman, son of Timothy, was born in Rutland, Nov. 27, 1789, and the most of his minority was spent in that town. He came to Pittsford in April, 1817, in company with his brother, Charles G., and assisted him in the care of the farm and tavern. The Pittsford property, of which the two brothers had the care and income, was, up to April 5, 1823, owned by their father, Timothy, then residing in Rutland. At this time he deeded the tavern and a few acres of land adjoining, to Charles G., and the north and larger part (eighty-four acres) of the farm to Samuel W. This included the farm now owned by Josiah Leonard. On the 5th of May, 1823, Samuel W. married Anna, born Dec. 6, 1793, daughter of Simeon Gilbert, and occupied the red house now owned by Mr. Leonard, and standing but a few rods north of the brook. He resided there till 1836, when he removed to West Rutland, and the following year to Castleton where he resided till 1860, when he went to Middlebury and resided with his son, Prof. George N. Boardman. He returned to Pittsford in the spring of 1869, and died here, May 13, 1870. Few men have left a better record. He took a great interest in the peace movement, and many articles upon this subject from his pen were published and widely circulated.

John Rockwood, born in 1790, son of Samuel, of Fitzwilliam, N. H., came to Pittsford in 1821, and bought of Andrew Leach one and one-half acres of land, which included the house lots now owned by Paschal Whitaker and Simeon Gilbert, also "one-half of the saw-mill* and one-half of the mill yard north of the bridge on the road leading from the village to Heman Johnson's." The deed was dated September 19, 1821, and was in consideration of three hundred and fifty dollars. As heretofore stated, he and his brother, Lyman, built the house now owned by Mr. Whitaker in 1822, and he

* This was the Fassett mill.

married Lucinda Kimball, Oct. 2, 1823, and resided in the house with his brother. In early life he had worked at clock-making, but here he devoted the most of his time to wagon-making. The shop in which he worked stood where Mr. Gilbert's house now stands. This was removed some years since, and is now one of the shops recently occupied by Dudley and North. His wife Lucinda died in 1840, and he married Delia, daughter of Ezra Cummings, early in 1841, and in 1844 he removed to McHenry, Ill.

William Wheeler married Philinda, daughter of Robert Loveland, in 1823, and located near the south line of the town occupying the first house south of the present railroad bridge, near Sutherland Falls. He changed locations several times while residing in this town, and at one time moved to some part of the State of New York, but returned to Pittsford, and eventually moved to Brandon where he died in 1867.

Oliver Brown, harness-maker, born October 17, 1793, son of Elijah, married Lydia Maria Bixby, Nov. 14, 1823, and located on the Elias Hopkins place, now owned by R. R. Drake. He resided in the south part of the house, and used the north part for a work-shop. It would appear that he rented this place for a term of little more than two years, as we find that he purchased it of Gordon Newell, Esq., the 9th day of May, 1826, for the sum of six hundred dollars. Mr. Brown resided on this place till 1842, when he sold it to R. R. Drake, and has since resided in various places, though for the last four or five years he has been living with his daughter, Mrs. William Eayres, of Rutland. His wife, Lydia Maria, died May 12, 1840.

John Cooley, son of Capt. Caleb, married Amanda Cook, October 12, 1823. His trade was that of a potter. He located in a log house on the north slope of the hill, some one hundred rods southeast of Demas Chaffee's. After residing there a short time he purchased the land on the south side of the road,

near what was known as the "Pocket Furnace," and built the two-story house now occupied by George Putnam. He resided there a few years, and manufactured earthen ware. He afterwards built the house now owned by his son, Orin. This was built on the southeast part of what was his father's home farm. He died there, July 17, 1856.

Jeffrey Barnes, son of John, was born May 27, 1792, married, Feb. 24, 1823, Violet,* daughter of David Brewster, and located on the home farm with his parents. Afterwards he resided some months with his brother on the Johnson farm, now owned by Alexander Parmelee. He bought the Weeks place, near the Village, in 1825, but after the death of his father, he bought of his heirs the home farm, upon which he resided till 1832, when he exchanged farms with David Hall, and obtained, by the exchange, the Mead farm, now owned by B. J. Douglas. In 1855, Mr. Barnes bought of Frank Maynard the place which had a short time before been fitted up by the latter, and on the 12th of November he commenced to occupy it. While in the vigor of manhood he was a very industrious man, and well understood the public business of the town; and for a long period he held some office within the gift of his fellow-citizens. He died December 17, 1861. Mrs. Barnes died February 19, 1865.

George Godfrey located here in 1823. His grandfather—whose name was also George—was a Brigadier General in the Revolutionary war. He married Bethiah Hodges and settled in Taunton, Mass., where were born the following children, viz.: Mary, Joanna, Lydia, Wealthy, Jerusha, George, Rufus, John and Melinda. George, the father, died at Taunton, June 30, 1793. George, the eldest son, was born Sept. 17, 1758, and during the early part of the war was in the army as waiter for his father, but afterwards entered the ranks as private.

* Born Feb. 28, 1797.

During the latter part of his life he drew a pension from the government. He married, December 26, 1782, Abigail King, who was born June 22, 1763, and they settled in Bennington, Vt. They had eight children, viz.: James, Samuel L., Abigail, George, Melinda, Bradford, Catherine K. and J. Pitts. George, the third son, was born Nov. 21, 1793, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. He married, Nov. 6, 1823, Relief Lincoln, who was born March 3, 1787. They came to this town and located on the farm now owned by the heirs of the late James R. Smith. Mr. Godfrey died October 5, 1837. Mrs. Godfrey afterwards married Randall, and died May 20, 1863.

Lyman Granger—son of Simeon, hereafter to be mentioned—was born in Sandersfield, Mass., December 22, 1794. He was graduated from Union College about 1820, and at once entered upon the study of law. He commenced the study of his profession at the Litchfield Law School and closed it with Judge Samuel Church, of Salisbury, Conn. He commenced practice in company with Moses Strong, Esq., of Rutland, in 1823. In the fall of this year he married Frances Smith of Rutland, who was born Feb. 23, 1799. About this time—in company with his father, then living in Salisbury, Conn., and his younger brother, Chester—he purchased several small lots of land in Pittsford, and the following year he came here to reside. For a little time, he occupied the Ewings house, now known as the Armington house. On the 30th of November, 1826, he and his brother, Chester, purchased of Andrew Leach the furnace property, "consisting of 160 acres of land with all the buildings standing thereon," and the sum paid was six thousand dollars. Immediately after this purchase Lyman removed to the white cottage on the south side of the road leading from the road on which the school house now stands, to the Furnace. The father and two sons carried on the furnace business, and the firm was known as "Simeon Granger & Sons," though the father had not yet

removed his residence from Connecticut. The company built the white house on the north side of the road and a few rods east of the cottage already mentioned, in the spring of 1827, and Lyman afterwards occupied this. He practiced law about two years after he located in this town, but after acquiring an interest in the Furnace, he relinquished professional business and devoted his whole attention to the interests of the company. His wife Frances died December 31, 1834, and in 1836 he married Betsey Spurr. The following year he sold his interest in the furnace property and moved to Granville, N. Y. He died suddenly at Utica, on a visit, June 18, 1839.

Amanuel B. Eckley, son of George, was born in Boston, Mass., June 27, 1796, and married, 1824, Polly Simmons, who was born in Chittenden, Vt., April 26, 1798. They resided some years on the west part of the farm once owned by Simeon Clifford, a part of which had been sold to, and occupied by, Eli Hudson. In 1867, Mr. Eckley and his son Samuel bought the Lewis Barlow farm, and on this they now reside.

Asa Paine also located in this town, in 1824. He was the son of Edward and Nabby (Smith) Paine, and was born in Leicester, August 26, 1801. He bought the Rowley farm in 1823. January 15, 1824, he married Harriet Horton, of Mt. Holly, and located on the recently purchased farm. His wife Harriet died Nov. 18, 1826, and he married Sally, daughter of Lot Keeler, of Pittsford, March 18, 1827.

Humphrey Worden, son of Peter, was born in Dover, Dutchess County, N. Y., August 29, 1800. While an infant his parents removed into this town, where his minority was spent. He married Anna, daughter of Ithiel Barnes, in June, 1825, and located with his parents, then occupying the first house east of the school house, in District No. 10. He sold that farm in 1841, and purchased the one upon which he afterwards lived and died. He died Nov. 5, 1869.

Warren Barnard was born August 26, 1790, the son of

Andrew, born November 28, 1764, the son of Dan who has been mentioned as coming from Coventry, Conn., in 1784, settling in the south part of this town, and afterwards removing to Chittenden. Warren married Elizabeth Clark, Nov. 4, 1813, and located in Chittenden, where Mrs. Barnard died January 6, 1814. He came to Pittsford in 1825, and boarded some months at the hotel; October 24, 1826, he purchased of Lyman Rockwood the place now owned by the heirs of the late Charles Walker, D. D., and the 4th of December following, he married Abigail H. Lincoln, and located in that house. He sold his place for a parsonage, and in 1834, bought of Michael Sanders the farm now owned by the heirs of the late David Hall. He resided on this farm till 1839, when he sold it to Hall, and bought the place he now occupies of Ira Hitchcock. His wife Abigail died April 5, 1857, and he married Laura W. Shaw, April 24, 1860.

David Ward is a descendant of William who emigrated from England, and was living in Sudbury, Mass., as early as 1639. David's ancestry, traced back in a direct line, is as follows, viz.: David, of Pittsford, born in Shoreham, Vt., Feb. 27, 1797, son of Adam P., born in 1769, son of William, born in Union, Conn., July 13, 1741, son of Uriah, born Feb. 24, 1715, son of William, born in Marlboro,' Mass. June 9, 1691, son of William, born in Sudbury, (probably,) June 7, 1670, son of Obadiah, born about 1632, the third son of William, the first of the family in this country.

David, of Pittsford, married Mary Ann McCollum, Feb. 7, 1818, and located in Saratoga, N. Y. He removed to Mayfield, and from thence to Pittsford, Vt., in February, 1826, locating on the place he has ever since occupied. His wife, Mary Ann, died March 20, 1852, and he married Amelia, daughter of Edward Clifford, March 2, 1853, and she died in 1854, and he married, Sept. 13, 1855, Eveline Lord, who was born in Putney, Vt.

Jeduthan Thomas, born June 27, 1807, son of Ebel, of Chittenden, married Minerva Scott, December 27, 1826, and resided some years on the Woodruff farm—now David Scofield's. In 1863, he removed to his present place of residence, formerly owned by Luther Nurse and his son William.

David Johnson, son of Isachar, married Esther Bailey, February 20, 1826, and located with his father on the Stephen Mead farm, now owned by B. J. Douglas. They had resided on that farm several years before the son married. The father bought of Jeffrey Barnes the farm upon which Alexander Parmelee now resides, and not long after they removed to this farm, Isachar, the father, died. After residing there a few years David removed from the town.

Ebenezer Blanchard Rand, son of Capt. Zachariah, was born in Westminster, Mass., December 17, 1802, married Betsey Seofield, of Brandon, March 6, 1826, and located on the home farm in Sugar Hollow. In 1840, he bought of Ebenezer Brooks the Ewings tavern and kept a public house till the time of his death, January 3, 1851.

Jonathan Burditt, son of Thomas, was born in Lancaster, Mass., Nov. 16, 1798. His early life was spent with his father on the farm, but after he had attained his majority he went to Canada and engaged in the lumbering business. After an absence of a few years he came to Pittsford, where his parents then lived, and bought the small farm east of Marshall Thomas', near what was called the "Four Corners." The 5th day of April, 1827, he married Sally Floyd, who was born in Springfield, Mass., April 30, 1804. They located on the farm above mentioned, and resided there until the fall of 1852, when they bought of Abraham Owen what had formerly been known as the Mosher place, now owned by Richard and Charles Burditt. Mr. Burditt died on this farm, July 6, 1868. Mrs. Burditt died December 19, 1863.

Harris W. Phillips, son of Jacob, married Fanny, daughter

of Ebenezer Conant, in 1827, and located on the home farm with his brother Orin. The house he occupied stood some rods north of the house now occupied by his brother. He resided on that farm until 1850, when he sold his share of it to Orin, and removed to Illinois.

Laban Bowen, was clerk for Sturges Penfield, in the store, some years before he was married. He married Esther, eldest daughter of Amos Crippen, December 6, 1827, and located in the house now owned by Thomas Hennessey. This house had been built for him by Mr. Penfield. After residing there a few years he moved to Pennsylvania.

Amos Cushman Kellogg, born Nov. 22, 1803, son of Amos, married Nancy Bogue, of Chittenden, October 9, 1827, and located on the home farm with his brother, Samuel H. He resided there until 1837, when he bought of Timothy Lester the farm upon which he now resides. At one time he took an active part in the military affairs of the State, and rose, through various grades of subordinate offices to the rank of Brigadier General.

Chester Granger, born July 5, 1797, son of Simeon, married Mary Smith, of Rutland, December 5, 1827, and located in the white cottage, on the south side of the road leading to the Furnace. He took possession of this immediately after it was vacated by his brother Lyman, and resided there about nine years, or until Lyman moved to Granville, and then took his place in the house on the north side of the road. After the death of the father, Simeon, his share of the furnace property claimed by his heirs was purchased in 1835, by Chester and his brother, Edward L. Granger, and the business of the firm was conducted in the name of C. and E. L. Granger until 1846, when the younger member of this firm died, and his share of the property was purchased by George Hodges, when the business was conducted in the name of "Granger, Hodges & Co." The furnace property was afterwards transferred to the

"Pittsford Iron Co.," and Granger and Hodges retired. Mr. Granger left Pittsford and engaged in the iron business in Pennsylvania, and also assisted in a foundery establishment in Providence, R. I. Within a few years, however, he has returned to his adopted town, and is now enjoying the fruits of an industrious life. His wife Mary died in Pittsford, April 1, 1838, aged thirty-two years, nine months and twenty-eight days.

James Lowth is the son of James who was born in Dundalk, Louth County, Ireland, in 1765, married 1788, Margaret McGuire, who was born in Coat Hill, Cavan County, in 1768, and located in Killeary, Meath County. They had two sons, James and Edward. The father was liberally educated, and for some years the principal of an academy, but died in 1794; the mother died in 1820. James, the eldest son, born May 14, 1790, married, in 1800, Marcella Guirk, who was born June 20, 1791. They came to America in 1827, and soon located in Pittsford. For a few years Mr. Lowth found employment at the Furnace, but on the 21st day of April, 1832, he purchased of Clark Taft the farm upon which he still resides, with his son Matthew. He has been an industrious man, of good habits. His wife died June 21, 1848.

John R. Dunlap, born August 23, 1802, married (1827) Sarah Walker, and located on the farm now owned by Daniel Ray. He left the town in 1843.

Addison Buck, son of Alfred, was born February 19, 1804. A part of his early life was spent as a clerk in the store of his uncle, then residing in Bridport. He married Amanda H. Hayward, of Bridport, April 16, 1827, and located on the Mott* place in Pittsford Village. He built a store a little south of the house and went into mercantile business. His store was burnt in the winter of 1827–8, and he built a new

* This, for a time, was owned by Dr. Mott.

one upon its site and continued to occupy it as a store till about the year 1853. He was appointed Postmaster under the administration of President Jackson, and served as such through the administration of Martin Van Buren. Mrs. Amanda H. Buck died November 4, 1858, and Mr. Buck married Fidelia E. Field of Brattleboro, July 10, 1861. He is now residing on the Cooley place and is employed as a meat merchant.

Simeon Smith is the son of Abijah and Sabra Smith,* and was born in Pittsford, February 7, 1806. December 24, 1827, he married Lydia Bickford, who was born in Canada, June 14, 1806. They resided some years in the westerly part of the town, but in 1856, Mr. Smith bought of Newell Leonard the John Parmelee place, and has since resided on it.

Rufus Whedon (as he spelled his name) was the eldest son of James Whedon, and brother of Isaac, who has already been mentioned. He was born in Connecticut in 1757, and at the commencement of the Revolutionary war, being then eighteen years of age, he enlisted as a soldier in the American army, and served through the war. He was with Washington, in the most of that General's hard-fought battles, and during some part of the time he was a member of his body-guard. After the close of the war, he married Anna Norton, and resided in Connecticut till 1827, when he removed with his family to this town, and resided a year with his brother Isaac. April 2, 1828, he purchased of Abel Penfield the farm which had been owned and improved by Ebenezer Hopkins, the same which is now owned by William P. Ward. Mr. Whedon moved on this farm very soon after he bought it. Mrs. Whedon died of small-pox, February 9, 1832. Mr. Whedon afterwards married a Widow Gatt, of Rutland. He died April

*Abijah Smith's children were Abigail, Israel, Mary, Simeon, Leander and William.

5, 1840. He was a tall, portly man, quite social, and delighted to narrate his military experience, and he had a fund of anecdotes respecting the "Father of his country."

We have little knowledge of Leonard Fargo prior to the time he came to Pittsford. He had resided some time in Rutland, and there lost his first wife. He came to this town in 1828, and on the 7th day of December, that year, married Hepzibah Rider, daughter of Rufus Wheaton, and perhaps resided a short time in Rutland, though not long after their marriage they were occupying the Rawson place in this town. After the death of Mrs. Fargo's father, in 1840, his farm was divided among her heirs, and Mrs. Fargo had her share set off to her from the south part of it, and Mr. Fargo built a house and barn upon that part—the same that now stand near the foot of the hill, south of William P. Ward's. Mr. Fargo died there in 1868; Mrs. Fargo died in 1870.

Thomas H. Palmer was born in Kelso, Scotland, Dec. 27, 1782, and in early life came to Philadelphia and was there employed some years in a printing office. His attention was mostly directed to literary pursuits, and being a man of great energy and perseverence, he soon acquired an extensive knowledge of almost every department of science. On the 8th of July, 1822, he married Joanna T. Fenton, who was born in Georgia, Vt., September 25, 1800. They resided in Philadelphia four years, then came to Rutland, Vt., and resided two years; and on the eleventh of June, 1828, Mr. Palmer bought of Jeremiah Howard the Phineas Ripley farm in Pittsford, for which he paid three thousand dollars. This farm had been mortgaged by Mr. Ripley to the Vermont State Bank, and it was afterwards sold to Mr. Howard. Mr. Palmer located in Pittsford about the time he purchased this farm, and occupied for some time the Ripley house, now owned by Samuel T. Fenton. In 1832, he built the brick house—one of the largest

and pleasantest houses in the town—and in this he resided till his death, July 20, 1861. The homestead is still retained and occupied by the Palmer family.

Abiel Mitchell, son of Abiel, was born in Easton, Mass. He married Sarah Lingham and located in Chittenden, Vt., prior to 1806. In 1828, he bought of Daniel Keith the place on which his son William now resides, near "Sand Hill," so called. He died there in September, 1848, and his son William then bought the place.

The Granger family is of English origin, and the first of the Pittsford branch settled in Massachusetts in the early part of the last century. The Christian name of the early immigrant is not now remembered, but he had a son Simeon, who was born in Suffield, Conn., September 17, 1734, married Abigail Dudley, of Saybrook, Conn., Nov. 26, 1757, and located in Springfield, Mass. He afterwards removed to Sandersfield, where he died in 1815. His wife Abigail died in Deerfield, Ohio. Their youngest son, Simeon, born in Springfield, Mass., March 17, 1770, married Phebe Couch, of Sandersfield, Conn., in 1791, and resided there till 1801, when he removed to Salisbury, Conn., where he was a farmer and real estate broker. He purchased some real estate in Pittsford in 1825, and as heretofore stated, became the head of the firm of "Simeon Granger & Sons," in 1826. Though he did business in Pittsford, his family remained in Connecticut until May, 1829, when they removed to this town and occupied the Keith house, which stood on the south side of the brook, where Seba Smith's house now stands. He died here, November 9, 1834. Mrs. Granger died February 6, 1840.

Arbela Adams, born April, 1804, son of Thomas, married Olive Hawes, of Croydon, N. H., August 17, 1829, and located on a part of the home farm. The house built for him stood on the east side of the road between the present residence of Elias T. Adams and that of Seba Smith, but scarcely a vestige of it

remains. He removed to the West about the year 1846.

William Nourse, youngest son of Ebenezer, was born in Fitzwilliam, N. H., June 3, 1807, and in early life learned the potter's trade of Solomon Goddard, of Troy. He married Charlotte Kimball in 1827, and in the winter of 1829, came to Pittsford and bought of Andrew Leach, sixty square rods of land on the north side of the road and near the east end of what is now known as the Colburn bridge. Upon this he built a pottery and made earthen ware. He resided, at this time, in the house which stood near where Asa Nourse's house now stands. On the 5th of June, 1834, he sold the pottery to his brother Asa and removed to South Chittenden, where he engaged in the same business. Soon, however, he removed to Middlebury where he resided a few years, after which he removed to Weybridge where he died.

James Gorham came here in 1829. He was the son of Wakeman Gorham, who was born in Massachusetts, married Polly ———, and located in Chittenden, Vt. Their children were Polly, Lucy, Carter, James, Jerusha and Almira. James was born in Chittenden, in June, 1801, married Dec. 9, 1829, Angeline Wood,* daughter of Joseph Tottingham, and located on the Abraham Walker place in Pittsford Village. Mr. Gorham was a shoemaker, and worked at his trade in a small shop which stood a few feet south of the house. He built the present house, and died there January 10, 1849.

The town, at an adjourned meeting, March 29, 1820, "Voted to raise two Cents on the Dollar of the list of A. D. 1820, half paid in Grain, payable the first of January next."

"Chose William Thomas School Trustee in Pleasant Valley District."†

"Voted that the Selectmen have discretionary power to

* Born October 1, 1809.

† This district included what is known as Cobb Hill. Allen Cobb, a prominent settler in that district, hearing some person speaking of it in terms of derision, reproved the scoffer and christened that section of the town *Pleasant Valley* District, a name by which it was long after know.

purchase Whisky, or Cider Brandy for Squirrel hunters not to exceed six Gallons."

March 1, 1821. "Voted to pay the Listers twelve dollars each for their services in 1820."

At this time the most of the larger bridges in the town were built upon trestle work, and almost every spring on the breaking up of the ice in the streams, they were more or less injured, so that the cost of supporting them was felt by the tax-payers to be a heavy burden. Many persons were of the opinion that several of the bridges and roads in the town might be dispensed with; and the selectmen were requested to call a special meeting of the legal voters of the town, for the purpose of taking some action upon this matter. A meeting was called by a warrant containing the following articles:

"1st. To choose a Moderator.

2d. To see what number of bridges in said town they will agree to support, and what number they will agree to discontinue.

3d. To fix on the method of rebuilding those that should be regarded necessary or expedient, either by raising tax or otherways."

The following, copied from the record of the proceedings of that meeting, will show that public sentiment was divided in relation to the subject under consideration:

"Proceeded to choose a moderator, whereupon Isaac Wheaton was appointed.

2d. Appointed G. Newell, clerk protempore.

3d. Voted that the town will not discontinue the east and west road from the village across the bridge near Isachar Johnson's.*

4th. Voted to discontinue the road leading from the road

* Isachar Johnson at this time lived on the Mead place.

passing by Robert Wright's* aeross the Creek intersecting the road on the west side of the Creek.

5th. Voted to appoint a committee of five to joine the seleetmen to examine the best plaee for a road from the village to Penfield's, and appointed Thomas Hammond, Calvin Drury, Nathan Gibbs, Amos Kellogg and Thomas Adams, and make report at the next meeting.

6th. Voted not to diseontinue the road and bridge from the village in Pittsford to R. Wright's by the widow Cooley's.

7th. Voted to discontinue the road from the west side of the Creek aeross to Thomas Hammond's house.

8th. Voted to discontinue the bridge by Capt. Allen Penfield's as a town bridge.

9th. Voted to discontinue the bridge near Andrew Leach's house, east.

10th. Voted to recind the vote as to the bridge near widow Cooley's.

11th. Voted to reeind the former vote as to the Mead bridge and the road leading thereto."

A sufficient explanation of the foregoing record will be found in the fact we have already noticed, that there were many influential men in the town who felt that there were more bridges than the public could afford to support, and aeeordingly, whenever one was swept away or needed extensive repairs, an effort was made to discontinue the bridge and the road leading thereto. One party would oecasionally sueeeed in discontinuing a bridge and road, and another would resort to sueh expedients as would soon cause them to be legally reopened. By the eighth vote an effort was made to throw the expense of supporting the Mills bridge upon the inhabitants in that neighborhood.

"March 6th, 1827. Voted to instruct the Selectmen to

* Robert Wright at this time lived on the Abel Stevens place.

defend the suit in court, concerning the road and bridge near Thomas Hammond's."

It will be remembered that the town voted, in 1820, to discontinue this road and bridge, and the suit referred to was brought to compel the town to reopen them.

"March 3, 1829. Chose Rev. Willard Child, Thomas H. Palmer and A. G. Dana, Superintending Committee of Schools.

Voted the above committee serve without compensation."

CHAPTER XI.

Immigrants or Settlers and their Locations continued; Repairs on the Meeting House; Purchase of the East Room. 1830—1840.

Ithiel Barnes, Jr., located here in 1830. He was the son of Ithiel, was born in Pittsford, June 12, 1803, married Charlotte Palmer of Castleton, May 13, 1830, and located on the home farm with his parents. His time was mostly devoted to farming, but being in feeble health he could never accomplish what his ambition dictated. He died August 6, 1866, and the farm is now owned by Mrs. Charlotte Barnes.

Reuben Thomas, son of Ebel, married Sophronia, daughter of James Rollins, August 1, 1830, and located on land now owned by Augustus and John Richardson. The house he occupied stood on the east side of the road, a little north of the residence of Ambrose Parmelee. He owned a small house lot only, which was purchased of Mr. Parmelee.* He died there March 9, 1850, aged fifty-three years. Mrs. Sophronia Thomas died April 7, 1823, aged forty-nine years.

Nahum Mills, son of Luke, was born in Needham, Mass., January 17, 1785, married Eliza Ballou, about 1803, and resided a short time in Newton, but returned to Needham, and from thence removed to Brandon, Vt., in the winter of 1808. On the 19th day of January, 1830, Mr. Mills bought of Samuel Fairfield the farm in Pittsford formerly owned by Anthony Butler, but now by Mr. Mills' son, Allen. He removed his family here soon after he purchased the farm, but

* It will be rememqered that this was the north part of the Cox farm, which was first improved by Joshua June, and afterwards by Jonathan Dike.

some years afterwards returned to Brandon, where he died March 4, 1858. His widow died October 22, 1869.

Isaac C. Wheaton, born October 16, 1809, son of Isaac, married, Feb. 22, 1831, Mary A., born April 30, 1810, daughter of Edward Clifford, and located on the home farm with his aged parents. He built a large addition to the house in 1843, and improved the out-buildings and the farm. He continued to dwell there till the spring of 1868, when he sold the farm to Nathan Hand, and bought the Hammond farm, on which he now resides. During the period while the militia was organized, and military drills were in vogue, he took a warm interest in sustaining them, and from a private he rose to the rank of Brigadier General.

Aaron Anger, son of Benjamin, married Eliza Luther, April 1, 1831, and resided a short time with his father, occupying the house now owned by Mr. Peabody, and recently occupied by John Dudley. He soon became a Baptist minister and removed from the town.

Orlin Smith, born March 14, 1807, son of Samuel, married, November, 2, 1831, Mary B. Manley, who was born in Chittenden, July 22, 1811. He located on the home farm now owned by William A. Wing, and he resided there till 1835, when he sold that farm to Bradley Burditt and bought the farm formerly owned by Amherst Lee, and now by David Holden. In 1837, he bought* the Richard Hendee farm (now N. Willis') and resided there till 1846, when he sold that place and bought the Owen farm,† formerly Rufus Montague's, and upon this he now resides.

John W. Smith, eldest son of Samuel, married Elvira, daughter of Solomon Hendee, September, 16, 1831, and resided with his father-in-law about five years. He then

* This was bought of James A. Potter.
† Bought of Asahel Wolcott.

bought the Lee farm, now owned by David Holden, and on this he died, Oct. 4, 1847, aged forty-three years.

Martin Leonard, born in Easton, Mass., in 1804, son of Isaac, married, December 5, 1831, Salome Manley, who was born in Pittsford in 1807. They located on the paternal homestead where they still reside.

Hiram Davis, from Chester, came here some time before he purchased real estate. He bought of William Stevens the north half of what was the home farm of his late father, Daniel Stevens, the other or south half being owned by his brother Eli. This purchase consisted of about one hundred acres, and the deed, bearing date December 11, 1830, was in consideration of one thousand seven hundred dollars. In March, 1831, Mr. Davis married Ann Hubbell, of Chester, and located on the Daniel Stevens farm, occupying a part of the house. He died there about the year 1843.

Levi Woolson is of English descent. His ancestors came to this country at an early period and settled in Hopkinton, Mass. His father, Asa Woolson, was born in Townsend, Mass., married Ann Sargent and resided some years in Grafton, Vt., where he died in 1825. Mrs. Woolson died in Springfield, Vt., in 1857, aged eighty-six years. They had thirteen children. Levi, the sixth child, was born in Grafton, April 7, 1807, came to Pittsford when he was about ten years of age, and resided in the family of Thomas Burditt till he was twenty-one. He married, in 1831, Betsey E. Thayer, who was born in Bennington, March 30, 1809. They located on the farm now owned by Alexander Parmelee. In 1849, Mr. Woolson bought the land and built the house he now occupies; and during his residence here he has worked at wagon and sleigh making. Mrs. Betsey E. Woolson died March 31, 1842. Mr. Woolson married, August 29, 1844, Elizabeth Hoar, who was born in Chester, August 28, 1822.

Ashbel Lee, Jr., born July 7, 1810, son of Ashbel, mar-

ried, March 27, 1832, Eliza Mills, who was born February 11, 1810, and located on the farm* now owned by Marshall Howland. He removed to Castleton in 1843, where he now resides.

Daniel C. Powers, born June 29, 1805, son of Richard M., married, May 10, 1832, N. Maria Palmer, of Castleton, who was born June 26, 1810. He located an the homestead with his parents where he resided till 1837, when he built the house now owned by Jeremiah C. Powers, into which he removed. This house was built on the farm formerly owned by Samuel Kendall who sold it to Richard M. Powers, and it was, by the latter, deeded to his son Daniel C., who resided on it till about the year 1853, when he sold it to his brother, Jeremiah C. After residing a short time in Castleton. and a few months in the westerly part of this town, he removed to Danby, Illinois, where he now resides.†

Rufus Thomas, son of Ebel, married Lucina Mead, and located on the plaee now owned by Charles Smith. He had purchased this place of Charles Pearse, of Chittenden, but finding no copy of the deed we are unable to give its date. He resided there till about the year 1855, when he sold his place to Mr. Smith and removed to Wiseonsin.

Nelson Andrews, son of Elvin, was a clothier. He was in the employment of Sturges Penfield for some time, though we do not know where he learned his trade. He married Franees Wedge, February 23, 1832, and resided some months with his parents on the farm now (1870) owned by Judson Smith. He removed from the town about the year 1835.

Hiram Leonard, born Sept. 25, 1802, son of Capen, married, November, 1832, Almira Barnard, who was born in 1805. He loeated on the Rawson farm which he had purchased of Timothy Lester in 1827. Having improved his early school

* This farm was a part of his father's estate which he inherited.

† Mr. Powers returned to Pittsford in 1866, and was employed here in quarrying marble, but has recently returned to his home in the West.

advantages he had obtained a good English education, and, for some years after his marriage, he taught school in winter and worked on the farm in summer. He sold the Rawson farm to S. H. and A. C. Kellogg in 1835, and bought a small place a few rods north of Mr. A. C. Kellogg's, the same year. His wife Almira died in 1837, and he married Maria Dodge, of Weybridge, March 24, 1838. He sold his last mentioned place in 1839, and soon after removed to Mill Village, bought the saw-mill which he now owns, and after renting tenements some years, built the house in which he now resides. His wife Maria died in 1862, and he married Charlotte Dodge, sister of his second wife, Sept. 21, 1863.

Thomas Mills, son of Nahum, was born in Brandon, Dec. 10, 1810, and spent his minority in that town. He married Selinda, daughter of Wright Whipple, August 25, 1832, and located on the Weller farm, on the easterly slope of the hill, west of the present residence of Allen Mills. After residing there a short time he removed to Brandon, but returned and bought a part of the Stevens farm now owned by Albert Fletcher. A few years later he sold this and purchased the David Jackson farm, a part of which is in Rutland. He had this farm of the heirs of Eleazer H. Morgan, who had purchased it of the heirs of Zephaniah Potter. Potter had the place of Amherst Lee, and Lee had it of David Jackson. Thomas Mills died on that farm, July 17, 1866.

The Thomas family of Pittsford is of Welsh origin. Odourdo Thomas was born in Wales, and came to this country in early life. He married Hannah Morse and located in Marlboro', Mass. They had one son, Ebel, who was born in Maalboro', in 1761. He married Persis Baldwin, who was born in Swanton, Vt., in 1774. They located in Chittenden, and had fourteen children — twelve sons, Lucas, Nathan, Reuben, Rufus, Caleb, Augustus, Jeduthan, Eber, Robert, Orin, Joel and Aaron; and two daughters, Dolly and Irena.

Ebel, the father, died in Chittenden in 1834. Persis, the mother, died in Pittsford in 1842.

Augustus Thomas, son of Ebel, was born in Chittenden, Dec. 1, 1803, and married, July 15, 1832, Rebecca Hayward, who was born in Mount Holly, Jan. 4, 1809. They located on the farm in the north part of the town, where they have ever since resided. This farm was formerly a part of the estate of Caleb Hendee, Sen., and was deeded to his son David, who built the house and resided in it a few years. Thomas McConnel bought the farm and sold it Rufus and Augustus Thomas, March 18, 1829. Rufus sold his undivided half to Simeon Granger & sons, on the 26th of March, 1834, and on the same day, said Granger and sons conveyed the same property by deed to Augustus Thomas.

Orin W. Phillips, son of Jacob, was born December 8, 1807, married Frances F. Clifford, March 15, 1832, and located on the home farm with his parents. The farm was afterwards divided between him and his brother Harris, but the latter sold his part to Orin W. and removed to the West. Orin W. still occupies the farm which has been in possession of the family since the first improvements upon it by his grandfather, Anthony Phillips.

Henry Messer located here about this time. He was the son of Moses Messer who was born in Methuen, Mass., about 1772, and married Abigail Stevens, of Killingworth, Conn., in 1792. They were married in Newport, N. H., and located in Claremont, where their first child was born. They removed to Orwell, Vt., where Mr. Messer died, after a residence in that town of twenty-one years. Mrs. Messer died in February, 1833, aged sixty-two years. They had ten children, of which Henry, the eighth, was born in 1805. He resided with his parents in Orwell until he was fifteen years of age, when he came to Pittsford to learn the trade of tanner and currier of Elijah Brown. After serving his term of apprenticeship, he

worked at shoemaking with James Gorham. In March, 1832, he bought of Dr. Dana the Graham place in the Village, now owned by J. A. Randall. He married Lydia Fenton, and not long afterwards, he demolished the old house and built the substantial brick house upon its site. He worked at shoemaking in the shop now occupied by Mr. Randall. He died August 21, 1839.

Charles Thomas Colburn, became an inhabitant of this town in 1832. He is a decendant of Moses Colburn, who was born in Massachusetts, married Betsey Peabody, and settled in Andover, where were born the following children, viz.: Stephen,* Moses, David, Jonathan, Betsey and Hannah. The father died in Sheffield, N. B., 1790; the mother died in Andover, 1763.

Stephen, the eldest son, married Ann Wasson, February 20, 1787, and located in Sheffield, N. B. Their children were John P., Susannah V., Betsey, Moses, Rebecca M., George W., Mary P., Charles T., William B. and Ann Q. The father died February 20, 1829; the mother died October 16, 1832.

Charles Thomas Colburn was born in Fredericton, N. B., October 11, 1801, adopted the trade of a blacksmith, and married, Nov. 5, 1829, Olivia L. Moulton, who was born in Castleton, October 16, 1801. They settled in Fairhaven, Vt., where they resided till 1832, in the fall of which year they removed to this town. On the 17th of October, 1833, Mr. Colburn purchased of Andrew Leach the William Orcutt place, together with the blacksmith shop, and water privilege below the bridge—the same which had been improved by Mr. Leach. He at once occupied the house and carried on blacksmithing business in the old Leach shop. He continued in the same employment, till three or four years ago, when he retired for the most part from active business.

* Stephen by his wife Betsey, the other children by a second wife.

Bradley Burditt, born September 4, 1817, son of Thomas, married Cynthia, daughter of Samuel Smith, in 1833, and resided two years on the home farm with his parents. He then bought of Orlin Smith the farm next south upon which his father-in-law had resided. He occupied this farm till 1862, when he bought the Buck place in the Village and this has since been his residence.

The Dunklee families of Pittsford were originally from New Hampshire. Thaddeus Dunklee was born in Amherst, N. H., and married Sarah Prince, of that town, in 1774. Their children were Abel, Sarah, Abraham, Susanna, Damaris, Esther, James, Thaddeus, Joseph and Betsey. Abel, the eldest, born in Amherst, N. H., April 8, 1776, married, in 1803, Ruth Wright, who was born in Dublin in 1772. They resided a few years in Dublin, then removed to Hartford, Vt., and some time afterwards to Rutland where both died—the wife in April, 1864, the husband in December, 1867. Their children were Siloe, Mary, Lucias and Lucia (twins), Paschal, John W., Elmira, Jane, Lonisa and Phebe. Siloe, the eldest, born in Dublin, January 18, 1805, married Elizabeth Booth, of Pittsford, January 16, 1827, and located in Chittenden, from which town he removed to Rutland. In 1833, he came to Pittsford and occupied the house then standing between Amos Crippen's and Samuel W. Boardman's, though he did not purchase the place till the 29th day of October, 1839, when he took a deed of the house* and thirty rods of land from Paschal Dunklee of Fredericktown, Ohio. He sold this place to Isaac Leonard, March 3, 1840, and on the same day bought of Ira Hitchcock the Hickock† place, on which he now resides. The house at that time was considerably dilapidated, and Mr. Dunklee removed it and built the present one upon its site in 1849. Mr. Dunklee is a cooper, and has done a large amount

* This house was demolished in 1866.
† Oliver Hickock formerly resided on this place.

of work in this line of business. Within a few years his health has become so much impaired, that he has been compelled to retire from active business. His wife Elizabeth died August 9, 1864, and he married Nancy Beard, December 28, 1864.

Daniel Chaffee, son of Benjamin, married Miranda, daughter of Simon Haven, February 7, 1833, and located on the home farm with his parents. He died suddenly, in the house now owned by Michael Carrigan, about the year 1839.

William C. Cotting, son of Samuel and Hannah (Coolidge) Cotting, was born in Ashburnham, Mass., in 1808, and at the age of twelve years, his parents removed to Chester, Vt., where his mother died in 1824, aged forty-five years. His father subsequently married and removed to Rutland in 1827, where, after surviving five of his eight children, he died in 1854, aged eighty-two years. The son, William C., became a cabinet-maker, and worked in Pittsford when a young man. He married Mary, daughter of Amos and Lucy Kimball, in 1833, and located in the Johnson house, now owned by Joseph Kelley. They changed locations several times, but on the 12th day of April, 1855, Mr. Cotting purchased the Andrew Leach place, and this has since been his residence. Mrs. Mary Cotting died in 1863.

Simeon Parmelee, born Feb. 19, 1807, son of Hezekiah, married, January 29, 1834, Roxana Powell, who was born in Sullivan, N. H., August 22, 1804. He had purchased of his father, on the 25th of January, 1831, the Keith place, consisting of a house and fifteen acres of land, the same that is now owned by William Morseman. This place was deeded to Hezekiah Parmelee by Daniel Keith, the 5th day of May, 1823. On the 10th of October, 1833, Mr. Parmelee, the younger, bought of Joel Cutler, fifteen acres, lying south of and adjoining the Dr. Deming place, then owned by his father. He located on the farm with his father, and somewhat enlarged

it by additional pureahse, and the most of the later improvements upon it are the result of his labor. He built the present house. He is a mason, and formerly devoted a large share of his time to this trade. We are informed that few men could exeel him in the thoroughness and finish of his work. Within the past few years he has devoted the most of his time to farming.

Arthur Mullin is the son of William and Hannah (Haybron) Mullin, and was born in Tyrone County, Ireland, about the year 1810. He came to this country in early life, married Mary McCre, July 14, 1834, and located in Pittsford. He ehanged his location quite often while a citizen of the town. In 1856, he removed to the north part of Chittenden where he purchased land. He is now eounted among the thrifty farmers of that town. He has raised a large family of children, and they are industrious and enterprising.

Lewis White located here in 1834. His father, Solomon White, was born in Charlestown, N. H., married Hannah Simonds, of that town, and loeated in Antwerp, Jefferson County, N. Y. Mrs. White died there at the age of seventy-one; Mr. White died at the age of eighty-four. Their son Lewis was born in Antwerp, January 29, 1811, and on the 28th of Oetober, 1834, he married Charlotte Burditt, who was born in Pittsford, April 18, 1815. Mr. White loeated on the Amos Crippen farm in this town, where he still resides.

Edward Livingston Granger located here in 1834. He was the youngest son of Simeon Granger, and was born April 5, 1808. He married, January 6, 1834, Mary W., daughter of Elijah Brown, and located in Furnace Village, oecupying the eottage in whieh his older brother, Chester, had before resided. He was engaged in operating the furnaee, of whieh he was a joint owner with his brother Chester. He was active, shrewd in business, and under his management the furnaee property was very produetive, and yielded the proprietors large profits.

He died, after a short illness, Dec. 1, 1846, leaving his heirs considerable property. Mrs. Mary W. Granger afterwards married B. F. Winslow, Esq.

Newell Leonard, son of Isaac, married Clarissa Cutler, March 24, 1835, and located on what was a part of the John Miller place, where he now resides. The house he occupies was built only a short time before he married. The farm he cultivates was purchased in small portions, at different times, a part being taken from the Derby place, and a part from other adjoining lots.

Luther Nourse, son of Ebenezer, was born in Fitzwilliam, N. H., July 16, 1787, married Lucy Davis, of that town, in 1812, and resided on the home farm with his parents until 1825, when he removed to Albany, Vt. He afterwards removed to Canada, and from thence, in 1835, to Pittsford. He resided some time in the Nixon house, from which he removed to the Wright farm, a little south of Lewis White's, and in 1850, he and his son Joel bought the place now owned by Jeduthan Thomas. A few years later Joel sold his share of the property to his brother William, who married and resided there with his father till 1863, when they sold the place. After residing two years at Mill Village, and one at Center Rutland, they removed to Fairhaven, where the father died in 1868.

Deming Gorham became a citizen of this town in 1835. He was a son of Seth Gorham, who was born in Fairfield, Conn., married Millacent Dunks, and located in Poultney, Vt., where were born the following children, viz.: Betsey, Barlow, Eli, Deming, Judson, Alonzo and Laura. Deming, the third son, was born June 6, 1789, and married, February 11, 1808, Sabra Gates, who was born in Rutland, August 22, 1790. They located in West Rutland where they resided till 1835, when Mr. Gorham bought the Abel Stevens farm in Pittsford, and immediately came here with his family. This farm had,

but a short time before, been owned and occupied by Robert Wright, Mr. Gorham improved the farm and buildings, and in 1856, he built the cottage a little east of the old mansion. In this he died, Nov. 14, 1861. Mrs. Sabra Gorham died June 23, 1869.

Samuel Mead settled here in 1835. He was the son of Samuel Mead who was the son of John, and was born in this town, November 27, 1808. June 3, 1835, he married Solana Chaffee, who was born in Chittenden, December 23, 1810. Mr. Mead located on the home farm with his parents—the same farm which is now owned by John McCail. After residing there some years he removed to a house near the Furnace, where he died July 2, 1858. Mrs. Mead now resides in Hitchcockville.

Joseph Kelley became a citizen of Pittsford in 1835. His grandfather, Joseph Kelley, was born in Swansea, Mass., September 14, 1719, and married Lydia Buffum who was born in Salem, Mass., July 12, 1721. They located in Smithfield, R. I., and had the following children, viz.: Hannah, Benjamin, Joseph Daniel, David, Betsey, Micajah, Hopestill, Lydia and Eliphalet. Lydia, the mother, died in Smithfield, October 23, 1802. Joseph, the father, died in Wallingford, Vt., Sept. 11, 1817.

Eliphalet, the youngest child, was born November 28, 1766, and married Prudence Matthewson, who was born in Gloucester, October 14, 1770. They also located in Smithfield and had the following children, viz.: Azel, David, Joseph, George W., Hannah, Daniel, Timothy, Lydia, Anna and Amy. Mrs. Kelley died Jan. 23, 1835. Mr. Kelley died June 23, 1850.

Joseph Kelley, the third son of Eliphalet, was born in Smithfield, February 19, 1795, and married, October 19, 1819, Anna M. Swett, who was born in Leicester, Vt., January 7, 1799. They located in Danby, but removed to Middletown, where they resided till they came to Pittsford. Mr. Kelley is a mechanic by occupation, and he worked some years at the

Furnace. In 1848, he bought of Chapman Hitchcock, the place which was, for some years, the residence of Heman Johnson. This has since been his home.

Seth Hudson, son of Eli, was born January 1, 1806. His trade was that of a carpenter and joiner. He married Lucy Lillie, May 23, 1836, and resided a short time in the family of Samuel A. Brown. He had changed his place of residence quite often previously to 1865, when he removed to the place he now occupies—the same that was once owned by Benjamin Booth.

Benajah Douglass Bates, son of Joshua, was born July 18, 1810, and married Jemima F., daughter of Samuel Warner, October 25, 1836. He resided several years on the home farm with his father. About the year 1835, he removed to the Titus farm which had been purchased by his father-in-law, Warner, who had occupied it some years. The old house at that time stood some few rods northeast of the present house, which was built by Mr. Bates. He died October 16, 1864, but the farm is still occupied by his heirs.

John Stevens is a descendant of Simon Stevens, who was born in Canterbury, Conn., December 15, 1736. At the commencement of the French war, Simon enlisted in the service of his country, in 1758, was taken prisoner by the Indians, on Lake George, and carried to Onodago, where he was confined more than a year. After enduring many hardships he made his escape, and located in Springfield, Vt., He was appointed Captain of a military company in 1766, was promoted to the rank of Major in the Revolutionary war, and was afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel of a regiment of State militia. He was the first Justice of the Peace in his adopted town, an office which he held more than fifty years. He was a member of the Provisional Congress, and for several years he represented his town in the General Assembly of the State. He married ——— Willson, who died about 1778; and he married, in



John Stevens

March, 1780, Lydia Silsby, who died in February, 1781. Mr. Stevens married, for his third wife, Anna Fields. He died February 15, 1817, in the triumphs of the Christian faith. His children were Simon, John and Silsby. The last, born January 5, 1781, married, March 18, 1802, Abigail Wetherby, who was born in Lansingburg, Mass., Nov. 12, 1780, and they located in Acworth, N. H., where Mrs. Stevens died April 18, 1818. May 1, 1819, Mr. Stevens married Mary Ann Grimes, who was born in Windham, N. H., in 1782. She died October 10, 1839. Mr. Stevens died in Lynchburg, Ohio, in 1861, leaving three sons, viz.: John, Thomas and Ithiel.*

John Stevens, born August 4, 1804, came to Pittsford in 1836, and married, February 26, Melinda, daughter of Asher Burditt, and located in the house he now occupies, near the grist-mill in Mill Village. On the 29th of March, 1837, he purchased of Abel Penfield, one undivided third part of the grist-mill and mill privilege, on the 17th day of April following, of Allen Penfield another third, and on the 19th of November, 1838, of Sturges Penfield, the remainder. Mr. Stevens has continued to run the mill to the present time. About two years since he enlarged and greatly improved it, so that it is now one of the best in the State.

Josiah Leonard, born January 4, 1810, son of Isaac, married Olive P., daughter of Samuel Hendee, April 19, 1836, and located on the farm he had purchased of Samuel W. Boardman on the 16th of January the same year. He continues to reside upon this farm, though he now occupies a house that was built especially for his parents.

Augustus Bailey, son of Enos, married Betsey Ray, May 15, 1836, and located on the Allen farm.† He had purchased this of Enoch Paine, June 8, 1833. Mr. Bailey built a barn

* These were his children by his first wife. By his second wife he had Abigail, Mary Ann, Sarah Jane, Lydia, Aaron, Caroline M. and James A.

† This farm has been mentioned as having been first improved by Reuben Allen.

on the farm, which was burnt, and he built another upon its site. He resided on the farm till 1865, when he sold it to Nathaniel Willis and removed to Brandon.

John Parmelee, a shoemaker, born about the year 1805, son of Hezekiah, married Ruth M., daughter of Robert Loveland, in 1827. He located in Malone, N. Y., but returned to Pittsford, in 1836, and resided at Mill Village till 1841, when he bought of Sylvester Sherman the place now owned by Simeon Smith. Mr. Sherman had purchased that place of Gilbert Cutler, who had purchased the land and removed upon it the old Derby house which he repaired. He resided there and worked at his trade till 1854, when he sold the place to Phineas Blood and removed to Lomira, Wis., where he died in 1860.

Caleb Rich Hendee, son of Gen. Caleb, was born Nov. 5, 1808, and received a large share of his early instruction from his father. He attended school at Castleton some time, after which he commenced the study of law in the office of John Pierpoint, Esq., then of Pittsford. He also spent some time in the office of Gordon Newell, Esq., after which he went to Zanesville, Ohio, where he completed his course of study and was admitted to the bar. He returned to Pittsford in 1836, and on the 21st day of April, married Mary Ann Granger, who was born September 19, 1812. They resided in this town till the 6th of September, when they set out for Zanesville, Ohio, where Mr. Hendee practiced his profession about two years, when he returned to this town and located in a house which stood where Mr. Tiffany's house now stands, and devoted his attention to farming. On the 14th of February, 1840, his house was burned. The following year Mr. Hendee built the house which stands further south, and on the east side of the road, and is now occupied by his heirs. He died March 26, 1842.

The Fenton family located in Pittsford in 1836. Samuel

Fenton, son of John, was born in Rutland, Mass., February 22, 1774, and married, (in Rutland, Vt.,) in 1798, Cynthia Woods, who was born in Braintree, Mass., April 1, 1774. They located in Georgia, Vt. Their children were Dulcima, Joanna, John, Lydia, Sarah, Samuel T. and Anne W. The last two or three were born in Rutland where the family resided for a time. Samuel T. was born in Rutland, Aug. 25, 1810, married Miss A. R. Hall, of Chittenden, October 26, 1831, and settled in that town. In 1836, he bought of Sylvester Sherman the Martin Keeler farm,* now owned by Jeremiah Leonard, and here he removed his family and was joined by his father and mother, who resided with him till their death. His father died July 25, 1854 ; his mother died April 23, 1857. He sold that farm to Jeremiah Leonard in 1859, and at the same time purchased of Thomas H. Palmer the larger part of the Ripley farm, and on this he has since resided, occupying the Ripley house.

John Duffy was born in Meath county, Ireland, April 7, 1798. At the age of twenty-eight years he came to America, found his way to Pittsford, Vt., and worked a few years at the Furnace. On the 28th of October, 1834, he purchased of Reuben and Seth J. Wicker what was known as the Wicker farm. He married Mary Ratigan, April 9, 1837, and located on this farm, where he resided till his death, Feb. 12, 1869. Mrs. Duffy, born also in Meath county, Ireland, March 20, 1806, still occupies the farm. They had but one child, a daughter, Margaret, who now resides with her mother.

Asa Nourse, son of Ebenezer, was born in Fitzwilliam, N. H., May 9, 1801. At the age of ten years he went to

*This was a part of the Noah Waite farm. Martin Keeler married Hannah, youngest daughter of Noah Waite, and after the death of her father, the north part of the farm was set off to her and her husband. They resided some time in a log house which stood about ten rods north of the brook which runs from east to west through the original Waite farm. This was before there was a road in that section, and after the present road was laid out ten acres were purchased to give place for buildings near the road. The second house on that farm stood a little in the rear of the present one, now owned by Jeremiah Leonard.

Brookfield, Vt., to reside with his oldest brother, Josiah, who had located in that town. There he attended the district school in winter, and worked on the farm in summer. In the spring of 1819, his brother having purchased a farm in Pittsford, he came here to reside with him. He was a good scholar, and he taught school several successive winters, attended to agricultural pursuits at other seasons of the year. On the 25th of October, 1824, he purchased of John and Lyman Rockwood, "one equal undivided half" of the saw-mill, just north of what is now known as the Colburn bridge, together with one-half of the mill yard and privilege. On the first day of March, 1830, he purchased of Andrew Leach two and three-fourth acres of land with the buildings thereon, lying east of the said Leach's blacksmith shop. This included land now owned by Mr. Nourse and the heirs of the late Jeffrey Barnes. The house then standing on it—the one now owned by Jeduthan Thomas—occupied about the site of the present house of Mr. Nourse. On the 12th day of February, 1835, he purchased of his brother William, the other half of the saw-mill, which had been deeded by Andrew Leach to the latter, January 20, 1829. He married Olive Cummings, March 9, 1837, and located in the house already mentioned. He removed this in 1844, and built the one he now occupies. Formerly a considerable share of his time was improved in his saw-mill, but he sold this in 1865, and has since given the most of his attention to farming.

James R. Smith located here in 1837. He was the son of Cornelius Smith, and was born in Warren, New York, October 14, 1806. He married Emeline A., eldest daughter of Samuel Hendee, January 2, 1833, and located in Brandon; but in 1837, Mr. Smith bought of Alvin Andrews what has long been known as the Andrews farm, now (1871) owned by Judson J. Smith. He resided on that farm till 1853, when he sold it to the town of Pittsford. The following year he bought of Orin Thomas the Woodruff farm, now owned by David



Benjamin Stevens

Scofield. He sold this farm to George White in 1865, and bought the Edward Granger farm, January 25, 1867. Mr. Smith died March 12, 1867, and never occupied the last purchased farm, though his family took possession of it soon after his death, and still reside on it.

Benjamin Stevens, 3d, located here in 1837. He is the eldest son of Eli Stevens who was the son of Daniel, who was the son of Benjamin the early settler, of whom some account has been given. He was born in Pittsford and resided here the most of the time till 1833, when he married Nancy, daughter of James Burditt, and settled in Cornwall. He returned to Pittsford in 1837, and purchased the farm recently owned by Edwin Wheaton, and built the present house in 1842. He also built the barnes. He sold this farm to Mr. Wheaton and purchased the one next adjoining on the north and built the house he now occupies in 1861. The farm on which he now resides has been owned by three generations of his ancestors and occupied by two, his father and grandfather.

Junia Sargent, Jr., born in Ticonderoga, N. Y., May 20, 1809, son of Junia, married Harriet S., daughter of Ezra Spencer, Nov. 29, 1838, and located on the Barlow farm which he had purchased of Mr. Spencer. He resided on that farm about seven years, and then bought of the heirs of Samuel Fairfield, the farm on which he now resides.* His wife Harriet S., died April 17, 1859, and February 4, 1862, he married Mary A. Richardson.

Charles Fay married Harriet Howland, January 10, 1838, and located in the northwest part of the town, on the road leading from John Ray's to Hubbardton. He had purchased† of Leonard Wheeler, seventy-five acres of land in that part of the town upon which he built a house and made other improvements. Mr. Fay left town some years since.

*It will be remembered that this was the William Cox farm.
†The deed bears date July 15, 1832.
‡The purchase was made of Deodat Brewster.

Nathan Smith Warner, born January 22, 1812, son of Samuel, married, August 26, 1838, Sarah G., daughter of R. M. Powers, and located on the Esty or Brewster farm which had been purchased‡ by himself, his father, and brother Chapin, in company. He resided there a few years and then, in company with his brother-in-law, Marshall Wood, he purchased the Kingsley tannery, and removed to the house now owned by Edward Ladderbouche. Here Mr. Warner worked at tanning and currying, a trade he had learned some years before. In 1852, he purchased a farm in the north part of Rutland, where he now resides.

Seth H. Hewitt, born in Pittsford in 1811, son of James, married, 1838, Lovina, born in 1812, daughter of Robert Loveland, and located on the homestead with his parents. He has continued to occupy and improve that farm to the present time.

Zebulon Pond became a citizen of Pittsford in 1838. His father, whose name was also Zebulon, was born in Wrentham, Mass., December 5, 1765, and, though quite young, served as a waiter to an officer in the Revolutionary war. After the war, he married Lucretia Ware, who was born in Wrentham, June 21, 1770. Soon after their marriage, they removed to Wilmington, Vt. Their children were Joseph, Alson, Benjamin, Diadama, Zebulon, Betsey, Lucretia and Daniel. Zebulon Jr. was born July 6, 1795, married Mary Smith, March 24, 1816, and located at Sutherland Falls, Vt. He afterwards removed to the south part of Brandon, where he resided till March 12, 1838, when he bought the Dike farm in Pittsford (Sugar Hollow) consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, the same now occupied by Martin Fitzpatrick. His father and mother came here to reside with him, the former of whom died September 20, 1844, and the latter March 30, 1843. Mr. Pond was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Amos Hitchcock located here in 1838. He was the son of Chapman Hitchcock and was born October 27, 1803. He married Elizabeth Harwood,* September 4, 1838, and settled on the farm, a part of which is now owned by Frank Bresee. In 1850, he bought of Dr. E. V. N. Harwood the lot now owned by his heirs, and built upon it one of the handsomest houses in the town. He moved into this house on the 4th day of December. Mr. Hitchcock died September 3, 1852. He was a very industrious man, a model farmer and a good citizen. Few have left pleasanter memories.

John M. Goodnough settled here in 1838. His grandfather, Timothy Goodnough, was born in Charlestown, Mass., married Sally Lincoln and resided in that town. Their children were Daniel, Elijah, Asa, Willis, Abel, John, Experience, Louisa, Catharine, Abigail, Sally and Polly. Willis, the fifth son, was born March 25, 1781, and while a young man he went to Brandon, Vt., (then Neshobe). On the 25th of January, 1802, he married Lydia Mott and located in that town. Miss Mott was the daughter of Deacon John Mott, and was born in Fort Vengeance, where her parents had taken refuge during the troublesome time of the Revolution. The children of Willis and Lydia Goodnough were Elijah, Daniel, Mary and John M. The father died in 1854, the mother in 1855.

John M. Goodnough, the youngest son of Willis, was born in Brandon, March 30, 1813. While a young man he was employed some part of the time as a clerk in a store. On the 30th of May, 1838, he married Sarah Ann Gorham, who was born in West Rutland, January 29, 1819. They have resided in this town since their marriage, and for several years have occupied the Harwood farm, a part of which was once owned by Mrs. Goodnough's father, Deming Gorham. Mr. Goodnough has built upon this farm a neat and convenient house and other

* Born in Hartford, Vt., Jan. 29, 1814.

substantial buildings. He is a man of energy and of uncommon sagacity, and, as a matter of course, has been very successful in business. He is "one of the solid men of the town."

Augustus Hammond, born June 5, 1800, son of Thomas, married, October 12, 1839, Mary, born June 2, 1807, daughter of Sturges Penfield, and located on the home farm with his parents. His father, with ample means and sound judgment, had brought the farm to a high state of cultivation, and at his death, left it to a son who has proved to be one of the worthiest citizens of the town. In 1867, he sold his farm to Isaac C. Wheaton and bought the homestead of his father-in-law, Penfield, and upon this he now resides.

Martin Leach, Jr., born July 19, 1813, son of Martin, married, August 14, 1839, Harriet, born April 19, 1819, daughter of Asher Burditt, and located on the home farm with his parents. His father was a blacksmith, and the son was taught the same trade; but not having a taste for it, he has abandoned it altogether and given his attention to farming and horticulture. He sold his farm to Ashbel Humphrey, in 1857, and has since resided on the Lincoln, or Lucas, place at Mill Village.

John W. Hudson, son of Eli, married Jerusha Gorham, July 17, 1839, and located on the paternal homestead where he now resides. The house he occupies was commenced by his father, and completed by him in 1821.

Roswell Woodcock, son of Nathaniel, born in Jamaica, Vt., December 16, 1809, married Olive, daughter of Solomon Hendee, February 5, 1839, and located on the farm with his father-in-law. After the death of Mr. Hendee, Mr. Woodcock had the farm, the value of which he has very much enhanced by extensive improvements.

William F. Manley, son of William, was born in Chittenden, December 16, 1811, married, October 10, 1839, Betsey, born December 19, 1816, daughter of Sturges Penfield, and

located in this town. He was a carpenter and joiner and sometimes worked at house-painting. He built the house now owned by Henry Merrill, in 1843, and resided in it some time. Afterwards he built the house on the north side of the road, now owned by Miss Roach. He likewise built the house on the corner lot next west of the house last mentioned, and in this he resided some years, keeping a store in one part of it; but he afterwards remodelled the building, converting the whole of it into a dwelling house, and in this he resided till his death, March 24, 1865.

Elisha Pike located here in 1839. He was born in Claremont, N. H., in 1801, and resided there till he was twenty-three years of age. In 1824, he went to the State of New York, where he married Jane Harwood, June 3, 1830. In 1839, Mr. Pike bought the Hopkins farm in Pittsford, the one first occupied by Ebenezer Hopkins, Sen., but later by Josiah Nourse. Mrs. Jane Pike died, and Mr. Pike married Abigail Harwood, sister of his former wife, and continued to reside here till his death, January 28, 1846. Mrs. Abigail H. Pike now resides in Holley, New York.

During the past ten years, the usual number of town officers were elected from year to year, and the customary routine of business attended to, but very little that was memorable occurred in the civil affairs of the town.

At Freemen's meeting, Sept. 7, 1830, the following persons were admitted freemen, viz.: Ira Manley, William Cotting, John G. Newell, Caleb R. Hendee, James R. Newell, William Nourse, Anthony Willis, M. W. Nelson, Theron Hawes, William Henry, Philip Stewart, William Mead, Francis Johnson, Ebenezer H. Squire, Junia Sargent, Jr., James R. Hewett and Orin Clark."

At a special meeting held Nov. 1, 1831, "a petition was presented by the Methodist society for leave to erect a meeting house on the Common."

The town "voted the prayer of the petitioners be granted under proper restrictions: Provided the town have a legal right so to do.

Voted to appoint a committee of five persons to investigate the subject and report, next March meeting.

Chose Gordon Newell, Isaac Wheaton, Caleb Hendee, P. C. Barlow, Jeffrey Barnes, the above Committee."

At the March meeting the foregoing Committee made a report to the effect that the town had a legal right to grant the request of Methodist society, which report was accepted; but for some reason the petitioners did not see fit to locate their house on the Common.

"At a meeting March 5, 1833, the following statement and resolution was read and accepted:

Pittsford, March 6, 1833. In Town Meeting:

Whereas, at a regular meeting of the Proprietors of the white meeting house in said Town, holden at the same, on the 2d Monday in February last, a Committee was appointed by said Proprietors to apply to the town at this meeting for some pecuniary aid towards the necessary repairs of said house, and the said committee having laid the subject before the meeting: And whereas, the town for nearly forty years have had the use and occupancy of said house for the purpose of holding their Town and Freemen's meetings, and will continue to want the use of the same for the purpose aforesaid: Therefore be it Resolved, that the selectmen be and they hereby are authorized in this capacity, either separately or in conjunction with a committee of said proprietors, to make a suitable examination of said house, and ascertain what external repairs are necessary to make to prevent said house from going to decay, and lay out such a sum towards such repairs as they may deem reasonable for the town to advance, and draw an order on the Town Treasurer for the amount, who is hereby directed to pay the same out of any money in the treasury not otherwise

appropriated: Provided that the sum so expended shall not exceed seventy-five dollars."

We make the following extract from the record of the proceedings of Freemen's Meeting, the first Tuesday of September, 1834:—"And after balloting faithfully 9 times and until 12 o'clock without making choice of a Representative, the meeting adjourned without day.

D. Brewster, First Constable.
S. H. Kellogg, T. Clerk."

The following is taken from the records of a special meeting held March 31, 1834:

"On application of Ebenezer Brooks, Elijah Brown, Jr., and Benjamin H. Trowbridge to become Inn keepers and retailers of spirits and wine by small measure at their present dwelling houses; voted to approbate them and assessed them in the sum of three dollars each, to be paid into the Treasury of said Town before taking licence.

On application of Charles G. Boardman to become an Inn keeper in his now dwelling house, *without dealing in the article of ardent spirits or wine;* voted that he be licensed according to the above application.

On application of Henry Simonds and Addison Buck to become retailers of ardent spirits in the stores they now occupy; voted to approbate them for a licence to become retailers as aforesaid, and assessed them in the sum of $10.00 each, to be paid into the Treasury of said Town, before taking said licence. All the aforesaid Licences to commence the first day of April, 1834, and continue one year."

The following is a copy of a license granted by the Selectmen:

"Pittsford, September, 1836. Approbation is hereby given to R. Welch & Co., to exhibit their Arena and Amphitheatre

company in this town, on Satuday, the 1st day of October, 1836, for the sum of fifteen dollars.

HARRIS BOGUE, } Selectmen of
G. F. HENDEE, } Pittsford."

In the warrant for town meeting on the 6th day of March, 1838, were the following articles, viz.:

"5th. To see if the town will buy the East room on the lower floor in the white meeting house for a Town room.

6th. To see if the town will buy the upper part of said house, for a high school and other purposes."

Action was taken upon the foregoing articles as follows:

"Voted to raise a committee of five persons to examine and investigate the subjects embraced in the 5th and 6th articles in the warning, who shall make a report at an adjourned meeting from this, and that when this meeting be adjourned, it be till 4 weeks from this day, at one o'clock P. M., at the Town room, or this place.

Voted, the moderator appoint the above committee.

The chair announced for said committee

JONATHAN WARNER,
GORDON NEWELL,
JEFFREY BARNES,
DAVID RICHARDSON,
S. H. KELLOGG."

At the adjourned meeting the above committee made the following report:

"The Inhabitants and voters of the Town of Pittsford in Town Meeting assembled by adjournment from their annual March meeting, A. D. 1838.

Your Committee, to whom was referred the subjects contained in the 5th article in the warning, in relation to the purchase of the East room, on the lower floor of the old white Meeting house, repaired by Capt. Harris Bogue the past sea-

son for a town room or house, respectfully submit the following report:

That we have attended to the business of our appointment, and having conferred with Capt. Bogue, examined the said house and room, together with the amount of the expenditures, which were for the whole building, $1,207.93, for the repairs only, including stoves and table, and have obtained from him the following terms for the sale and purchase of the same. He will give a quit claim deed of the room, with all the privileges and appurtenances, including stove, stove-pipe and table, in consideration of three hundred dollars and interest, payable in one year from the first day of April instant.

We therefore recommend the adoption of the following Resolution, to wit.: In Town meeting, April 3, A. D. 1838,

Resolved, that it is expedient that the Town accept the proposition of Capt. Bogue and purchase said room, on the terms aforesaid for a Town House.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. Newell, For Committee.

The 6th article in the warning was withdrawn by consent and request of Capt. Bogue.

G. Newell, For Com.

The Town voted to accept the report of the Committee.

A motion was made to adopt the Resolution recommended by the Committee aforesaid, and on this question the yeas and nays were demanded and were as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were Elijah Brown, Jr., J. Dike, Jr., John Cooley, John Barnes, David Richardson, Andrew Leach, Thomas F. Bogue, Solomon Thayer, R. M. Powers, Jonathan Warner, C. T. Colburn, S. Penfield, A. G. Dana, Anson Ladd, Addison Buck, James Gorham, George Dike, Jonathan Stevens, R. R. Kingsley, Samuel Fenton, Nathan Clifford, Asher Burditt, S. Powers, A. Penfield, A.

W. Titus, A. Potter, H. Davis, G. Newell, P. C. Barlow, D. Brewster, K. Winslow, J. Daggett, S. Sherman, Jeduthan Thomas, Martin Leach, Jr., H. Gorham, D. Hall, 2d, B. H. Trowbridge, H. Leonard, K. Andrews, Ebenezer Drury, Solomon Hendee, Oliver Brown, E. Lincoln, J. S. Ewings, M. C. Bogue, William Mead, C. Hitchcock, M. Leonard, H. Messer, A. Hitchcock, C. A. Randall, S. Gilbert, L. Woolson, S. Damon, J. Woodbury, M. Mitchell, J. S. Rand, A. Hammond H. Simonds, C. H. Kellogg, B. Nixon, D. Gorham, A. Cooley, J. Sheldon, Jr., M. W. Morrill, J. Tottingham, A. Gorham, W. Barnard, T. Lester, A. C. Kellogg, J. G. Newell, S. D. Winslow, G. F. Hendee, Anson Brown, Caleb Hendee, J. Rockwood, A. Nourse, A. Crippen, I. Wheaton, S. H. Kellogg, T. H. Palmer, J. Tiltson, R. Frost, J. Burditt, Austin Graham, Bradley Burditt.—88.

Those who voted in the negative were: H. Henry, N. Barnes, I. Owen, J. Buck, N. Leonard, J. R. Newell, L. Sanders, J. W. Hudson, J. Lowth, A. Jenner, A. Merrill, E. Bailey, S. Mead, T. Burditt, G. Johnson, J. Dunlap, O. Smith, G. S. Worden, F. Barlow, J. Betts, A. Paine, I. Booth, N. Wescott, L. Keeler, G. Powers, S. S. Abbott, J. Barnes, J. W. Smith, B. Manley, N. Walker, William Beals, C. Blanchard, T. Howland, I. Burditt, A. Buck, D. Sherman, H. Hart, C. Fay, S. Collam, O. Williams, G. Smith, T. Willis, L. Wheeler, E. Lindsley, Erastus Bailey, D. Chaffee, R. R. Thomas, D. Reed, E. Stevens, J. N. Wolcott, O. Thomas, R. Thomas, Ira Hitchcock, G. Clark, O. W. Phillips, J. Wicker, I. Brewster, G. Westcoat, J. Freeloon, J. Walker, E. Spencer, J. Bresee, I. Bresee, S. Warner, D. Hall, Jr., H. Beals, E. Wheeler, T. Morseman.—68.

So the Resolution was adopted."

CHAPTER XII.

Immigrants or Settlers and their Locations continued; Resurvey of the Public Lots; Rebuilding of the Mead Bridge; School Teachers' Certificates. 1840—1850.

Bishop P. Booth, son of Benjamin, was born February 7, 1810, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Barnes, Jr., March 31, 1840, and located on the Warner farm which he had purchased of Edward Wheeler. He died May 3d, 1866, and the farm is now owned and occupied by his heirs.

The Randall family was from Easton, Mass. Ephraim Randall married Mary Blake and settled in Easton, before the Revolutionary war. Their son Moses was born in that town, July 16, 1775, and married Unity Shepherd, who was born March 10th, the same year in which he was born. Soon after their marriage they removed to Chittenden, Vt., but on their way they stopped several months in this town, on the farm now owned by Martin Leonard. At that place their eldest son, Jeffrey A., was born, May 6, 1804, and the father being a shoemaker, the son learned the same trade and worked at it some time with Elijah Brown. On the 21st of September, 1840, he married Lydia (Fenton) Messer, who was born in Georgia, Vt., April 26, 1805. They located in the Village, on the place formerly owned and occupied by Henry Messer, deceased. Mr. Randall and his son Julius S. are engaged in the manufacture of shoes.

Seba F. Smith came here in 1840. He is a descendant of Perry Green Smith, who was born in Rhode Island and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, after which he married Sophia

Eddy and located in his native State. He afterwards removed to Clarendon, Vt., where he died, in 1813. Mrs. S. died there in 1847. Their children were James, Job, Arnold, Levi and Polly. James, the eldest, born in Rhode Island, August 6, 1782, married Hannah Eddy, who was born in Clarendon March 4, 1783, and they resided in that town where the former died December 12, 1863, and the latter, May 13th, the same year. Their children were Freeman, Perry, Seba F., Rensselear, Sardius, Vernon, Nancy, Hannibal, James, George and Sophia. Seba F. was born in Clarendon, September 3, 1810, and on the 9th of February, 1840, married Cynthia A. Russell, who was born in Weathersfield, May 9, 1818. They located in Pittsford near the Furnace, but on the 24th day of May, 1842, Mr. Smith bought of Thomas Adams a part of what was the Parmelee farm* with other land adjoining, and he has since occupied and greatly improved it.

Rufus R. Thomas, son of Peter, was born Feb. 5, 1807, and on the 22d day of March, 1840, married Sarah M. Wescott, who was born in Sudbury in 1815. On the third day of April following, he purchased of Abraham Owen eighty-five acres of land which included the place now owned by Oliver Bates, and at once took possession of and occupied it till the 16th day of November, 1846, when he sold it to Benjamin Stevens. The 22d day of March, 1847, he purchased of Michael Sanders, then of Middlebury, the farm on which he now resides.

Royal Hall, son of Elias, who was the son of John, heretofore mentioned, was born in Queensbury, N. Y., February 15, 1800, and on the 11th day of May, 1828, married Harriet A. Burnham, who was born in Windsor, Vt., February 23, 1807. They located in Rutland, but on the 25th day of January, 1840, Mr. Hall bought of Isaac Leonard what had been

* Simeon Parmelee, Sen., was the first settler on that farm.

the Ladd* hotel in Pittsford, and at once removed to this town where he now resides.

Asa S. Whipple, son of Wright, married Elizabeth Berry in 1840, and located on the paternal homestead. He has made many improvements on the farm, which he continues to occupy. His aged mother is yet living, and is a noble specimen of the past generation. Mrs. Elizabeth Whipple died in 1871.

William Manley's ancestors were from Easton, Mass. They migrated to Chittenden in the early settlement of that township, and resided in that part of it known as New Boston. William married, first, Mary Green, and resided some years in Brandon, where his wife died, and he married, second, Lucy, widow of John Hitchcock, Jr., May 14, 1841. They resided a few years in the house now owned by J. H. Peabody, which had been built by Remembrance Hitchcock, and deeded to his brother John's heirs. Mrs. Manley bought that part of it which belonged to other heirs of her former husband. Mr. Manley died March 11, 1863, aged eighty-four years; Mrs. Manley died October 17, 1867.

Elias T. Adams, son of Thomas, was born July 29, 1818, and spent his early life on his father's farm. He married, September 30, 1841, Adeline M. Haselton, who was born in Andover, Vt., Nov. 23, 1820, and they located on the home farm in Pittsford, where they still reside. This is one of the few farms in this town that have not passed from the family of the first occupant.

George B. Dutton, a carpenter and joiner, married Mary H., daughter of John Dickinson, August 22, 1841, and resided in this town a few years, occupying the house now owned by Mrs. Jackson at the foot of "Sand Hill." Mr. Dickinson occupied the house with them. Mr. Dutton removed to Min-

* Hammond Ladd built and, for some years, kept a public house on that farm, and the same was also kept by Mr. Leonard.

nesota, and for a time was a member of the Legislature of that State. He now resides in Texas.

Carlos W. Burr, born in Pittsford in 1820, son of Ansel married, October, 1841, Mary ———, who was born in 1819. They resided one or two years in the Village, but after changing their residence several times they located in the house built for Charles H. Kellogg, where they now reside.

Fobes Manley became an inhabitant of this town in 1841. He is a son of Eli Manley who was born in Easton, Mass., married Betsey Forbes and located in Brookfield. Their children were Eli, Mary, Rhoda, Forbes, Benjamin, Joseph, Sophronia, Rhoanna and Rebecca. Forbes was born in 1793, and married, March, 1816, Wealthy Hill, who was born in Weston, Mass., 1796. They settled in Hubbardton, Vt., but removed to Pittsford in 1841. Mr. Manley bought the Fenn farm on the 17th of July, 1841, the deed of it being obtained of Elam Mead. He and his son, Benjamin Franklin, enlarged and repaired the old house in 1869, so that it is now a large and commodious dwelling.

David Blair became an inhabitant of this town in 1841. His grandfather, James Blair, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, where he married Jeannette Telford, lived and died, leaving the following children, viz.: James, David and Jeannette. David, the second son, was born in 1771, and married Mary Bruce, who was born in 1772. They located in Bridgton, and their children were Elorabeth, Jeannette, Joseph, James and David. David, the youngest son of David, was born in Rutherglon in 1817, became, by occupation, a tailor, and in 1835, married Helen Morton, who was born in Botherell in 1818. They resided in Rutherglon till 1841, when they came to this country and located at Mill Village in this town. He resided in a house then owned by Sturges Penfield till 1849, when he bought of James T. Gorham the place on which he now

resides. Mr. Blair's mother died in Rutherglon in 1835, just before the family immigrated to this country, but his father came to Pittsford and died here in 1850.

William Horton, a young man from Sudbury, came here about the year 1840, and worked for R. R. Drake, of whom he learned the tailor's trade. He married Charlotte, daughter of Clark Taft, July 1, 1842, and located in the house now owned by John C. Leonard. He had a tailor's shop in the southwest room of the Town House. He removed to Brandon, and afterwards to some part of the West.

Jonathan Warner, third son of Jonathan, Jr., was born in Pittsford, April 12, 1810, and married, June 27, 1842, Sarah M. Walton, of Brandon, who was born August 22, 1815. They located on the paternal homestead where they now reside. Mr. Warner's farm is another of the few that have not passed out of the family of the original occupant.

John G. Newell, born November 4, 1807, son of Gordon, married Susan, daughter of Charles W. Cartwright, Esq., of Boston, January 13, 1842, and resided several years with his parents. Afterwards he bought the Dana place on the east side of the street in the Village, and resided there till 1864, when he sold his location to William Barnes, and removed to Boston where he now resides. He is a lawyer by profession, and will receive further notice in another place.

Warren Chaffee was the son of Simeon who was born in Rehoboth, Mass., Feb. 5, 1772, married in 1796, and had the following children: Stephen, Joel, Job, Carpenter, Amos and Simeon. His wife died and he married a second wife, Fanny Parsons, April 22, 1813, and by her he had Warren, Heman, Christopher, Nathaniel and Susanna. These children were born in Chittenden, Vt., to which town the parents removed soon after their marriage. Warren was born January 13, 1814, and married, September 11, 1842, Chloe M. Paine, who was born September 11, 1818. They located on the farm

formerly owned by Josiah Parsons, in the southeasterly part of Pittsford, where they now reside.

Martin Fitzpatrick became an inhabitant of this town in 1842. He is a descendant of John Fitzpatrick who was born in Castletown, Queens County, Ireland; married Catharine Quigly, December 3, 1743, and located in Castletown on an estate which had long been in possession of the family. Their children were Patrick, Martin, John, Daniel, Betsey, Julia and Catharine. Daniel, the fourth son, married, November, 1803, Mary Sebeter, and located on the homestead, where he died, December 4, 1829. Their children were John, James, Elin, Margaret, Mary, Martin, Catharine, Daniel and Ann. Mrs. Fitzpatrick came to America in 1834, and died in Brandon, January 13, 1866. Martin came to America with his mother; married, February 3, 1842, Caroline, daughter of Zebulon Pond, of this town, and has since resided, the most of the time, on the Pond farm. His wife Caroline died October 30, 1854, and he married Margaret Duffy.

David L. Mills, son of Thomas, married Orra Jackson, Feb. 7, 1843, and located on the Morgan farm now owned by Joseph Wolcott. He purchased this farm of his father who had it of Page Morgan. The deed to David L. Mills bears date February 16, 1842. He resided on this farm till 1847, when he sold it, December 14th, to Joseph Wolcott; and on the 26th of January following he bought of Sterling Morehouse, of Brandon, the William Barlow farm in Pittsford. He occupied this farm till 1861, when he bought the farm on which he now resides, though he still owns and cultivates the former farm.

The branch of the Bates family from which Hiram has descended resided some years in West Haven, Vt. Oliver Bates was born June 20, 1743, and married, April 26, 1768, Rachel Adams, who was born April 6, 1750. They located in West Haven, and had the following children, viz.: David,

Rachel, Oliver, Hannah, James, Lucy, Ephraim, Sally, Russell and Ezra. The father—who had been a soldier in the Revolutionary war—died in New York, Feb. 20, 1814; the mother died in Chesterfield, Macomb County, January 26, 1838. Oliver, the second son, was born in West Haven, Feb. 5, 1776, and married Hannah Morgan, of Pittsford. He located in his native town, where both he and his wife died in March, 1811. Their children were Hiram, Betsey and Salem. Hiram was born June 20, 1802, and married, March 5, 1832, Mary B. Richardson, who was born in Brookfield, Mass., June 28, 1809. They located in Fairhaven, where they resided till 1843, when they removed to this town and located on the Jonathan Jackson farm, where they now reside.

Matthew Lowth, son of James, was born in Killeary, Meath County, Ireland, April 8, 1813, and came to America with his father's family. November 8, 1843, he married Catharine Hudson, who was born in Clard, Kings County, Ireland, Dec. 25, 1820. Mr. Lowth located on the Taft farm with his father, where he now resides.

Ransom Burditt, son of Asher, was born in this town, August 1, 1821, and married, March 22, 1843, Laurenza Davis, of Chester, who was born March 22, 1821. They located on the Samuel Crippen farm which had been owned some years by his father Asher. In 1864, he bought of Charles M. Winslow, the Rice farm which he has greatly improved, and where he has made one of the pleasantest residences in the town. Mr. Burditt is a man of energy and public spirit, taking an interest in whatever relates to the prosperity of the town.

Daniel D. Hennessy came here in 1843. He was born in Ireland, in 1804, and at the age of sixteen years came to Boston, where he married, September 16, 1827, Ellen Burn, who was born in Ireland, Nov. 9, 1802. Having resided a few years in Boston, they removed to Claremont, N. H., and

thence to Brandon, Vt., in 1842. They came to this town the following year, and the family still resides at Mill Village, though Mr. Hennessy died at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, August 2, 1862.

Charles Lincoln Penfield, son of Abel, was born in Pittsford, September 15, 1820, married Irene C. Dike, January 16, 1844, and located on the home place with his aged father where he now resides. He has had a Puritan ancestry, inherits the sterling qualities of his father, and is fitted, both by natural endowments and education, to extend a strong influence in the town.

Abraham Butterfield, a shoemaker, resided some years in Rutland. He married Ann, daughter of Jonathan Warner, Jr. She died in Rutland, in 1843, and he married Temperance, daughter of Robert Loveland, April 3, 1844. In 1850, he bought the Kingsley tannery, and carried on the tanning and currying business in connection with shoemaking; but in a few years he relinquished tanning and limited his attention to shoemaking. The tan works have since gone to decay. In 1866, Mr. Butterfield removed to Tunbridge, where he was killed by the falling of a tree, in March, 1870.

The ancestors of Robert R. Drake are supposed to have come from Connecticut. Eli Drake married Ariminta Buel and located in Castleton, where both he and his wife died some years since. Their son, Alvan B., was born in Castleton, married Grace Hill, of New Haven, Conn., and located in his native town where he and his wife both died. Their children were Robert R., Mary, Ann, Jane J., and John H. Robert R. the eldest, was born in Castleton, October 4, 1816, married, February 29, 1844, Nancy E., born April 29, 1816, daughter of Joseph Tottingham, of Pittsford, and located in Pittsford Village, on the Elias Hopkins place which he had purchased of Elijah Brown the 28th of March, 1842. At that time the store stood north of the house on the ground which

Mr. Drake now uses for a garden. He traded in this store till April, 1860, when he sold the place to James T. Gorham, who built the present store the following summer, and who also made repairs on the house. Mr. Drake sold the old store, which was removed, and now forms the main part of Henry Kingman's house. The whole of this property was again purchased by Mr. Drake, Jan. 22, 1861—one thousand three hundred dollars being allowed for the improvements. Since then he has carried on the mercantile business in the new store.

Daniel Ray located in this town in 1844. George Ray, father of Daniel, married Mary Gurden, who died in Middlebury, in February, 1834. Mr. Ray died in Salisbury, 1840. Their children were Mary, Harriet, Daniel and Elizabeth. Daniel was born in East Middlebury, March 14, 1820, and married, April 10, 1844, Mary Ann Ayers, who was born in Goshen, February 15, 1825. They located on the Hopkins* farm, but afterwards removed to "Fire Hill," and settled on the Stowell† farm. They have recently removed to the Lamb farm.

Allen Mills, son of Nahum, was born in Brandon, Jan. 3, 1815, and married, December 5, 1844, Melissa Pepper, who was born in Pawlet, December 25, 1820. They settled in Whipple Hollow, on the Sweet farm, which had been occupied by his father. Mr. Mills is one of the active farmers in that section of the town.

Samuel Dana Winslow settled here in 1844. He is the second son of Dr. Kenelm Winslow, and was born in this town, February 26, 1815. For some years he was clerk in his father's store, but in 1841, the Doctor transferred to Dana his interest in the store, and the latter conducted the mercantile business in his own name till 1852, when he relinquished it. He has since acted as a pension agent in connection with his farming

* This was the farm on which Ebenezer Hopkins, Jr., resided some years.
† Farm on which Nathan Stowell once lived.

operations. For more than eight years of the time he was in trade he held the office of Postmaster. He was married, September 4, 1844, to Elizabeth Page, of Rutland, and they have since resided on the Winslow place.

Levi Stiles became a resident of Pittsford this year. His father, Peleg Stiles, was born in Lunenburgh, Mass., married Rebecca Wyman and settled in Westmoreland, but removed to his native town where his son Levi was born, March 4, 1789. December 8, 1811, he married Relief Heaton, who was born in Charlemount, Mass., May 29, 1787. They settled in Moretown, Vt., and thither Mr. Stiles' parents went to reside, and there they died. Mr. Stiles removed from Moretown to Pittsford in 1844, and occupied the house now owned by David Blair. After residing here some time he left town, but within three or four years he has returned, and resides near his son Charles in the easterly part of the town. He was a soldier in the war of 1812–14, and he now receives a pension from the government.

Joshua C. Howe is a descendant of Eli who married Polly Oakes, settled in Henniker, N. H., and had the following children, viz.: Eli, Stephen, Abel, Polly and William. Stephen, the second son, was born February 25, 1787, and married Ruth Colby, who was born in Henniker, December 15, 1787. They settled in their native town and had several children—Joshua Colby, Janette, Stephen, Lois M., Philip, Ruth, Jerusha, Horace, John W. and Martha.

Joshua Colby, born July 12, 1810, married Lydia Kelley in 1837, and located in Goshen, N. H., but removed to Pittsford, Vt., in 1844. He bought a house lot of Howard Lothrop and built the house he now occupies. He is a cooper, and the basement of his house is used as a shop. His wife, Lydia, died July 28, 1864, and he married Mary E. Worthen,* December 31, 1864.

* Born in Mendon, May 28, 1824.

Henry W. Merrill settled in Pittsford in 1844. He is the son of Roswell Merrill, who was born in Goshen, Conn., and married Elizabeth White, removed to Castleton, Vt., where he resided some years and worked at blacksmithing. Their children were Guy C., Henry W., Abigail, Roswell T., Alonzo, Dexter B. and Mary. The father died in West Rutland, in 1818; the mother died in Pittsford, in 1844. Henry W., the second son was born in Castleton, July 15, 1798, and became a merchant. He married Abigail, daughter of Remembrance Hitchcock, February 11, 1821, and located in West Rutland, where he engaged in mercantile business. In 1844, he came to Pittsford and purchased of William F. Manley the pleasant location in Hitchcockville where he still resides. Being advanced in years, he has retired from business, and is now enjoying the fruits of an industrious and honorable life.

Leonard Sargent, carriage maker, son of Junia, was born in Brandon, April 19, 1816, and married, October 20, 1841, Sophia Allen, who was born in Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y., January 11, 1823. They located in Hubbardton, but removed to Pittsford in 1845. In company with his father, Mr. Sargent bought of Rufus Goss the farm on which he now resides, "together with the saw-mill and mill tools." The deed was dated April 21, 1845, and was in consideration of twelve hundred dollars. Goss had this property of Thomas Davenport, who purchased it of M. W. Nelson in 1837. Mr. Sargent is engaged somewhat in farming, as well as carriage-making.

Samuel Basset Loveland, son of Robert, born Nov. 26, 1816, married Mercy Betts, December 31, 1844, and located on the home farm with his parents. It will be remembered that this was the first settled farm in the township, and it has had the following owners, and in the order here indicated: Robert Crawford, Ephraim Doolittle, Gideon Cooley, Peter Sutherland, Daniel Lee, Robert Loveland and Samuel B.

Loveland. But Crawford, Doolittle and Sutherland never resided on the place.

John R. Barnes, son of John, Jr., was born June 28, 1822, married, July 6, 1845, Mary, daughter of John Cooley, of Pittsford, and located on the home farm with his parents. He has not since changed his residence.

Eleazer Chapin Warner, son of Samuel, was born August 15, 1818, and the most of his time has been given to agricultural pursuits. In company with his father and elder brother, Nathan Smith, he purchased of Deodat Brewster, what had been the Crippen farm.* On the 26th of May, 1841, he purchased his father's share, and on the 4th of November following, his brother's share of the farm, which he has continued to own. He married, Aug. 3, 1845, Electa, daughter of John Barnes, Jr., and resided in the house built by David Brewster, till 1867, when he built the house he now occupies.

Marcus Clifford married Lucy, daughter of Luther Nourse, October 13, 1845, and resided a short time with his father; but after changing his residence several times in this town, he removed to Sudbury where he now resides.

Marshall J. Wood purchased of Elhanan S. Winslow, one undivided half of the Kingsley place, consisting of the tannery and twenty-five acres of land. The deed bears date December 15, 1844, and is in consideration of seven hundred dollars. In this purchase was included the east house, the other having before been deeded to N. S. Warner. On the 15th of April following, he married Emeline, daughter of Samuel Warner, and located on the place above mentioned. There in company with Mr. Warner, he carried on tanning and shoemaking. On the 26th of October 1846, he sold his share of this property to his partner in business, N. S. Warner, and on the 1st of April, 1848, he purchased of John Betts a part of what was

* This was the farm first settled by David Crippen, and it was afterwards the home of his son Darius.

known as the Gardner Powers farm, lying south of Simeon Gilbert's—now Abner T. Raynold's. He resided on this farm till 1855, when he purchased the south part of the Doolittle farm* on which he now resides.

Samuel S. Nourse, born Feb. 27, 1823, son of Luther, married Mary Wood, October 30, 1845, and located on the Woodruff place where he now resides. For a few years he operated the Woodruff saw-mill, but it soon went to decay. Recently, however, he has built a substantial dam and a new mill.

Joseph Holt Peabody located here in 1845. He is a son of Daniel Peabody,† who was born in Andover, Mass., and married Betsey Holt, who was born in Wilton, N. H. Their children were Isaac, Merriam, Betsey D., Abigail, Dorotha, Eliza Ann, Joseph Holt, Putnam D. and Angeline. The parents died in Andover, Vt., where the most of their wedded life was spent. Joseph Holt was born in Andover, Vt., and married, November 27, 1845, Lydia R. Woodbury, who was born in Wendell, Mass., December 11, 1817. They located on the farm now owned by Frank B. Barnes where they resided till November, 1858, when Mr. Peabody bought of William Manley the place in Hitchcockville which he now occupies. He is a merchant by occupation, and he is an industrious and enterprising citizen.

James Kellogg, born December 6, 1822, son of Samuel H., married Esther Ann, daughter of Joseph Tottingham, April 22, 1846, and located on the home farm with his parents. He died of a tumor on the brain, July 2, 1850.

Joel Nourse, son of Luther, married Lucia Bassett, August 26, 1846. After residing some time with his father, he

*Mr. Wood's farm was formerly included with the farm now owned by G. N. Eayres, and the first improvements on it were made by Joel Doolittle, who married Betsey, daughter of Isaac Buck.

†Daniel Peabody was the son of Isaac, of Salem, Mass.

removed to Chittenden where he remained a few years, and then moved to the State of Wisconsin.

Austin Chingreau, a native of Canada, married Margaret Billings of Brandon, Nov. 29, 1846. They resided some years on a part of what was the Spencer place—the first south of the present Town Farm—but in 1865, he sold that place and removed to the west side of the Creek, where he now occupies the Samuel Crippen farm.

Joseph Wolcott, born in Brandon, March 29, 1802, son of Oliver, married, April 4, 1846, Samantha Dimick, who was born in Pittsford, January 23, 1815. They located on the Dimick farm which Mr. Wolcott purchased of the heirs of Leonard Dimick. Mr. Wolcott has continued to occupy and improve this farm.

Edwin Lester, son of Timothy, married Martha E., daughter of Samuel Mead, and located in the house which was built for, and, for a time, occupied by Charles Kellogg. He was a shoemaker, and for some time worked in Sturges Penfield's old store, but in 1848, he purchased the lot now owned by E. B. Watkins, and built the house and shop now on the same.

German Hendee, son of German F., was born in Pittsford, Nov. 10, 1822, married Sarah A., daughter of Samuel Smith, April 22, 1846, and resided some years on the Benjamin Stevens farm, where his father had resided some years before. In 1859, in company with his younger brother, Lafayette, he bought the Buck farm on which they now reside.

Joseph B. Tottingham, son of Joseph, was born in Pittsford, December, 11, 1820, married Caroline S. Hall, August 12, 1846, and located on his father's farm, where he died Nov. 21, 1853.

Jeremiah Cooley Powers located here in 1847. He was the son of Richard M. Powers, and was born December 7, 1820, and married, February 17, 1847, Jane A. Rogers, who was born in Whitefield, N. H., January 3, 1827. They resided for

a time on the paternal homestead, but afterwards Mr. Powers bought of his brother, Daniel, the Kendall farm on which he now resides.

William Nicoll, a cabinet maker, is the son of Alexander Nicoll, of Scotland, whose early life was spent in the service of his country as a member of the Royal Artillery. William was born in Kinross, Scotland, July 21, 1809, came to Canada in company with his father, when only five years of age, and has remained in America since then, with the exception of one or two short visits to his native land. He came to Pittsford in 1839, married Sophronia, daughter of Luther Nourse, September 14, 1847, and located on what was a part of the Jirah Barlow estate. The house he first occupied is now his cabinet shop, and he built his present house in 1860.

Hiram B. Chittenden of London, Mich., married Saloma Andrews, May 30, 1844, and located at the West, but returned to Pittsford, in 1847, and leased the Jeremiah Powers farm, or that part of it now owned by E. M. Bailey, for the term of five years. At the expiration of this period he bought the Drury farm on which he resided till 1868, when he sold it to the heirs of Austin Andrews, and returned to the West where he now resides.

Aaron Nelson Loveland, son of Robert, was born in Pittsford, October 6, 1819, and married, February 18, 1847, Harriet E. Davis, of Chester, who was born November 14, 1824. They reside on the Barnes farm,* which Mr. Loveland purchased of Thomas D. Hall. He has repaired the house and made many improvements on the farm.

Charles M. Winslow, son of Job, was born in Pittsford, March 1, 1823, married Nancy E. Smith, of Rutland, Jan. 5, 1848, and located on the Rice farm, now owned by Ransom Burditt. Job Winslow's mother, after the death of her husband,† married Peter Rice, who was the father of Elder

*This was first improved and occupied by John Barnes, Sen.
†The Christian name of her first husband has not been obtained.

Anthony Rice, who, after the death of Job Winslow, adopted his son, Charles M., as his legal heir, so that after the death of Elder Rice, young Winslow inherited his farm. He occupied it till April, 1864, when he sold it to Ransom Burditt. After remaining in town another year, Mr. Winslow removed to Brockport, N. Y., where he now resides.

Charles Hitchcock, son of Chapman, was born in Pittsford in 1822, and married, in 1848, Sarah J. Merrill, who was born in West Rutland in 1823. They located on the paternal homestead where they now reside. Mr. Hitchcock is a man of sound judgment and nice discrimination, is careful and considerate in all his business transactions, and exerts a strong influence in the political and religious affairs of the town. Some years since he took an active part in the military organizations of the town, and held a captain's commission, the title of which he still retains.

Thomas Denny Hall, son of David, was born in Pittsford, August 2, 1823, married March 22, 1848, Susan, born July 1, 1828, daughter of Asher Burditt, and resided some months on the farm now occupied by his brother, Dan K. Hall. At this time his father resided on the John Barnes farm, west of Otter Creek; and it was arranged that Thomas D. and his younger brother, Norman Perry, should take that farm, and that their father should locate on the Fassett farm, east of the Creek. This arrangement was carried out, and afterwards the two sons divided the Barnes farm, Norman P. taking the north and Thomas D. the south part of it. The south part included the Potter place, and Thomas D. occupied the old Potter house till he built his new house in 1860.

Benjamin Franklin Winslow, son of Dr. Kenelm, was born September 19, 1810, and having a thirst for knowledge, the most of his early life was spent at school. Having obtained a good education he proceeded to the South, where he taught school several years. After returning to his native town he

married, July 20, 1848, Mary W. Granger, daughter of Elijah Brown, and located on the Granger farm,* where they resided till 1864, when Mr. Winslow removed to the City of Washington where he had received an appointment as clerk in the War Department of the U. S. Government.

William Mitchell, son of Abiel, was born in Chittenden, January 13, 1809, married Cynthia Forgan, of Bethel, December 4, 1828, and resided in Chittenden the most of the time till 1848, when he removed to Pittsford and located on the farm which had been, for some time, the residence of his father, who died in September of that year. Mr. Mitchell enlarged the place by additional purchases, and all the buildings on it have been constructed by him.

Members of the Lothrop family are found among the early and honored settlers of Massachusetts. Capt. Thomas Lothrop acted a conspicuous part in the Pequot war, and in the war with King Philip. He was also with Capt. Beers in his fight with the Indians, on the 26th of August, 1775, near Northfield; but at the head of about ninety men, "the flower of Essex County," he was ambushed by the Indians and slain with almost the whole of his company.† Henry F., of Pittsford, has descended from Edmund, who was born in Bridgewater, Mass., married Bettie Howard, of Easton, and located in the latter town. Their children were Edmund, Howard and Cyrus. Howard was born in December, 1776. When a young man he invested‡ some property in what was then known as the Keith furnace, in Pittsford, and by a combination of circumstances, the whole of the furnace establishment eventually came into his hands. As the result of this he came here and superintended the furnace business nearly twelve years, though he never made Pittsford his home. About the year 1809, he

*This farm had been purchased by Edward Granger, Mrs. Winslow's former husband, before his death.

†Capt. Lothrop belonged in Beverly.

‡The investment was first made by his father.

transferred the furnace property to Gibbs & Co., and afterwards spent but little time in this town. He married, in 1804, Sarah Williams, who was born in Easton in 1786. They located in that town, and both died there: Mr. Lothrop, August 20, 1857; Mrs. Lothrop, in June, 1867. Their children were Edwin H., Thomas C., Sarah, Edward, George Van Ness, Henry F., Cyrus, De Witt C. and Horace A. Henry F. was born in Easton, March 1, 1820, and came to Pittsford, April 12, 1844, to take charge of some real and personal property in which his father had made considerable investment. Mr. Lothrop, Sen., at this time or soon after, owned the real estate now belonging to William B. Shaw, Levi Woolson, Luke Osgood, Henry W. Merrill and Edward Phalen, as well as the Jirah Barlow property. Henry F. built the house he now occupies in 1846, and on the 5th of October, 1848, married Eleanor B., daughter of Sturges Penfield, and located in his new house. He is a man of ability and great energy, and takes much interest in the civil and political affairs of the town.

Michael Phalen was born in Urlingford, Kilkenny Co., Ireland, married Mary Forgarty, and settled in his native town where he resided till 1848, when he came to America with his family, and soon after located in Pittsford. He worked about one year in the furnace, and died March 6, 1849. His widow and two sons still reside in this town.

Paschal Whitaker located here in 1848. He is the youngest son of David Whitaker, who was born in Massachusetts, January 26, 1767, married Anna Beach, who was born August 3, 1771. They located in West Windsor, Vt., and had the following children, viz.: David, Ira, Nancy, Marshall, John, David, 2d., George, Reuben, Chancy, Lydia, Caroline and Paschal.* The last was born March 9, 1817, married Mary

* David Whitaker, the father, died in Pittsford, Sept. 24, 1852. Anna, the mother, died in Bethel, April 21, 1867.

Bidwell, of Covington, N. Y., September 6, 1842, and located in Bethel, Vt. On the 28th of October, 1847, in company with Winslow G. Fish, Mr. Whitaker bought of Edward D. Brown the carriage shop which had been owned by Mr. Rockwood. On the 23d of February, 1848, he bought of William F. Manley the Rockwood house and lot, and on the 10th of March following, he removed his family from Bethel to this town, and worked at carriage-making in company with Mr. Fish. In 1850, Mr. Whitaker sold a house-lot to Mr. Fish, who built the house a few rods east of the Rockwood house. In 1868, Mr. Fish sold his interest in the shop to Mr. Whitaker, and not long afterwards he sold his house to Simeon Gilbert and removed to Rutland. Mr. Whitaker now works at his trade, in a new shop which he has built a few rods north of his house.

Austin Andrews, son of Nathaniel K., was born December 8, 1827, married Lucy J. Richardson, April 4, 1849, and located on the home farm with his parents, where he resided till 1852, when he purchased, December 16th, of S. H. Kellogg and Jeffrey Barnes, the north part of the Drury farm. This part of the farm had been set off to A. J. Tiffany, who had married a daughter of Deacon Calvin Drury. Mr. Andrews resided a few years in the house that had been occupied by Mr. Tiffany—the old Drury house—which stood but a few rods north of the house recently occupied by Mr. Chittenden, but built the new house—the one now owned by Nehemiah Barnes—in 1858. He removed to Whitehall in 1866, where he died, July 2, 1868. Mrs. Andrews and children now reside on the Drury farm in this town.

Sidney P. Griswold, from Whiting, was for some time employed as clerk in the store of Addison Buck. He married Mrs. Elvira L. (Hendee) Smith, December 19, 1849, and located on the Amherst Lee farm, which had been owned by Mrs. Griswold's former husband, John W. Smith. Mr. Gris-

wold died on that farm, February 2, 1862, aged fifty-two years. In 1866, Mrs. Griswold sold the farm to James R. Smith and removed to Brandon, where she now resides.

James Bucknam is the son of Benoni, who was born in Malden, Mass., August 24, 1767, and married, in June, 1793, Elizabeth Floyd, who was born in Boston, in June, 1773. They located in New Ipswich, N. H., where their son James, was born, October 11, 1811. He became a tanner and currier, a trade he learned in Keene; and on the 17th of July, 1838, he married Mehitable Pratt, who was born October 10, 1810. They located in Rutland, Vt., where Mrs. Mehitable Bucknam died, July 20, 1844. Mr. Bucknam married Almira Dunklee, November 28, 1844, and in 1849, they removed to this town and resided nine years in Samuel A. Brown's house. In 1858, Mr. Bucknam bought the buildings and a part of the land then owned by Amos Crippen, and on this place he has since resided.

Franklin Burditt, son of Asher, was born August 18, 1826, and married, October 4, 1849, Susan Elmira Dike, who was born in Stockholm, N. Y., May 28, 1825. They located on the home farm—the Harris Bogue farm which had been purchased, and for some time occupied by Asher Burditt—and on this they still reside. Mr. Burditt is one of the most thrifty farmers in the town.

Michael O'Donnel located in this town in 1849. He is the son of Thomas O'Donnel, and was born in Limerick, Ireland, in 1805. He came to America in June, 1846, and soon afterwards to Pittsford. He married, August, 1849, Mary Mehen, who was also born in Limerick. Mr. O'Donnel had no permanent residence till September, 1860, when he bought the farm he now occupies. He has erected new buildings and greatly improved the farm.

Charles D. Brown, son of Elijah, was born March 17, 1819, married, September 26, 1849, Jane, E., daughter of Dr.

George B. Armington, and resided a short time at Furnace Village. He had purchased of George Hodges, in 1847, an interest in the Furnace property, and for a few years he was engaged in business connected with it. Not long after his marriage, however, he removed to Providence, R. I., and thence to Augusta, Maine, and afterwards to Portland; but he returned to Pittsford in 1863. In 1864, he was appointed—by the Rutland & Burlington Railroad Company—ticket agent at Rutland. He removed his family to that town, entered at once upon the duties of his appointment, and continued in the faithful discharge of them till he was stricken down by disease which terminated in death Nov. 29, 1869.

David Hall, the fourth son of Elias, located here in 1849. He was born in Chittenden, March 15, 1813, and April 18, 1842, he married Eliza Kimball, who was born in Pittsfield, March 11, 1816. They located in Castleton, where they resided till they removed to this town. The place they occupied here was purchased of Amos Crippen. They removed to the State of Iowa in 1871.

For some years previous to 1840, a degree of doubt had been entertained respecting the boundaries of the public lots; the ancient marks had become obliterated, and it was feared that these lots had been encroached upon by men who owned adjoining lands. In order to remove the doubt upon this subject, the Selectmen were directed, at the annual meeting in March, 1839, to "resurvey and restore the ancient lines and boundaries of these lots." At the annual meeting in March, 1840, a written report was made and accepted, which may be found upon the town records of that year, and signed by

DAVID HALL,

JEFFREY BARNES, } Selectmen.

CALEB HENDEE, Surveyor."

The rebuilding of the Mead bridge had, in conformity to a vote of the town, been put under contract, and it was now in

process of construction* by Abraham Owen and Nicholas and Daniel C. Powers.

At a special town meeting, July 21, 1840, "the Selectmen made the following statement and report, to wit.: That they had drawn orders, in pursuance to contract, on the Town Treasury, to the amount of three hundred and forty-one dollars for payment in part for the building of the Bridge near Jeffrey Barnes', and that there are no funds in the Treasury to meet the same."

"Voted that the Selectmen be authorized to borrow the some of three hundred and fifty dollars for this contingency, if the same can be loaned for an interest not exceeding 12 per cent per annum."

At an adjourned meeting, Sept. 1, 1840, "The Selectmen stated that they had not been able to obtain the money wanted by loan as they were instructed, but they could get it at the Bank for 60 days.

Voted that the Selectmen be authorized and directed to make a tax on the Grand List of 1839, of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents on the dollar, to be collected and paid into the treasury forthwith, to defray the expenses of the Town."

At a meeting held January 25, 1841, The town "voted the Selectmen be instructed to build the Bridge near Deming Gorham's, in the summer of 1841, and the Bridge near Judge Hammond's, in the summer of 1842.

Voted to appoint a committee of four persons to advise with the Selectmen, to advise as to the kind of Bridges best to be built.

Chose NATHAN D. CLIFFORD, DAVID RICHARDSON, JOHN ROCKWOOD, ABRAHAM OWEN, } The above Committee."

*This was the bridge now standing, and was the first lattice bridge built over the Creek.

The subject of purchasing a town farm came up for the first time at the annual meeting in March, 1842. The record is as follows:

"Voted that the selectmen be authorized to purchase a farm upon which to support the Town poor, as in their discretion they think expedient, and for the interest of said Town, with authority to consult other towns on the subject, and that so much of the surplus deposit money of this town as should be needed in such purchase, shall be called in and appropriated to that object."

At the annual meeting in March, 1846, the town limited the compensation of the Selectmen and Listers as follows:

"Voted to allow the Selectmen not to exceed the sum of ten dollars each for their services.

Voted to pay the Listers not to exceed five dollars each."

In the year 1846, we find the first record of a school teacher's license, which was made in conformity to the law at that time. The following are specimens of many found upon the records:

State of Vermont, } PITTSFORD, April 25, 1846.
Rutland County, ss. }

This certifies that Miss ——— has this day been examined and is found qualified to instruct in Spelling, Reading, Writing and Geography, and satisfactory evidence being given that she sustains a good moral character, she is hereby Licensed to teach school in the Town of Pittsford for the term of one year from this date.

LEVI SMITH,
Superintendent of Com. Schools
for the Town of Pittsford.

May 12, 1846. Received on Record.
Attest, S. H. KELLOGG, T. Clerk."

"State of Vermont, } April 20, 1846. ———
Rutland County, ss. } has this day been examined and is found qualified to instruct in Spelling, Reading, Writing, Geog-

raphy, Arithmetic, Grammar and Composition, and satisfactory evidence being given that she sustains a good moral character, she is hereby Licensed to teach school in the Town of Pittsford for the term of one year from this date.

THOMAS H. PALMER,
Superintendent of Com. Schools
for the County of Rutland.

May 14, 1846. Received on Record.
Attest, S. H. KELLOGG, T. Clerk."

At the annual meeting in March, 1847, The following Resolution was offered and passed, viz.: "*Resolved*, That Jeffrey A. Randall and Henry Simonds be authorized by the Town to procure the erection of suitable fences around the burying grounds of the town at the expense of the Town, and that the said Randall and Simonds be authorized to confer with the persons having leases of the said grounds and make such arrangements with them as they deem suitable, for bringing the superintendance of said grounds under the care of the Town, and then they take such superintendance, and that all cattle, horses, sheep, and such animals as may trample down the graves, destroy the shrubbery planted, or injure the gravestones, shall not be allowed to be pastured or to run at large within the enclosures of said burying grounds."

At the annual meeting in March, 1848, the town "Voted to give the Selectmen ten dollars each, and no more, for their services for the year ensuing. Chose Jeffrey Barnes First Constable and Collector of Town and School Taxes which he agreed to do for fifty dollars."

"All the inhabitants of the Town of Pittsford who are legal voters in Town or Freemen's meetings, are hereby notified and warned to meet at the Town Room in said Town on Tuesday, the 6th day of March next, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting License or No License in conformity

with an act of the Legislature of this State, passed Nov. 3, 1846.

JEFFREY BARNES,
DAVID HALL,
ORLIN SMITH,
} Selectmen.

Pittsford, Feb. 22, 1849.

At a meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Pittsford who are voters in Town and Freemen's meetings legally warned and holden on the first Tuesday of March, A. D., 1849, for the purpose of voting License and No License for the year ensuing, the votes being publicly sorted, counted and declared, are as follows:

The No. of votes for License are	28
The No. of votes for No License	212

A true Record,

Attest, S. H. KELLOGG, T. Clerk."

CHAPTER XIII.

Immigrants or Settlers and their Locations continued; Purchase of a Town Farm; First train of Cars in the Town; Controversy about the Roads to and from the Depot; Establishment of the same; Result of the first Experiment with a Town Farm. 1850—1860.

Jonathan Tilson, son of Jonathan, located in this town in 1850. He married Adeline Jackson, Feb. 12, 1850, and soon after settled on the place where he now resides. The house he occupies was built by Otis Clapp, who resided in it a short time. It was afterwards owned by the following persons in succession, viz.: Joel Tedder, Joseph Parker, Ansel Jenkins, George W. Barnard, Carlos A. Hitchcock and Jonathan Tilson.

Eliab Randall, son of Moses, was born in Chittenden, Aug. 31, 1819, and married Rachel Amelia Trowbridge, of Stanford, N. Y., June 16, 1850. He located at Furnace Village, where he was employed by the Pittsford Iron Company. In 1865, he purchased the Armington* property, near the furnace, and occupied it. In 1867, he enlarged and repaired the house, and, as the result, he had a convenient and pleasant residence. Mr. Randall died in 1871.

Warren S. Guilford, from Whitehall, came here about the time the Rutland & Burlington Railroad was opened through this town, and was the first station agent here. He married Emeline M. Trowbridge, October 10, 1850, and after residing here a short time removed to Rutland.

William Barton Shaw began house-keeping here in 1850.

* Dr. George B. Armington built the house and occupied it some years.

His grandfather, Luther Shaw, married Judith Squires, and settled in Lanesboro', Mass., where his son William R. was born, March 25, 1784. William R. married Anna Barton, of Mansfield, Conn., January 30, 1813, and settled in Rutland, Vt. Their children were: 1st, William B., born October 26, 1814; 2d, Luther died in infancy; 3d, Ann Eliza, born Jan. 6, 1818; 4th, Laura W., born April 11, 1820; 5th, Charles L., born January 28, 1822; 6th, Henry G., born March 22, 1830.

William B., the eldest son of William R., came to Pittsford in 1848, and bought of Howard Lothrop the Deacon Hopkins* place at Mill Village. This purchase included the brick store built a short time before by William F. Manley. Here Mr. Shaw commenced mercantile business, and, having got well established, on the 26th of August, 1850, he married Jenette S., daughter of Adin Swinington, Esq., of Leicester, and occupied the Penfield house. Mr. Shaw is one of our enterprising merchants.

Ira F. Maynard, son of Ira, married Mary Jane Hayden, October 25, 1850. The 29th day of March following, he purchased of Asa Nourse one acre of land directly east of the said Nourse's house, and, during the ensuing summer, built a house upon it, which he occupied till 1858, when he sold it to Jeffrey Barnes and removed to Prescott, Wisconsin.

Jonas Wheeler settled here in 1850. He was the son of Jacob Wheeler,† who was born in Massachusetts, married Molly Kebby, of Carlisle, and located in Nelson, N. H., where both died. Their children were Luther, Sarah, Molly, Esther, Jacob, Jonas, Lucy, Rhoda, Amos, Jeremiah and David. Jonas, the third son, was born March 2, 1784, and married, Sept. 1, 1805, Hannah Seward, who was born in Sullivan, N. H., Sept. 1, 1784. They located in South Chittenden, Vt.,

* This place was first improved and occupied by Deacon Nehemiah Hopkins who sold it to John Penfield.

† Mr. Wheeler was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

where their son David was born, June 15, 1806. Mrs. Wheeler died, and Mr. Wheeler married ——— ———, by whom he had Edwin, born Dec. 8, 1838, and Seneca E., born June 13, 1841. In 1850, Mr. Wheeler removed into this town and occupied the farm now owned by George Jackson. He died in 1870.

Jacob Vanhess Sheldon located here in 1850. He is the son of Jacob Sheldon, was born in this town September 8, 1823, and married, Nov. 21, 1850, Amelia Flint, who was born in Lowell, Mass., March 6, 1832. They located on the home place now owned by Mrs. Elizabeth Bogue. Mr. Sheldon is a blacksmith, a trade he learned of his father, and he worked at it some years after his marriage. Mrs. Sheldon died; Mr. Sheldon married Angeline Whitlock in 1860. His health failing, he quit his trade, sold his house and bought* the Webster tavern which he kept till 1866, when he sold it to Lewis F. Scofield and soon after removed to Berlin, Wisconsin. Before he sold the hotel, he had made repairs upon it to the extent of over two thousand dollars.

Charles Cook Morgan, son of Ezra Rendell, was born in Hampton, New York, August 18, 1818. His grandfather David was a native of Wales, came to America, married and located in Hampton. There his son, Ezra Rendell, was born, about the year 1790. He married Ann Honey, a Dutch lady, and settled in Hampton. Charles Cook married Judith Ann Kemp, of Pittsford, August 14, 1846. After residing in Rutland one year, he removed to Whitehall where he remained three years, and then came to Pittsford and resided some time on the place recently owned by Parker Kemp. He has changed his dwelling place several times since locating in this town. At the present time he occupies a house in the Village. His daughter, Athleen Viroqua, was born Jan. 7, 1850.

† This purchase was made of Smith and Woodcock, March 28, 1854. We have called this the Webster tavern, from Nathan Webster, the first proprietor.

Thomas McEnaney became a resident of the town in 1850. He and his ancestors of several generations were natives of Ireland. His grandfather, John McEnaney, married Catharine Shevlin, and had James, Thomas and Rose. James, the eldest, married Bridget Hammel. Their children were Thomas, Patrick, James, Elizabeth, Bridget and Mary. Thomas, the eldest, was born August 8, 1816, came to America when a young man, and in 1840, married Bridget O'Neil, who was born in Ireland, Nov. 25, 1826. They resided in Fairfield, Vt., till 1850, when they came to Pittsford and have since resided at Furnace Village.

Patrick W. Kellogg, son of Charles H., married Elizabeth Sophia Prentiss, March 4, 1851. After residing a short time with his parents in this town, he removed to Whiting, and was for a time, station agent for the Rutland & Burlington Railroad Company, in that town. He now resides in North Brookfield, Mass.

David Augustus Richardson, son of David, was born in Pittsford, married Celia Ann Johnson, of Sudbury, September 16, 1851, and located on the home farm where he and his younger brother, John, still reside.

Henry Sherman, son of Daniel, was born Nov, 4, 1821, and married, February 19, 1851, Elizabeth Price, who was born in Brooklin, Kent County, England, March 12, 1820. They located on the home place where he had spent his younger days, and learned of his father the trade of a wheelwright. For some years, however, Mr. Sherman has devoted his attention to farming.

Newton Rand, son of Ebenezer Blanchard, was born in Pittsford, July 31, 1837, married Adelia, daughter of Osmond Stevens, September 25, 1851, and located on the home place. They have resided in this town the most of the time since their marriage, with the exception of four years during which they were in the West.

Wakeman Gorham, Jr., son of Wakeman by a second wife, was born in Chittenden, and, when a young man, resided in the family of Bradley Burditt, of this town. He afterwards learned the tanner's and currier's trade of Samuel A. Brown, and also devoted some time to shoemaking. He married Laura A. Page, July 3, 1851, and after residing in a house near Brown's tannery a year or more, removed to Duxbury, where he died some four or five years since.

Jonathan J. Gould, born May 23, 1821, married, March 11, 1851, Laura Dimick, who was born May 27, 1817. They located on the Morgan farm* where they now reside.

John Laque, son of John, a Frenchman, married Ardriette Laforge, October 23, 1852. They have changed their place of residence quite often, though they have resided in this town the most of the time since their marriage. In 1866, Mr. Laque purchased of Henry F. Lothrop the ground upon which the Lyman house once stood, and upon this he removed a house which stood a few rods south of the house now owned by Augustus Hammond—the Sturges Penfield house. Mr. Laque now occupies the house thus removed.

William A. Pratt, a shoemaker, resided some time in Furnace Village, and worked for Harvey Green. He married Sarah G. Segar, Nov. 4, 1852. He remained here a short time after his marriage, and then removed to the State of Minnesota.

Capen Leonard, son of Capen who has already been noticed, was born in Chittenden, June 25, 1808, and married Nov. 26, 1832, Mary Ann Dike, who was born in Chittenden, January 24, 1812. Mr. Leonard resided some years in Chittenden. In 1852, he removed to this town and occupied the farm which had been purchased of John Lincoln—a part of the Morse farm. He left this farm for a time, but returned to it again and still occupies it. Mr. Leonard is one of the prominent men

* This farm was long owned by William Morgan.

of the town, and has, at various times, held almost every office within the gift of his townsmen. In the years 1868 and '69, he was a member of the State Senate.

Robert Elliot was the son of Michael, and was born in Ireland, about the year 1820. He came to America when a young man, and married, January 16, 1852, Mary Corana, who was also born in Ireland. In the month of April, next after his marriage, Mr. Elliot removed to this town and has since resided at Furnace Village.

Artemas Carpenter Powers, son of Richard Montgomery, was born March 28, 1823, and married, February 15, 1853, Juliana Douglas, who was born in Richmond, Vt., January 1, 1827. They located on the home farm, where they have ever since resided. Mr. Powers possesses business capacity, and has held many offices of trust and responsibility.

The genealogy of the Humphrey family can be traced back to the early settlement of Massachusetts. Jonas Humphrey, with his son James, came to New England about the year 1637. Jonas Humphrey was made freeman in 1640; James Humphrey, in 1645. Jonas Humphrey's first wife's name was Frances ———; his second wife's name was Jane ———. They settled in Dorchester, Mass. Jane died Aug. 2, 1668. Jonas Humphrey's children by his first wife, Frances, were: 1st, James, born in England, in 1608, settled in Dorchester, died May 12, 1686; 2d, Jonas, born —— —, settled and died, probably—at Weymouth, Mass.; 3d, Elizabeth, married ——— Price; 4th, Susanna, married Nicholas White, of Dorchester. James Humphrey, above mentioned, married Mary ———, who died May 6, 1677. Their children were: 1st, Hopestill, born 1649, settled at Dorchester, died March 22, 1731; 2d, Isaac, baptized 1652; 3d, Mary, married Obadiah Hawes, of Dorchester. Hopestill and Isaac Humphrey were made freemen in 1690.

Hopestill married, for his first wife, Elizabeth Baker, of

Dorchester, Nov. 2, 1677; for his second wife, Hannah Blake, January 5, 1719. Elizabeth, his first wife, died October 25, 1714. The children of Hopestill and Elizabeth Humphrey were: 1st, James, born March 8, 1680; 2d, Mary, born Feb 6, 1682; 3d, Ruth, born May 13, 1684; 4th, Sarah, born Sept. 17, 1686; 5th, John, born Dec. 31, 1688; 6th, Samuel, born Aug. 27, 1691; 7th, Jonas, born March 12, 1696; 8th, Elizabeth, born October 19, 1699.

John Humphrey married Hannah ———, and settled in Dorchester. Their children were: 1st, Hannah, born July 18, 1713; 2d, John, born May 10, 1715; 3d, Thankful, born Feb. 23, 1718; 4th, Joseph, born May 23, 1723; 5th, Sarah, baptized Jan. 24, 1725; 6th, Thomas, baptized Aug. 6, 1727; 7th, William, born March 5, 1730.

William,* above mentioned, married ——— Pratt, and settled in Winchester, N. H. Their children were Olive, Sarah, Hannah, Lydia, Esther, Susan, Mercy, Julia, Eusebia, Willard, William, Amherst, Joseph, Jonas and Oliver.

Joseph, the fourth son, was born March 17, 1769, and married, about 1795, Hannah, daughter of Simeon Parmelee, of Pittsford, formerly of Stockbridge, Mass. They located in the north part of Rutland. Their children were William, Diana, Mercy, Willard, Moses, Joseph and Ashbel. The father died Nov. 30, 1852; the mother died April 7, 1863.

Willard Humphrey, son of Joseph, was born in Rutland, July 2, 1803, and on the 22d of October, 1833, married Melinda Harwood, who was born in Hartford, Vt., July 8, 1808. They first located in Rutland, but removed to Schroon, N. Y., and thence to Pittsford, in 1853. Mr. Humphrey bought the farm formerly owned by Amos Hitchcock, now in part by Frank Bresee, and resided there till 1863, when he purchased of Newton Kellogg the place where he now resides.

* William was a Captain in the Revolutionary war

Henry Cooley, son of John, was born February 19, 1830, married Frances E. Rowe, July 4, 1853, and located on the home place with his parents, who died soon afterwards. The son still retains the homestead.

Abner T. Reynolds became a citizen of this town in 1853. He is a son of Morris Reynolds, who was born in Rutland, Feb. 13, 1780, married Charlotte Chatterton in 1804, and settled in that town. Their children were Isaac, Morris, Bradley A., Abner T. and Charlotte P. Morris Reynolds, the father, died July 9, 1848; Charlotte, the mother, died May 6, 1854. Abner T. Reynolds was born March 20, 1817, and married, December. 3, 1846, Fannie Starks, who was born in Lockport, N. Y., April 13, 1820. They resided in Rutland till the 24th of March, 1853, when Mr. Reynolds bought of Simeon Gilbert the Ladd farm in Pittsford, and on this they have since resided. The house built by Mr. Ladd was extensively repaired by Mr. Reynolds in 1867.

Daniel P. Peabody, merchant, located here in 1853. He is the son of Isaac Peabody, who was the son of Daniel and Betsey (Holt) Peabody, who lived and died in Andover, Vt., and whose children were Isaac, Merriam, Dorothy, Putnam D., Betsey D., and Joseph Holt. Isaac, the eldest, was born March 21, 1804, and married, Feb. 13, 1828, Susan Bradford, who was born in Montvernon, N. H., April 6, 1805. They located in Montvernon, and had the following children, viz.: Elizabeth, Daniel P., Isaac Bradford, George Henry, Harland O., William, Sarah Ann, and Charles Holt. Daniel P., the second child, was born Aug. 17, 1832, married Mary A. E. Woodbury,* October 20, 1853, and located on the place now owned by Mrs. S. Mead. For a few years past he has been in business with his uncle, Joseph H. Peabody, and now resides with him.

* Born in Chittenden, March 13, 1832.

Nathaniel Willis, son of Thomas, was born in this town, January 22, 1812, and married, Nov. 15, 1853, Abigail M. Carr, who was born in Chester, Nov. 24, 1819. In 1857, Mr. Willis bought of Daniel Goodnough the Richard Hendee farm, on the west side of the Creek, and on this he now resides. He has greatly improved the farm, and in 1871, he built a large and convenient house in conformity to the modern style of architecture.

John Brophy, shoemaker, a native of Canada, of French birth, married Nancy Ann Bassett, July 20, 1854, and resided in this town a few years and then left. He returned in 1867, and has since worked in the shop of E. B. Watkins. In 1870, he purchased of the heirs of James R. Smith a small house-lot on the east side of the road, some sixty or seventy rods south of the residence of Mrs. Smith, and upon this he has built the house which he now occupies.

William Penn Barnes, eldest son of Jeffrey and Violet, was born in Pittsford, Feb. 2, 1832, married Mary P. Roach, December 26, 1854, and located on his father's farm—formerly the Mead farm. He died June 16, 1861, and Mrs. Barnes now occupies a house built by William Manley, near the Methodist church.

Lot Keeler, Jr., son of Lot, was born in Pittsford, October 9, 1798, and after the death of his father, inherited the home farm. He married Bridget Tye, Nov. 24, 1855. This marriage proved to be very unhappy, and a divorce was the result. Mr. Keeler continues to occupy his old home, which is another of the few that have not passed from the family of the original settler.*

William W. Nourse, son of Luther, was born ————, married Julia M. Strong, of Benson, March 10, 1855, and located on the place occupied by his father. He had purchased

* Mr. Keeler has recently died, (March 28, 1871).

his brother Joel's interest in the place and resided on it till 1863, when he sold it to Jeduthan Thomas. He removed to Mill Village and worked in the grist-mill about two years. Thence he removed to Centre Rutland, where he followed the same occupation one year. He then removed to Fairhaven where he now resides.

Charles J. Fenton, son of Samuel T., was born May 29, 1834, married Almira P. Daggett, July 4, 1855, and located on the farm with his parents. Mrs. Almira Fenton died July 26, 1863, and Mr. Fenton married Valina Burbank, October 9, 1869.

James N. Palmer, son of Thomas H., was born July 10, 1833, married July 4, 1855, Ellen E., daughter of Jeremiah Powers. After residing in this town a short time he removed to Malone, N. Y., and engaged in mercantile business. In 1870, he removed to New Haven, Vt., where he now resides.

James T. Gorham, son of James, was born April 26, 1834, and married Addie N. Ives, of Ludlow, July 2, 1855. About this time* he purchased of Thomas F. Palmer the location now owned by Rollin S. Meacham, and occupied the house and store. After trading there about four years he sold the location to Marcus C. Bogue, and bought of Robert R. Drake a house and store in the Village. After repairing the house and building a new store, he traded here a few months and then removed to Ludlow. Soon after the war of the Rebellion broke out, he enlisted in the army and served as sergeant for a time, but was afterwards promoted to the rank of captain.† After the close of the war he located in St. Louis, where he died suddenly of cholera, August 21, 1866. His family returned to Ludlow, where they now reside.

Franklin B. Barnes, son of Nehemiah, was born ———— ————. After obtaining a good English education he

* This purchase was made June 5, 1855.
† He commanded Company G of the Ninth Regt. Vt. Vols.

spent several winters in teaching school, and labored on the farm in the summer. On the 25th of November, 1854, he married Mary Ann, daughter of James Eayres, of Rutland, and, the following spring, bought of Joseph H. Peabody what was long known as the Abraham Drury farm. Mr. Barnes located on this farm in May, and has resided there to the present time.

George N. Eayres is a descendant of William, who married Mary Adams and located in Londonderry, N. H., where were born to them the following children, viz.: Mary, James, William, John, Jane and Lewis. James was born July 4, 1799, married Ann Kingman,* Sept. 9, 1823, and located in Rutland. Their children were George N., Almon, Mary Ann, Ruscilla M., Sarah M., William and James. James, the father, died March 3, 1870; Ann, the mother, died July 29, 1871. George N. was born December 12, 1824; and after acquiring a good knowledge of the common branches of learning, he commenced teaching school winters, and followed this avocation some seven or eight terms. He married, Sept. 19, 1849, Almira A. Allen, of Rutland, who was born in Hinsdale, N. H., October 11, 1822. They resided in Rutland till 1855, when Mr. Eayres bought of Miles Johnson the Peter Powers farm in Pittsford, and upon this he has since resided. During the past year he has remodelled and repaired the house, and now has one of the finest habitations in the town. He has also one of the best farms, and few men understand better the science of agriculture. Mr. Eayres' strong points are keenness of insight and accuracy of judgment.

Richard Mooney became a resident of this town in 1853. He is the son of Patrick Mooney, who was born in Ireland in 1785, and married, in 1818, Ellen Allen, who was born, also, in Ireland in 1780. Their children were Patrick, Richard, William, Ann, Jane and Ellen. This family came to America

* Miss Kingman was born in Lanesboro', Mass., Sept. 9, 1805.

and located in this town, where Patrick, the father, died April, 1859. Richard, the second son, was born in Ireland in 1827, and married, Sept. 5, 1855, Mary Riley (Canton), who was born in Ireland in 1827. They located in Furnace Village, where they now reside.

Charles A. Stiles located here in 1855. He is the son of Levi Stiles, and was born in Moretown, N. Y., June 3, 1833. In 1855, he married Mary A. Jackson, who was born in this town June 11, 1840. Mr. Stiles, after changing his residence several times, purchased the farm occupied at an early day by Justus Brewster, but more recently by Nehemiah Barnes. He has the care of the farm, though a part of his time is improved as a meat merchant.

We know little of Thaddeus H. Preston. He married Ann M. Foster, Sept. 10, 1856, and resided for a time in East Pittsford. We have no knowledge of his present residence.

George Dunklee, son of Siloe, was born January 1, 1829, and married Julia Clark, Sept. 2, 1856. He has resided in different places in this town and in Chittenden, and is now residing in Crown Point, N. Y.

William E. Hall became a citizen of this town in 1856. He is the fifth son of Elias Hall, and was born in Chittenden, July 4, 1818. He married, May 15, 1848, Elmira M. Hitchcock, who was born in Pittsford, October 29, 1822. Mr. Hall located in Troy, N. Y., where he had an appointment as Treasurer of the Schenectady & Troy Railroad Company. He was afterwards Superintendent of the same company's road. His health becoming impaired, he came to this town in 1856, and bought of the heirs of Timothy Morseman, what was a part of the original Wait farm. Mr. Hall occupied the old Morseman house till 1867, when he built another house on the east side of the road, and this is now his residence. His time is now mainly devoted to agricultural pursuits.

Frederick Scofield became a resident of this town in 1856.

His grandfather, whose name was also Frederick, was born in England, came to this country in early life, married Eunice Seeley, of Connecticut, and located in that State. They had a son Frederick, who was born in Stamford, Conn., September 18, 1769, married Nov. 14, 1793, Mary Mott, who was born in Brandon, Vt., May 7, 1777. They resided in Brandon, and had the following children, viz.: Mary, Frederick, Lydia, James, Betsey, Louisa, David, John and Thirza. Frederick, the father, died in Brandon, July 3d, 1842. Mary, the mother, died in the same place, August 29, 1865.

Frederick, the second child, was born June 6, 1802, studied medicine with Dr. Freeman H. Mott, then of Pittsford, and graduated at the Castleton Medical College. He married Polly Farnum of Salisbury, January 20, 1824, and located in Bolton, N. Y., where he practiced medicine a short time. He changed his residence several times, and eventually quit the practice of medicine and devoted his attention to other pursuits. In 1856, he and his son, Clark Scofield, bought of Hiram B. Chittenden a part of what was the Powers farm, lying west of the Ladd farm. He removed his family from Brandon to this farm, where he resided till 1865, when he sold his interest in the farm and located in the Village. He returned to Brandon in 1868, where he now resides.

Michael Timbers, Jr., son of Michael, was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, March 25, 1831, came to America in 1848, and to Pittsford in 1849. He married Julia, daughter of Patrick Dowling, January 3, 1855, and located in Chittenden. In 1857, they came to Pittsford and resided on the Samuel Adams place a short time, but returned to Chittenden, where they resided till 1866, when they again located in Pittsford, and now reside in Furnace Village.

Egbert B. Rand, son of Ebenezer Blanchard, was born in Pittsford, May 26, 1829, and married, January 14, 1858, Samantha M., born Nov. 30, 1827, daughter of Joseph Kelly,

of this town. They located on the home place—the Ewings tavern stand—where they still reside. In 1866, Mr. Rand remodelled and repaired the house, and has now one of the pleasantest residences in the Village.

Edward B. Watkins is a descendant of Willard Watkins of Connecticut, who had the following children, viz.: Willard, Abner, Alpheus, Benjamin and Andrews. Alpheus, the third son, was born in Ashford, Conn., and married Alice Fuller, who was born in Pomfret. They located in Charlestown, N. H., where they died. Their children were Charles, Lutheda, Alpheus, Lucena, Ira, Charlotte and Edward B. The latter was born in Charlestown, October 29, 1808, and at an early age served an apprenticeship at shoemaking. He came to Pittsford, April 25, 1856, and worked in the shoe shop owned J. A. Randall. He married Joanna, daughter of Jacob Sheldon, and resided in the Sheldon house till the death of his wife, June 18, 1859. He married, for his second wife, Delia Eliza, daughter of Samuel A. Brown, Sept. 13, 1859, and resided at Mill Village till 1865, when he bought of Mrs. Howard the Edwin Lester place, where he now resides.

William Henry Harrison became a citizen of Pittsford in 1858. His grandfather, Samuel Harrison, was born in England, and graduated at the University of Oxford, though we are not aware that he studied for either of the learned professions. Much of his time in early life was spent in teaching school. He married Nancy Robinson, by whom he had several children—Samuel, Joseph and Jesse. His wife Nancy died, and he afterwards married Betsey Dent, by whom he had Betsey, Dent and William Henry. He came to America with his family in 1772, and settled in Roxbury, Mass. Samuel, the eldest child and son, was born April 26, 1756, in Norton, Derby County, England. Soon after the family came to this country the Revolutionary war broke out, and this son enlisted in the patriot army. He was under Warner in his expedition

to Canada in 1775, and was also in the battle of Bennington. He was in the army three years, and during the latter part of this period he was a lieutenant. He married, March 9, 1780, Rebecca Keeler, who was born in Ridgefield, Conn., August 26, 1756. They located in Pittsfield, Mass., but removed to Chittenden, Vt., in the early settlement of that township. Their children were Samuel, Lovisey, Betsey, Joseph, Clarinda, William Henry, Rebecca and Pamelia. The father died April 6, 1813; the mother died May 1, 1832.

William Henry Harrison, the sixth child of Samuel, was born Feb. 22, 1790, and married Sally Bogue, Feb. 1, 1822. They resided in Chittenden till 1858, when Mr. Harrison bought the Sheldon place in Pittsford village—formerly the Millard place. The family resided here till the death of Mr. Harrison, January 20, 1866. Mrs. Harrison and her daughter, Nancy Columbia, now reside in Holley, N. Y.

Carlos A. Hitchcock, son of Lyman, was born in Pittsford, Nov. 2, 1820. While a young man, he met with an accident which deprived him, to some extent, of the use of his hands, thus incapacitating him for many kinds of manual labor; but by study and close application to business, he has become one of the best financiers in the town. For several years he has held the office of constable and collector of taxes, and at the present time is a member of the General Assembly of the State. He married Caroline (Hall) Tottingham, March 9, 1859, and located in a house which he purchased of Ira Hitchcock in Hitchcockville. In 1867, he purchased of the heirs of William H. Harrison the Sheldon place in the Village. Soon after he made this purchase he repaired and improved the buildings, so that he now has a very desirable abode.

Charles A. Hitchcock, son of Ira, was born June 22, 1827, and married, Nov. 10, 1859, Laura A. Rice, of Rutland, who was born August 8, 1839. In the spring and summer of 1850, he built a house some two or three rods east of his father's

residence, and in this he lived till the death of his mother-in-law, when he removed to his father's house. After the death of his father, December 7, 1870, he returned to the house he first occupied.

Marcus Cook Bogue, son of Alexander, was born at Canton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., July 8, 1827. He acquired a good English education, and his tastes led him to qualify himself for mercantile business. On the 29th of November, 1849, he married Sarah Giddings, who was born in Rutland, August 27, 1828, and they located in West Rutland, where he followed his favorite occupation as a merchant, and resided there till October 1, 1859, when he removed to this town and located on the Townsend place, which he had purchased of James T. Gorham. Mr. Bogue traded there with good success till the spring of 1867, when, his health becoming somewhat impaired by close confinement to business, he sold his location to Rollin S. Meacham, and bought of Jeremiah Powers the old Hopkins farm, and devoted his time to farming. The following winter he had a severe illness, which incapacitated him for very active labor, but he continued to superintend his farming operations till the spring of 1870, when he sold his farm to Samuel B. Loveland, and removed to Sioux City, Iowa, where he again resumed his former occupation as a merchant.

Rollin S. Meacham is a descendant of Isaac Meacham, who was born in Williamstown, Mass., April 3, 1766, and married, in 1799, Phebe Thompson, who was born in Pawlet, Vt., May 27, 1777. They located in Benson, and had the following children, viz.: Ansel M., Alanson, Alonzo, Aurelius A., Rosalia and Almeda Lorett. Phebe, the mother, died in Stockholm, N. Y., in 1839; Isaac, the father, died in Brandon, May 15, 1844.

Alanson, the second son, was born in Benson, October 24, 1801, and married, January 11, 1829, Hannah Patterson, who was born in Potsdam, N. Y., May 15, 1807. They located

in Potsdam, and had several children—Pulaski, Ozro, Rollin S., Jannette and Maria Antonette. Rollin S. was born in Brandon, Vt., (to which town his parents had removed,) Sept. 25, 1833, and spent much of his early life in a store. He married Mary E. W. Gorham, of Pittsford, September 28, 1859, and has resided a large proportion of the time since his marriage in this town. In 1864, he entered the army as commissary clerk, but returned to this town in 1866, and the following year bought of M. C. Bogue the store and residence at Mill Village, which he still occupies.

Elhanan W. Nichols located in this town in 1859. He is the son of Asa Nichols, who was born in Connecticut, married, June 2, 1803, Rachel Lamson, and settled in Crown Point, N. Y., where were born the following children, viz.: Fanny, Eliza, Ransom, Alonzo, Mary, Elhanan, Cynthia and Catharine. Rachel, the mother, died May 23, 1856; Asa, the father, died April 23, 1866. Elhanan, the third son, was born in Crown Point, became a shoemaker, married Hannah ———, May 9, 1837, and located in Stockholm, N. Y., where he resided till he came to this town. He resided a few years in the Angier house, where Mrs. Hannah Nichols died in 1862, and Mr. Nichols married Delia S. Godfrey, December 14, 1864. For the last few years he has worked at house painting.

"At the annual meeting in March, 1850, the votes upon the question of License or No License were taken, sorted, counted and declared to be as follows:

The No. of Votes for License	73.
The No. of votes for No License	183."

"At Freemen's meeting held on the first Tuesday of September, 1850, the following persons were admitted and sworn as Freemen, viz.: James B. Gilbert, Herman B. Preston, Patrick W. Kellogg, David A. Richardson, Egbert Rand, Thomas F. Palmer, Ogden A. Penfield, George W. Dunklee, Francis Thomas, and Benjamin S. Cooley."

In March, 1852, the Town "voted to appoint a committee of two whose duty is to procure a suitable fire-proof Safe for the Town, in which to preserve their records."

"Voted, That the Selectmen be instructed to appoint and license *one* and only one *Agent* to purchase at the expense of the Town, and sell intoxicating Liquors for medicinal, chemical and mechanical purposes only, in pursuance of Sec. 4, of Chap. 87, of Compiled Statutes of Vt."

In conformity to the above vote the Selectmen appointed and licensed Jeffrey A. Randall, Agent for the sale of intoxicating liquors during one year, commencing the eighth day of March, 1852.

At the annual meeting in March, 1853, Mr. Lothrop offered the following resolution, viz.: "*Resolved*, that a committe of 5 be appointed to purchase a Farm, Stock and Tools for the Town, and that they be instructed to buy as soon as practable some one of the Farms that have been offered the Town, unless there should be others offered them for the Town that in their judgment would be more for the interests of the Town to purchase; which resolution was adopted.

Chose S. H. Kellogg, H. F. Lothrop, T. F. Bogue, Jeremiah Powers, J. M. Goodnough, } The above Committee.

Voted to appropriate the United States deposite, or Surplus money, not already appropriated, towards the purchase of the Farm and Stock aforesaid."

At the next March meeting the committee reported, "That they had purchased* the home farm of James R. Smith, together with his farming tools, sugar apparatus and stock, amounting in all to about $4586.75, viz.: Farm and Tools $3800, Stock $786.75.

*The date of this purchase was Feb. 18, 1854.

In the years 1853 and '54, the citizens of the town were called to act upon a subject which caused considerable excitement, and aroused considerable animosity between prominent men in different parties.

That section of the Rutland & Burlington Railroad which passes through this town was completed in the fall of 1849, and an engine, with a train of cars from Burlington, came into Pittsford for the first time, on the 19th of October. The next day the train proceeded as far as Rutland.

The depot in this town was built in 1850, and it was necessary for the town to construct one road from the depot across the Creek to the north-and-south road on the west side, and another from the depot to the stage road on the east side of the Creek; and the location of these roads was a matter about which the people were divided in opinion. In 1851, the selectmen of the town, consisting of Isaac C. Wheaton, Asa Nourse and Asher Burditt, on petition, laid out a road from the depot westward across the Creek to a point on the north-and-south road near the residence of David Hall. But this route met with so much opposition that the building of the road was not then put under contract. The subject continued to be agitated, however, and the leaders of the different parties used every appliance to establish their favorite routes. On the 9th of February, 1853, a new board of selectmen, consisting of H. F. Lothrop,* Orin Thomas and S. P. Griswold, in their official capacity laid out a road from the depot in a northwesterly direction, running along the side of the bank in close proximity to the railroad track some distance, then crossing it, bearing westerly and crossing the Creek a few rods north of the mouth of the Stevens brook, entering the north-and-south road near Benjamin Stevens' north barn. On the 17th of June, the same year, the aforesaid selectmen laid out another

* Mr. Lothrop's name does not appear upon the record of the proceedings of the Selectmen.

road from the depot in a southerly direction, along the side of the bank to the foot of the Town Hill, so called. And the selectmen went still farther and put the building of these roads under contract; also the construction of a bridge over the Creek; and the work upon these was commenced and carried on to some extent. But a large proportion of the citizens of the town were not satisfied with these proceedings, and felt that the roads were not being built where the public good required. Accordingly, they applied to the County Court for an injunction, staying the further prosecution of the work till the controversy in relation to the two routes could be legally settled. A writ of injunction was issued and served, but the selectmen, disregarding it, continued the work. The Court, on petition, appointed a committee, consisting of Harvey Shaw, Silas W. Hodges and John Buckmaster, to examine the ground and to lay out the road in such place as they should find the public good required. This committee came to Pittsford, went over the different routes, and after having candidly heard all parties interested, decided that the public good would be better subserved by building the road first laid out by the selectmen in 1851; and they therefore relaid the road substantially in the same place.

The Court, at the September term, was petitioned for a committee to discontinue the roads which had been laid out by the selectmen on the 9th of February and the 17th of June. The Court appointed Francis Slason, Alanson Allen and Justin Jennings a committee to examine the subject embraced in the petition, with power to discontinue the roads if they should be satisfied the public good did not require them. This committee, after a thorough investigation and candid hearing of the parties, reported to the Court, on the 29th of October, that in their opinion the public good did not require the two roads which had been laid out by the selectmen in 1853, and that they had discontinued them.

This settled the long-standing road controversy, and after the excitement of the time had passed away, and men had had time for calm reflection, we believe that all parties were satisfied that the road, as finally established, was in the right place. Soon after it was laid out by the Court's committee, the building of it and of the bridge was put under contract by the selectmen, and they were, in due time, completed; and though the road is not, in all its parts, above high-water mark, yet it is an important thoroughfare, and has thus far cost the town but little for repairs.

Suits were commenced against the town for compensation for labor performed after the service of the writ of injunction on the roads laid out by the selectmen in 1853, and on the bridge, but in each case a verdict was given for the defendant. And, as the town had "*Resolved* that the Treasurer be instructed not to pay any of the orders drawn, or that may be drawn by the Selectmen for 1853, on account of any expenses in laying out and making either of the roads that have been discontinued by a Court committee during the year 1853, or any land damages or expenses of building bridges on the same," those who had claims for such services or damages had to remain uncompensated.

The result of the first experiment with a Town farm for the support of the poor of the town, is shown by the following report* of the Auditors:

"The overseer has paid out for the support of the poor and for carrying on the Town farm as per his report, the sum of $766.26

For his services as overseer 30.00

Making the current expenses for the year $796.26

The produce sold from the farm amounts to $458.49

Which leaves a balance due overseer of $337.77

* This report was made at the annual meeting in March, 1855.

Value of stock, hay, grain and provisions on the farm at the commencement of the year was $988.00

The above named articles remaining on the farm at the present time are estimated at $1034.00

Which leaves a balance of stock &c., in favor of the town of $46.00

Subtracting the sum of $46 from $337.77 due the overseer, leaves for the expenses of the poor, over and above the productions of the farm, the sum of $291.77"

"A further statement of the Auditors is as follows: The interest on the money invested in the Town farm, the produce, stock, provisions, &c., for the use of the said farm, at the commencement of last year is $288.00

Add the expenses over the produce 291.77

Leaves the current expenses for the year $579.77"

CHAPTER XIV.

Immigrants or Settlers and their Locations continued; War of the Rebellion; Call of the President for Seventy-five Thousand Men; Volunteers from this Town; Subsequent Calls for Men and the Quotas of this Town; Bounties paid by the Town; Roll of the Volunteers and Drafted Men; Personal notices. 1860—1870.

Wallace E. Bresee, son of Jacob, was born in Pittsford, June 18, 1837, married, Jan. 1, 1860, Mary C., born March 10, 1833, daughter of Siloe Dunklee, and located on the home farm, where he now resides.

Chester G. Thomas, son of Augustus, located here in 1860. He was born in Chittenden, March 24, 1834, and married, December 18, 1860, Martha Pray, who was born in Salisbury, June 16, 1830. They located on a part of the Hendee farm. Mr. Thomas purchased this of Samuel Hendee, April 8, 1858.

Michael O'Donnel located here in 1860. He was born in Limerick, Ireland, in 1805, came to America in June, 1846, and married, in August, 1849, Mary Mehen, who was also born in Limerick. Mr. O'Donnel worked several years on the railroad. He bought the farm he now owns of Patrick Riley, in September, 1860, and the following year he located on it. He has built a new barn and remodelled and improved the house.

Michael Duffy became a resident of this town in 1860. He was born in Ireland, in 1801, came to America in 1833, married Mary McCalley, and located in Brandon. In 1860, he removed to this town, where he still resides.

Francis Alexander located here in 1860. He is the eldest son of Henry Alexander, and was born in Salisbury, October

13, 1835. When he was ten years of age his parents removed from Salisoury to this town, and he accompanied them and resided with them the most of the time till July 4, 1860, when he married Emily A. Stocker, and "set up house-keeping."

Matthew Mulligan, son of John, was born in the County of Clare, Ireland, in 1834, came to Ameriea in 1850, and to Pittsford in 1855. He married, Nov. 24, 1861, Mary McColley. who was born in the County of Latrem, Ireland, in 1840, For the most of the time sinee residing in Pittsford, Mr. Mulligan has been a laborer on the railroad track.

Newton Kellogg, son of Samuel H., was born December 28, 1819, and in early life possessed a frail constitution which did not permit him to enter upon any very laborious occupation. He was a elerk in a store for some years, a part of the time for Mr. Simonds in this town, and a part for Mr. Barrett of Rutland. He married Julia Page, of Rutland, May 30, 1855, and resided in that town till October 11, 1861, when he purchased of Thomas F. Bogue the Jenner place, and after repairing the house built by Isaac Leonard, who had owned the place, he removed to Pittsford and occupied this place. While his home was here, he went to Rutland daily and continued to perform the duties of Teller of one of the Banks, or of clerk for the State Treasurer. He sold his Pittsford property to Willard Humphrey, May 11, 1863, and removed to Rutland. He is now residing in this town.

William R. Hall, son of Royal, was born Nov. 16, 1839, married, Nov. 14, 1861, Frances Caroline, daughter of Elias T. Adams, and located on the home farm with his parents. His time is mostly devoted to the farm, though he devotes considerable attention to hunting and fishing.

Henry Kingman was born in Rutland, April 21, 1828, and resided in Rutland or Pittsford the most of the time till 1854, when he married, October 28, Electa M. Mitchell, who was born in Chittenden, October 20, 1831, and he located in Mount

Holly. In 1861, he purchased a house-lot near the Baptist church, upon which he removed the store that had been occupied by R. R. Drake. This he converted into a dwelling house and occupied it with his family. Within a few years he has enlarged and improved his house, and purchased additional lands, so that he now has a convenient home and a desirable estate. He has been for several years engaged in the express business, and has conveyed the mails to and from the depot.

Moses P. Humphrey, son of Joseph, was born in Rutland, December 17, 1809, married Nancy P., daughter of Martin Leach, Sen., September 2, 1835, and settled in Rutland. On the 22d of June, 1861, he purchased of Mrs. Stella Humphrey the Leach farm, which the latter inherited from her deceased husband, Ashbel Humphrey. He removed hither, this year, with his son Martin, who was born November 29, 1838, and who married Huldah Locklin, February 23, 1860.

Austin A. Hewitt located here in 1861. He is the son of Israel Hewitt, was born in Pittsfield, and married, March 29, 1861, Jane M. Dominy, who was born in West Chazy, N. Y. They have resided in this town the most of the time since their marriage. Mr. Hewitt, in his younger days, had a disease in the hip which produced a shortening of one limb, and this somewhat impairs his locomotion, though he is very active, and few men can perform more labor at the carpenter and joiner's trade than he.

James Falloon is a son of Jeremiah, who was born in Ireland, married, in 1834, Mary Gauley, and immigrated to this country in 1838. They located in Moretown, N. Y. Their children were Eliza, Jeremiah, James, Mary, Dorson and Esther. Jeremiah, the eldest son, was born in Waterford, N. Y., came to Pittsford in 1857, married Mary Keef in June, of that year, and resided temporarily in different places till 1864, when he purchased of Francis Thomas a small place, near what is known as Sand Hill. Soon after he made this

purchase he enlisted in the army, and died in Texas, Sept. 13, 1855. James, the second son, was born also in Waterford, December 15, 1841, married Bridget Carrigan, June 25, 1861, and located in Pittsford in the fall of that year. In 1867, Mr. Falloon bought the southeast part of what was the Cox farm, and upon this he now resides.

Cornelius Bradley, son of John and Catharine (Long) Bradley, was born in Limerick, Ireland, Nov. 15, 1843, came to America in 1859, and to Pittsford in 1860. He married Mary McKearin, Sept. 5, 1862, who was born in Latrem, Ireland, April 18, 1845. Mr. Bradley enlisted in the army for nine months service, under the call of the President, and at the expiration of his term, returned to this town, where he has since resided. For one or two years he labored on a farm, but more recently he has been employed as section hand on the railroad.

Oliver T. Bates, son of Hiram, was born in Fairhaven, Nov. 13, 1831, came to Pittsford with his father's family in 1843, married Eliza A. Lindsley, June 5, 1862, and resided one or two years on the Worden place, but is now living on the home farm with his parents.

Richard Floyd Burditt, son of Jonathan, was born May 17, 1832, and married, December 25, 1862, Nancy Ann Howland, who was born October 10, 1834. They located on the home farm, which is owned by him and his brother Charles.

A. M. Caverly located here in the spring of 1863. The earliest of the Caverly family, of whom we have any knowledge, was "Sir Hugh Caverly," who lived in England, in the fourteenth century. "Caverly, Sir Hugh, the first who used guns for the service of England, died in 1389."*

Nearly two and a half centuries later we hear of, second, "Charles Caverlie." This passenger was shipped in England,

* Historical Grammar, p. 212.

"to be transported to St. Christophers, embarqued in the Matthew of London, Richard Goodlad, mr. p. Warrant from ye Earle of Carlisle—May 21, 1635—age 17."

Third, "George Caverlie." This boy was shipped "to be transported to the Bermoodes, or Summer Islands, embarqued in the *True-love* de London, Robert Dennis, mr., being examined by the minister of Gravesend concerning his conformity to the orders and discipline of the church of England, as it now stands established, and took the oath of allegiance—age 14 years."

The descendants of Sir Hugh Caverly are found in Croydon,* England, and hence, Philip, the first of the family in this country, so far as we know, probably came. Philip first appears upon record as a member of a jury of inquest impanelled at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1680.†

Two years later, this same Philip Caverly witnessed a Power of Attorney, given by "Joseph Juell and Isabel Juell" to one Samuel Reed, of Mendon, Mass., to sell land in Portsmouth. Here the name Caverly was written thus: Cavrly, without the e.

The following, copied from the "Records of the births, marriages and deaths, in Portsmouth," probably refer to a son and daughter of the aforesaid Philip Caverly:

"Moses Caverly and Margaret Cotton both of this town were marryd 30 Jan'y 1714."

"Elizabeth Caverly"—"Tho. Wilkinson of London in Great Britain and Elizabeth Caverly of Portsmouth w'r marry'd Aug'st, 1715."

Moses and Margaret Caverly had three sons, viz.: Moses, Jr., Thomas and Nathaniel. The father and son, Thomas, removed to Barrington, and now sleep at the old "French Mill" place, with marble slabs at the heads of all that rest

* A town about ten miles south of London.
† Colonial Records.

there. Nathaniel married and removed to Township Number Four (now Charlestown), where he died. Moses, Jr., the eldest son, married a Johnson, of Portsmouth, about the year 1741, and resided there till 1770 or '71, when he removed to Barrington. He had five sons, Charles, Philip, John,* William and Charles 2d; and one daughter, Abigail, all of whom were born in Portsmouth.

Charles, the oldest son of Moses, Jr., was a soldier in the French war. He enlisted from Portsmouth, April 19, 1760, in the company commanded by Capt. Ephraim Berry, and was stationed several months with his company at Crown Point, N. Y. This company was ordered to Canada, and in advancing from Crown Point towards St. Johns, the first military post in Canada, one of the horses in the boat jumped into the water, and in order to rescue the animal, young Caverly plunged into the water after him, and it is supposed that he was wounded in his struggles with the beast, as he sank and was drowned.†

Philip Caverly, the second son of Moses, Jr., was born March 23, 1745, removed, with his father and the rest of the family, to Barrington, married Bridget Pendergast,‡ and resided there till his death, April 1, 1813. During the time of the Revolutionary war, he took an active part in opposing the arbitrary acts of the British. His name occurs upon the "Test Papers" from his adopted town, as one who joined the "American Association," and in 1777, he entered the army and was on duty several months in the State of Rhode Island. After the war, his time was devoted to farming, and he owned one of the best farms in that part of Barrington which is now included in Strafford, and had considerable property invested

* John, born in 1752, married and settled in Barrington, where he died in 1842, leaving children. William died early, and left no children. Charles, 2d, married and settled in Newport, Maine, where he died at an advanced age, leaving many descendants.

† Aug. 14, 1760.

‡ Born February 24, 1745.

in wild lands in different parts of the State. He had nine children—eight sons and one daughter. Moses, 3d, the eldest child, was born April 3, 1771, and spent his minority on his father's farm. August 4, 1793, he married Judith, daughter of John Caverno,* and the following year removed to Loudon, and located on a lot of land given to him by his father, and situated about two miles north of the center of the town. He died June 25, 1821. Mrs. Judith Caverly died Feb. 1, 1824, aged forty-nine years.

Moses Caverly, 3d, and Judith had two sons, Solomon, and Moses, 4th;† the former was born Feb. 21, 1795; the latter, April 13, 1797. Solomon married Sarah, daughter of John Moore, of Canterbury, Nov. 14, 1816, and settled on a farm given to him by his father, and adjoining the homestead. Mrs. Sarah Caverly died March 21, 1850, aged fifty-three years. Mr. Caverly is now residing with his son, Dr. A. M. Caverly, of Pittsford, Vt., who, with one daughter, Judith,‡ constituted the family.

Abiel Moore Caverly was born in Loudon, November 28, 1817, and after pursuing a preparatory course of study, became the pupil of R. P. J. Tenney, M. D., of Loudon (now of Pittsfield), under whose instruction he remained one year. The last two years of his medical course were spent under the tutilage of William W. Brown, M. D., of Manchester. He attended his first course of public lectures at the Medical Institution of Dartmouth College, and his second at the Philadelphia College of Medicine, which conferred upon him the degree of M. D. The Pennsylvania College afterwards conferred upon him the *ad eundem* degree of M. D. He spent about three months in

* John Caverno was the son of Arthur, who was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was born in the north of Ireland, in the year 1718, immigrated to this country about the year 1738, and married Fanny Potts, of Boston, in 1741. Their eldest son, John, was born on the Island of Newfoundland, in 1742.

† Moses Caverly, 4th, married Polly Clough, of Loudon, in 1817, and located on the homestead in that town, where he died, June 18, 1837. Mrs. Polly Caverly resides in Salem, N. H.

‡ Judith Caverly was born in 1825, and married, Nov. 27, 1856, Samuel Wales, of Loudon. One child, Sarah Carrie, born Aug. 28, 1858.

the Pennsylvania Hospital, and afterwards attended one course of lectures in the Medical Department of Harvard University. He was elected Principal of the South Grammar School in Manchester, in the spring of 1846, and at once entered upon the duties of this new calling. He resigned in 1852, and commenced the practice of medicine with Dr. Brown, his former preceptor. In the fall of 1853, he located in Troy, N. H., where he practiced his profession till the spring of 1863, when he removed to Pittsford, Vt. In 1866, he purchased the Avery place,* in the Village, and after making some repairs upon the buildings, commenced to occupy them.

Dr. Caverly married, March 25, 1845, Caroline Ames,† of Canterbury, who was born Sept. 10, 1820. She died February 2, 1851. He married, Nov. 30, 1854, Sarah L., daughter of Solomon Goddard, late of Troy, N. H.

George D. Wheaton, son of Isaac C., was born October 23, 1836, married Ella L. Howard, October 13, 1863, and located on the home farm. He now resides with his parents on the Hammond farm.

Judson J. Smith, son of James R. and Emeline, was born in Pittsford in 1843, married Hattie A., daughter of Seba F. and Cynthia A. Smith, April 28, 1863, and resided two years on the farm with his parents. He afterwards removed to Chittenden, where he resided till the spring of 1867, when he returned to Pittsford, and occupied the Woodbnry place till 1870, when he purchased of the Town the farm first owned and improved by Frederick Wicker. Mr. Smith now resides on this farm.

Jacob Franklin Bresee, son of Jacob, was born in 1842, married, March 17, 1863, Charlotte Ann, daughter of Hiram Leonard, and resided on the home farm with his brother Wallace, till the spring of 1865, when he removed to the

* This place has had the following owners, and in the order here mentioned. Original Proprietors—Benjamin Cooley, Stephen Avery (who built the house) Dr. William Frisbie, Dr. Freeman H. Mott, Gordon Newell, and A. M. Caverly.

† Daughter of the late Thomas Ames, Esq.

Amos Hitchcock farm, fifty acres of which, including the buildings, he had purchased of Charles Hitchcock. The deed was dated Feb. 13, 1865.

Amos J. Powers, son of Jeremiah, was born in Dundee, Michigan, in 1841. At the age of twenty years, he enlisted in the Twelfth Regiment Vermont Volunteers, in the war of the Rebellion, and at the expiration of his term of service, returned to Pittsford, married Imogene, daughter of Orlin Smith, Sept. 3, 1863, and resided for a short time on the home farm with his parents. He was afterwards employed in quarrying marble at West Rutland, where he was killed by the explosion of a steam boiler, December 19, 1868.

William H. Palmer son of Thomas H., was born May 23, 1838, married Frances C. Cheney, December 2, 1863, and after residing a short time at the Palmer homestead, he removed to Malone, N. Y., where Mrs. Frances C. Palmer died. Mr. Palmer married Louisa J. North, April 22, 1869, and now resides on the family homestead.

Samuel Butler, son of James D., was born July 7, 1817, and married April 20, 1851, Mary Calligan, who was born in Ireland, December 24, 1834. They resided in Rutland till 1863, when he removed to this town and located on the Daniel Jackson farm, in Whipple Hollow, where he now resides.

Alexander Bean, son of Francis, was born in Moscow, C. E., 1840. He came to this town and married Adeline, daughter of Julius Pelky, Feb. 5, 1864. Not long after his marriage he entered the army in the war of the Rebellion, and, after its close, returned and located in Chittenden, where he resided till 1868, when he bought a house and small lot of land* of Charles Morgan. The following year, he built upon the lot a new house in which he now resides.

Albert W. Fletcher is a descendant of Charles Fletcher, who was born in Chelmsford, Mass., in 1753, and married Sarah ———, who was also born in Chelmsford, August 16, 1751. Their children were Sarah, Charles, Susan, Edward,

Sybel, Stephen, Noah, Martha and Benjamin. Noah was born in Wilton, N. H., April 15, 1793, and married, February 24, 1823, Betsey D. Holt, who was born December 3, 1797. They settled in Pittsburgh, N. H., where the following children were born, viz.: Warren J., Martha J., Albert W. and Betsey C. Albert W. was born September 2, 1831, and married, September 1, 1864, Lucelia M. Churchill, who was born in Chittenden, Nov. 30, 1839. In 1868, Mr. Fletcher bought a house in Whipple Hollow, together with a few acres of land. He removed to that place and continues to make it his home.

Horace C. Stetson located here in 1864. He is a son of Anson Stetson, who was born in Connecticut, married Betsey Lawrence, and settled in Berkshire, Franklin County, Vt., but died in Stanbridge, Canada East. Mrs. Betsey Stetson died in Montgomery, Vt. Their children were Anson, Oramill, Hiram, John, Charles, Samuel, Horace C., Mary, Lomira and Minerva. Horace C. was born in Berkshire, June 2, 1823, and married, January 29, 1850, Marietta Cutting, who was born in Orwell, August 22, 1831. They located in Whiting, but, April 1, 1864, Mr. Stetson bought of B. F. Goodrich the Bailey farm, in Pittsford, where he now resides.

Rollin C. Smith, son of Orlin, was born May 22, 1839, and after acquiring a good English education, taught school in winter and labored on the farm in summer. In 1861 he went to California, and returned in 1864.* March 29, 1865, he married Addie A. Wheaton, of Madison, Conn., and located on the home farm with his parents. He is a young man of ability, and has the confidence of his fellow-citizens, as is fully shown by the numerous offices he has held within their gift.

Daniel Lawrence was the son of Samuel, who was born in Groton, Mass., married Sarah Bundy, and located in Manchester, Vt. Daniel was born there, October 17, 1820, married

* This is located on what is known as the Plain, in Pittsford.

Margaret Malvina McWain, of Wallingford, October 20, 1845, and resided four years in Dorset. After changing his location several times, he came to Pittsford in 1865, and has resided the most of the time, since that period, at Furnace Village, or near there.

Willard S. Humphrey, son of Willard, was born March 7, 1841, and became a carpenter and joiner, trades which he learned in Troy, N. Y. At the commencement of the war of the Rebellion, he enlisted in the Second Vermont Regiment of Volunteers, and was with his regiment in the army of the Potomac, sharing its dangers and hardships till his health became so much impaired that he was sent to the hospital in Philadelphia, where he was discharged, October 14, 1862. He married Marion Porter, of Rutland, October 24, 1865, and located on the home place with his parents.

George N. Brown, son of Samuel A., was born August 20, 1844, and became a tanner and currier, a trade he learned of his father. He enlisted in the Fifth Regiment Vermont Volunteers, in the war of the Rebellion, and served from the 22d of August, 1861, to the 26th of June, 1865. He was a private in Company G, till June, 1864, when he was made a sergeant. He married Mary Elizabeth Bacon, of Brandon, July 13, 1865, and resided some time on the homestead, in this town. He has recently removed to Brandon.

Willard C. Brown, son of Samuel A., was born October 29, 1842, and he also became a tanner and currier, and worked at this business till October, 1861, when he enlisted in the Second Regiment Berdan U. S. Sharpshooters. He served in Company E till the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. He married Mary E. Cole, of Westport, N. Y., September 6, 1865, and settled on the home place with his brother, George N. He sold his interest in the property to his brother, in September, 1868, and removed to Hoag's Corner, N. Y., where he now resides.

Lewis F. Scofield located in Pittsford, in 1865. He is the eldest son of Frederick Scofield, and was born in West Haven, September 16, 1826. December 15, 1847, he married Betsey Jane Gorham, who was born in West Rutland, December 16, 1826. After his marriage, Mr. Scofield located in Brandon, as landlord of the Brandon House, and remained there till he removed to this town. February 9, 1865, he bought of J. V. Sheldon the Otter Creek House, of which he took possession in April following. He has enlarged and improved the house, so that it is now a first-class hotel, and, in the summer, it is a favorite resort of boarders from the cities. There is a livery stable, supplied with good teams, connected with the hotel, and the ever-attentive landlord is ready, at all times, to meet the wants of his patrons.

Elhanan W. Clifford, son of Simeon W., was born in Brandon, January 20, 1844, and at the age of seven years went to reside in the family of Dea. Asa Nourse, where he remained till he was twenty-two years of age. He married, Nov. 28, 1866, Ella J., daughter of John W. Dunklee, and resided in the family of Mr. Dunklee, the most of the time, while the latter remained in this town, and in 1869, when he removed to Rutland, Mr. Clifford accompanied him, and still occupies a part of Mr. D's house.

Ithiel Barnes Worden, son of Humphrey, was born Nov. 13, 1838, married Ellen Kelley Leonard, May 28, 1866, and settled on the home farm with his father, where he now resides.

William Nicholas, is a descendant of William Nicholas, who was born in Cornwall, England, in 1770, and became a miner. He married Johanna Young, who was born in Cornwall, and resided in that town. Their children were John, Johanna, Mary, Catharine, James and Isaac. The parents both died in Cornwall. John, the eldest son, married in August, 1815, Ann Harris, and settled in St. Agnes, in the County of Cornwall, where Mr. Nicholas died in 1865, and

Mrs. Nicholas in 1867. Their children were William, Jane, Eleanor, John, Johanna, Ann and Catharine. William was born in St. Agnes, became a miner, married Mary Paul, Aug. 11, 1839, and, after residing a short time in St. Agnes, came to America. Mr. Nicholas bought of John Rand the Powers farm in Sugar Hollow, in 1866, and this is now his residence.

Walter North became a citizen of this town in 1866. He is a descendant of Simeon North, who married Lucy Savage, and settled in Berlin, Conn. Their children were Reuben, James, Alvin, Selah, Betsey, Lucetta and Simeon. Simeon, the father, died in Middletown, in 1852. Alvin, the third son, born in 1789, married, in 1812, Mary Goodrich, who was born in New Britain, in 1791. They located in Berlin, and had the following children, viz.: Ralph, Willis, Walter, Jane, Emily, Horace, Mary Ann, Alvin and Dwight. Alvin, the father, died in Hartford, in 1844. Mary, the mother, died in Middletown, in 1868. Walter, the third son, was born in Middletown, Nov. 5, 1817, and married, May 20, 1841, Betsey Carpenter, who was born in Kingston, R. I., Sept. 16, 1813. They located in Middletown, but removed to Springfield, Mass., and from thence to Pittsford, Vt. Here he was one of a company who converted the Barlow Mill into a paper manufactory. Mr. North returned to Springfield in 1869.

Alanson G. Allen became an inhabitant of this town in 1866. He was born in Bristol in 1828, married, in 1852, Sally Eliza ———, who was born in Rochester. They located in Brandon, where they resided till 1866, when Mr. Allen bought of John McMaynard, the Samuel Adams farm, in Pittsford, and on this he now resides.

Elisha Pike Hitchcock, son of Amos, was born June 22, 1845, and married, June 27, 1866, Susan Ida Porter, who was born in Middlebury, January 1, 1848. They located on the home farm in this town. Mr. Hitchcock has had a military education, was somewhat active, during the war of the Rebel-

lion, in drilling soldiers for the army, and had command of the Pittsford Home Guards, a military company organized under an act of the Legislature. For a few years he was engaged in mercantile business in Middlebury, but since his marriage he has given his attention to farming.

Ira Putnam is a descendant of Caleb Putnam, who was born in Croydon, N. H., about the year 1778, married Susan Howard, and settled in Marshfield, Vt., where their son Ziba was born, Nov. 29, 1804. Ziba became a blacksmith, married Harriet Pierce, July 4, 1827, and settled in Calais, Vt., and had the following children, viz.: Lewis, Maria, Ruth Ann, Ira and Sarah. Ira was born June 13, 1838, in Woodbury, and married, July 20, 1857, Mary E. Curtis, who was born in Burlington, July 4, 1838. They located in Winooski, but removed to Lowell, Mass., where they remained till about the time they settled in Pittsford, 1867. Mr. Putnam is chief engineer for the Pittsford Quarry Company, and resides in the Clifford house.

Edward Phalen, son of Michael, was born in Ireland, Jan. 22, 1844, and at the age of five years came to America with his father's family, which located in Pittsford. December 3, 1861, he enlisted in the Seventh Regiment Vermont Volunteers, and was at Vicksburg, New Orleans, Pensacola, and Orange Hill, Florida, where he was taken prisoner by the enemy, Nov. 9, 1864, and taken to Appalachicola, and from thence to Andersonville, where he suffered in common with other prisoners for some months. He was exchanged at Charleston, S. C., and reached the camp at Burlington, Vt., January 14, 1865, and was discharged the 3d of March following. He married Catharine Donnelly, of Clarendon, Sept. 25, 1867, and has since resided in this town. April 1, 1870, he bought the Heath place of Henry F. Lothrop, and this is now his home.

Franklin S. North is a descendant of Simeon, a Revolutionary

soldier, who married and located in Middletown, Conn., and had the following children, viz.: James, Simeon, Reuben, Alvin, Selah, Lydia and Lucetta. James was born Sept. 16, 1788, married Mary Dowd, October 24, 1810, and settled in Middletown. Their children were Henry, Lucy, James, Mary, Norman, Harriet, Susan, Lot, Elizabeth, Richard, Frances, Luther and Franklin.

Franklin, the youngest, was born May 24, 1835, and married, May 16, 1867, Naomi B. Harris, who was born in Smithfield, R. I., Sept. 25, 1835. They located in Pittsford, where Mr. North has been engaged in a paper mill, and in a sash and blind manufactory.

Dan Kirke Hall, son of David, was born May 5, 1843. On the 12th of August, 1862, he enlisted as a soldier in the Twelfth Regiment Vermont Volunteers, in October following was made sergeant, and in March was promoted to a lieutenantcy. The 17th of July, his term of service having expired, he was honorably discharged. In May, 1864, he was appointed commissary of subsistence with the rank of Captain, and in this capacity he served in the Department of the Gulf. In July, 1865, he was made Major by brevet. January 6, 1867, he married Mattie A., daughter of Isaac C. Wheaton, and settled on the paternal homestead, where he now resides. There are few young men of finer promise or nobler performance; and Mr. Hall has already taken rank as a leading citizen.

Daniel J. Griffith located here in 1867. He was born in Mount Tabor, Nov. 14, 1828, and married, December 23, 1853, Mary M. Burditt, who was born in Salisbury, March 28, 1828. They located in Brandon, where they resided till 1867, when Mr. Griffiith was appointed clerk of the Pittsford Quarry Company, and removed to this town.

Silas S. Wescott located here in 1867. His grandfather, Johnson Wescott, was born in Clarendon, married a Simmons, and settled in that town. In the war of 1812, he enlisted

as a soldier, and served several months in the army. His son, Oliver was born in Clarendon, married Polly Howland, and located in Hubbardton. Their children were Silas S., William, Roxy, Lavoni, Alfred, Lyman, Betsey and Charles. Silas S., the eldest, was born in Hubbardton, August 26, 1820, married Jane Howland, May 29, 1845, and located in his native town. In 1867, he bought of Richard and Charles Burditt the Harwood place, the first west of the Owen farm. He repaired the house and made other improvements on the place. About a year since, he removed to Brandon.

Marshall T. Howland, son of Thomas, was born May 20, 1840, married Jane O., daughter of Benjamin Stevens, Nov. 24, 1863, and settled in Hubbardton, but afterwards removed to Poultney. On the 8th of September, 1866, he and his father, Thomas Howland, purchased of John S. Ray the Waters farm, in Whipple Hollow. In the spring of 1869, Marshall T. bought his father's share of the farm and has since occupied it.

Amos Potter, son of Abraham, was born in 1841, married Rosina Dow, of Chittenden, Feb. 15, 1868, and settled on his father's place—the Montague farm in this town. In the spring of 1870, he purchased of Nehemiah Barnes the Israel Brewster farm, and on this he now resides.

Robert E. Loveland, son of Samuel B., was born March 25, 1846, and passed his minority on his father's farm. He married Emma Eliza Jenkins, April 16, 1868, and resided two years on the farm owned by Abner T. Reynolds, but in the spring of 1870, he removed to the home farm of his father.

Samuel Eckley, son of Amanuel B., was born Nov. 5, 1829, and married, Jan. 1, 1868, Lucy M. Powers, who was born July 28, 1848. He resides with his father, on the Lewis Barlow farm.

Francis B. Loveland, son of Samuel B., was born Sept. 12, 1847, married Fanny Adelaide Patch, of Rutland, October 21, 1869, and now resides on the Hopkins farm, recently owned by Marcus C. Bogue.

Thomas F. Bogue, son of the late Thomas F., was born in 1832, and, when a young man, went to California, where he remained seven years. He returned to Pittsford and married Carrie Daniels, daughter of David Hall, February 18, 1869. They resided in this town till the spring of 1870, when they removed to Avoca, Wisconsin.

Edward L. Paine, son of Asa, was born April 3, 1841, and married, June 17, 1869, Francelia M. Ames, who was born in Strafford, December 12, 1845. They settled on the Paine or Rowley farm, which, by the labors of former owners, has been greatly improved, and is in a high state of cultivation.

The earlier part of this decade will long be distinguished for the Slaveholders' Rebellion and the war for the preservation of the Union. Of course it is not our purpose to write a history of the exciting scenes of this period, but merely to notice the humble part performed by the Town of Pittsford, in accomplishing those grand results which have astonished the world. The great unanimity with which the people of the town supported every effort to raise troops, pay bounties and aid the families of the soldiers, was as gratifying as it was remarkable. It is believed that the town fully met every obligation imposed upon her; and the ladies, true to their noble instincts, did very much, through their Soldiers' Aid Society, for the comfort of the soldiers. The people of the town contributed about two thousand dollars to the Sanitary and Christian Commissions. Under the first call of the President of the United States for seventy-five thousand men for three months service, Pittsford promptly supplied the following volunteers:

Names.	Company.	Regiment.	Age.	When mustered in. 1861.	When mustered out. 1861.	
Willard A. Child,		1st.	32.	May 2.	Aug. 16.	Assistant Surgeon.
Eugene A. Cooley,	G.	"	18.	"	"	
George H. Lincoln,	"	"	18.	"	"	
Edmund R. Stiles,	"	"	43.	"	"	
Henry Trumbull,	"	"	19.	"	"	
Arnold F. Wallace,	"	"	19.	"	"	

These soldiers enlisted with no other inducements than those offered by the Government of the United States and their own patriotism. But on the 2d day of May, 1861, the same day on which the above volunteers were mustered into the United States service, the Town was convened by a warrant of the Selectmen, to act upon the following articles, viz.:

"1st. To choose a Moderator to govern the meeting.

2d. To see if the town will appropriate funds for the support of the families of persons enlisting in the army.

3d. To make any other arrangement in regard to the same object in any form thought proper."

At this meeting B. F. Winslow was chosen Moderator.

Under the second article the "Town voted unanimously to provide for the families of soldiers who serve in the army of the present war, during their absence, all that is necessary, over and above the State appropriation."

Under the third article the "Town voted to appropriate and pay to each volunteer who actually serves in the army of the present war, at the rate of eight dollars per month over and above their regular wages."

"Voted to instruct the Selectmen to draw an order on the Town Treasurer to pay the expenses which have already accrued in furnishing clothing for the persons from this town who have enlisted in the Brandon company."

"Voted to appoint a committee of fifteen persons whose duty is to look after the interests of the soldiers and families, and all the things connected with the object for which this meeting is called.

Chose Thomas F. Bogue, H. F. Lothrop, Jeremiah Powers, Robert R. Drake, S. D. Winslow, Orlin Smith, Isaac C. Wheaton, Charles Hitchcock, M. C. Bogue, Caleb Smith, William E. Hall, J. M. Goodnough, Thomas D. Hall, William B. Shaw, S. H. Kellogg, the above committee.

On the call of the President, in 1861, for five hundred thousand men for three years, the following persons enlisted from Pittsford:

Names.	Company.	Regiment.	Age.	When enlisted.	When mustered in.	Remarks.
				1861.	1861.	
THOMAS ALCHIN,	G.	5th.	33.	Sept. 4.	Sept. 16.	Com. Lt. Sept. 10, resigned Nov. 27, '61.
H. H. ALEXANDER,	C.	7th.	21.	Nov. 26.		Died February 5, 1863.
JAMES W. BLAIR,	B.	2d.	18.	Sept. 11.		Discharged.
GEORGE BROWN,	G.	5th.	18.	Aug. 23.	Sept. 16.	Served full term and re-enlisted.
WILLIAM H. BREED,	G.	5th.	20.	Aug. 21.	Sept. 16.	Pro. to Corp., then to Sergt., Feb. 1, 1864.
JOHN BUSHEY,	G.	5th.	23.	Aug. 24.	Sept. 16.	Pro. Sergeant.
PETER H. BROWLINE,	G.	5th.	18.	Aug. 24.	Sept. 16.	Died June 29, 1862.
WILLARD C. BROWN,	E.	2dS's.	19.	Oct. 22.		
HENRY A. BURR,	H.	Cav.	22.	Oct. 17.		Disch'd spring of 1863, re-enlisted in Vt. Reserve Corps.
ELISHA C. BLODGETT,	G.	5th.	23.	Aug. 22.	Sept. 16.	Disch'd Nov. 4, 1862; wounded at Fair Oaks.
WILLARD A. CHILD,		4th.	32.	Aug. 29.		Asst. Surgeon Com'd Aug. 15, 1861.
SANDY COOK,	C.	4th.	21.	Aug. 28.	Sept. 20.	Disch'd July 9, 1862.
DUNHAM CLARK,	H.	5th.	18.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Died April 24, 1862.
WILLIAM CONNELL,	B.	7th.	21.	Dec. 17.	1862.	Died Aug. 10, 1862.
BENJAMIN S. COOLEY,	B.	7th.	33.	Dec. 14.	Feb. 12.	Re-enlisted Feb. 28, '64.
EUGENE A. COOLEY,	B.	7th.	18.	Nov. 25.	Feb. 12.	Re-enlisted Feb. 25, '64.
PETER DEFORGE,	G.	7th.	18.	Dec. 3.	Feb. 12.	
EDWARD DIN,	G.	7th.	21.	Dec. 11.	Feb. 12.	Died Dec. 14, 1862, of wounds.
JAMES P. ELMER,	H.	5th.	22.	Aug. 23.	1861.	Transferred to Invalid Corps; wounded.
JEREMIAH FULLAM,	B.	7th.	26.	Dec. 17.		Died in service.
DAVID GREENOUGH,	H.	Cav.	28.	Sept. 23.	Nov. 19.	Disch'd, spring, 1862.
WILLARD S. HUMPHREY,	B.	2d.	25.	May 15.	June 20.	Disch'd Oct. 14, 1862.
CHARLES HEMENWAY,	G.	5th.	32.	Aug. 26.	Sept. 16.	Transf'd to Inv. Corps, Sept. 1, 1863.
E. V. N. HITCHCOCK,	C.	7th.	20.		1862.	Com. 1st Lt. Feb. 4, '62. Pro. Capt. Aug. 28, '62.
DANIEL D. HENNESSEY,	G.	7th.	45.	Nov 29.	Feb. 12. 1861.	Died Aug. 2, 1862.
GEORGE M. JOHNSON,	B.	2d.	29.	May 16.	June 20.	
WILLIAM JOHNSON,	G.	5th.	18.	Aug. 21.	Sept. 16.	Disch'd Oct. 30, 1862.

Names.	Company.	Regiment.	Age.	When enlisted.	When mustered in.	Remarks.
				1861.	1861.	
Milton Kemp,	E.	2d S's.	20.	Oct. 16.		Disch'd June 26, 1862.
Willis F. Keeler,	H.	2d S's.		Oct. 16.		
Curtis Kimberly,	H.	2d S's.		Oct. 16.		
Francis Ladabush,	2d Vt.	Bat.	21.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 16.	Deserted Feb. 16, 1863.
Henry A. Mitchell,	G.	5th.	22.	Aug. 26.	Sept. 16.	Killed in battle, Fair Oaks, June 29, 1862.
Michael Maloney,	B.	7th.	18.	Dec. 11.	Feb. 12. 1864.	Died Feb. 11, 1864.
Rollin C. Phillips,	K.	2d.	19.		June 29.	
William Pelky,	A.	3d.	34.			Discharged.
Jeremiah Pelky,	G.	5th.	32.	Sept. 12.		Discharged 1863.
Edward Pelky,	G.	5th.	41.	Aug. 26.	Sept. 16.	Disch'd Dec. 14, 1861.
Amos Potter,	B.	7th.	21.	Nov. 25.	Feb. 12.	Re-enlisted.
Edward Phalen,	B.	7th.	18.	Dec. 3.	Feb. 12. 1862.	Taken pris. in Florida, Feb., '64; exch'd 1865.
Peter Provost,	C.	7th.	18.	Dec. 16.	Feb. 12. 1861.	
William H. Rowe,	G.	5th.	38.	Aug. 22.	Sept. 16.	Disch'd Jan. 6, 1864.
Jerome Smith,	2d Vt.	Bat.	18.	Oct. 14.		Disch'd Aug. 24, 1863.
Chas. K. Spencer,	K.	1st Cav.	23.	Sept. 17.	Nov. 19.	Promoted Sergeant.
William D. Smith,	E.	2d S's.	18.	Oct. 16.	Nov. 9.	Died Oct. 1, 1863.
Henry Trumbull,	H.	5th.	19.	Aug. 24.	Sept. 16.	Disch'd Nov. 15, 1862, wounded.
Daniel W. Taft,	G.	1st Cav.	18.	Oct. 2.	1862.	Dis. about June, 1862.
Seneca E. Wheeler,	G.	7th.	20.	Dec. 28.	Feb. 12.	Died Aug. 8, 1862.
William S. Walker,	B.	7th.		Dec. 9.	Feb. 12. 1861.	Disch'd Oct. 8, 1862.
Arnold F. Wallace,	2d Vt.	Bat.	19.	Oct. 15.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 16, pro. Corp; and Oct. 15, '63, pro. Sergt.

On the call of the President, August 5th, 1862, for three hundred thousand men, this town supplied the following:

Names.	Company.	Regiment.	Age.	When enlisted.	When mustered in.	Remarks.
				1862.	1862.	
Marcus Atwood,	C.	10th.	20.	Aug. 4.	Sept. 1.	Killed in battle, Nov. 27, 1863.
Thomas O'Brien,	B.	9th.	26.	June 11.	July 9.	Disch'd Jan. 16, 1863.

Names.	Company.	Regiment.	Age.	When enlisted.	When mustered in.	Remarks.
				1862.	1862.	
James D. Butler,	B.	9th.	18.	Juue 9.	July 9.	Disch'd April 2, 1863.
James W. Blair,	C.	10th.	18.	July 20.	Sept. 1.	
George N. Badger,	C.	10th.	23.	July 28.	Sept. 1.	
Chas. H. Burr,	C.	10th.	19.	Aug. 4.	Sept. 1.	Fifer.
William H. Brackett,	C.	10th.	22.	Aug. 4.	Sept. 1.	Pro. Hospital Steward.
Chas. H. Brown,	I.	7th.	18.	Feb. 11.	Feb. 12.	Pro. Corporal.
Patrick Cooney,	A.	7th.	39.	Meh. 5.	July 12.	Disch'd Feb. 25, 1863.
James Connell,	G.	7th.	18.	Feb. 25.	July 12.	Died Jan. 26, 1863.
Thomas Cunningham,	C.	10th.	18.	Aug. 2.	Sept. 1.	
Willard A. Child,		10th.	32.			Surg., com. Aug. 6, '62.
John W. Dike,	C.	10th.	18.	July 29.	Sept. 1.	Wounded.
James Fullam,	B.	7th.	24.	Jau. 14.	Aug. 3.	
Loomis C. Fay,	B.	9th.	18.	June 2.	July 9.	Deserted Oct. 2, 1862.
Jesse Gerard,	B.	9th.	38.	May 29.	July 9.	Disch'd Sept. 2, 1863.
John C. Hart,	C.	1st S's.		Sept. 4.		Died Nov. 18, 1862.
Edwin S. Hudson,	C.	10th.	20.	Aug. 2.	Sept. 1.	Pro. Hospital Steward. Died Aug. 22, '63.
Charles Leonard,	C.	10th.	22.	July 31.	Sept. 1.	
George H. Lincoln,	B.	7th.	18.	Mar. 10.		Died Dec. 3, 1862.
Byron D. Morgan,	C.	10th.	19.	Aug. 4.	Sept 1.	
Charles Myatt,	G.	5th.	18.	Aug. 14.		
Willard H. Mitchell,	I.	7th.	19.	Feb. 8.	Feb. 12.	Must. out Aug. 30, '64.
William Pelkey,	B.	7th.	35.	Jau. 9.	Feb. 12.	Died Aug. 24, 1862.
William Peabody,	C.	10th.	21.	July 21.	Sept. 1.	2d Sergt., Pro. 1st Sergeant, Oct. 6, 1862.
William Pelkey,	G.	5th.	18.	Aug. 4.	Sept. 1.	
Chas. Prevost,	G.	5th.	19.	Aug. 4.	Sept. 1.	
Frank A. Prevost,	B.	7th.	23.	Jan. 15.	Feb. 12.	Re-eulisted Drummer.
Joseph Soulir,	B.	7th.	21.	Jan. 16.	Feb. 12.	
Nelson Vever,	I.	7th.	30.	Jan. 27.	Feb. 12.	Re-enlist'd Feb. 28, '64.
Nathan N. Wescott,	C.	10th.	36.	July 21.	Sept. 1.	Died Jan. 13, 1863.

In response to the call of the President for three hundred thousand men to serve in the army of the United States for nine months, this town supplied the following volunteers:

Names.	Company.	Regiment.	Age.	When enlisted.	When mustered in.	When mustered out.	Remarks.
				1862.	1862.	1863.	
Stephen C. Allen,	G.	12th.	29.	Aug. 18.	Oct. 4.	July 14.	
Alexander Bean,	"	"	24.	"	"	"	

Names.	Company.	Regiment.	Age.	When enlisted.	When mustered in.	When mustered out.	Remarks.
				1862.	1862.	1863.	
Geo. W. Barnard,	G.	12th.	33.	Aug. 25.	Oct. 4.	July 14.	
Cornelius Bradley,	"	"	23.	Aug. 20.	"	"	
Albert Bassett,	H.	14th.	31.	Sept. 10.	Oct. 21.	July 30.	Left arm shot off in Bat., Gettysb'g.
Thomas Clark,	G.	12th.	24.	Aug. 18.	Oct. 4.	July 14.	
Henry S. Dike,	"	"	22.	Aug. 19.	"	"	
Robert Elliot,	"	"	26.	"	"	"	
John Fredette,	"	"	18.	Aug. 25.	"	"	
Alb't W. Fletcher,	H.	14th.	31.	Sept. 10.	Oct. 21.	July 30.	
Edward L. Farmer,	"	"	21.	"	"		Capt'd and taken to Richmond.
Isaac Gates,	"	"	23.	"	"	July 14.	
Daniel L. Gould,	"	"	24.	Aug. 25.	Oct. 4.	"	
Hannibal L. Gould,	K.	"	22.	"	"		Died May 26, '63.
George Granger,	G.	12th.	33.	Aug. 18.	"	"	
Dan. K. Hall,	"	"	19.	"	"	"	Pro. 2d Lieut.
Charles Hudson,	"	"	21.	Aug. 20.	"	"	
Caleb R. Hendee,	"	12th.	20.	Aug. 18.	Oct. 4.	July 14.	
Rufus C. Jones,	"	"	22.	"	"	"	Sergeant.
John Keough,	"	"	20.	Aug. 22.	"	"	
Milton V. Kemp,	"	"	20.	Aug. 18.	"	"	
Alven S. Kemp,	"	"	36.	Aug. 20.	"	"	
Wm. H. Morseman,	"	"	22.	Aug. 19.	"	"	
Geo. H. Morseman,	"	"	24.	Aug. 18.	"	"	
Felix Paro,	"	"	21.	"	"	"	
Jock Paro,	"	"	24.	Aug. 20.	"	"	
Chig Paro,	"	"	21.	Aug. 23.	"	"	
William H. Palmer,	"	"	24.	Aug. 18.	"	"	
Amos J. Powers,	"	"	20.	Aug. 20.	"	"	
Dennis Smith,	"	"	35.	"	"	"	
Ithiel B. Worden,	"	"	23.	Aug. 18.	"	"	

To the foregoing men the Town paid bounties as follows:

To twenty-seven men, $37 each,	$999
" three men, $100 each,	300
" one man, $80,	80
Total, thirty-one men,	$1,379

Under the call in 1863, for three hundred thousand men, this town furnished the following:

Names.	Company.	Regiment.	Age.	When enlisted.	When mustered in.	Remarks.
				1863.	1863.	
Augustus L. Breed,	B.	9th.	27.	Dec. 18.	Dec. 26.	Must'd out Dec. 1, 1865.
Elliot Bean,	M.	11th.	18.	July 21.		
Charles F. Church,	C.	"	26.	Dec. 7.	Dec. 12.	Must'd out Aug. 25, '65.
Nathan B. Dutton,	"	"	42.	"	"	Must'd out Aug. 25, '65.
Samuel H. Green,	"	2d S's.	36.	Dec. 18.	Dec. 26.	Wounded June 16, 1864. Disch'd July 12, '65.
Harvey Green,	"	10th.	42.	Dec. 2.	"	Disch'd March 23, 1864.
Darwin Johnson,	"	11th.	34.	Dec. 7.	Dec. 12.	Must'd out Aug. 25, '65.
Frank King,	G.	5th.	23.	"	"	Deserted Sept. 24, '64.
Edward Pelky,	"	"	22.	"	"	Must'd out June 15, '65.
Julius J. Prevost,	M.	11th.	18.	July 21.		
Joseph N. Perry,	L.	"	21.	May 27.		Disch'd Jan. 15, 1864.
Hyman C. Richards,	M.	"	22.	Jnly 15.		
George H. Swift,		3d S's.	28.	Dec. 7.	Dec. 12.	Must'd ont Jnly 13, '65.
Edmund R. Stiles,	C.	10th.	44.	Dec. 8.	Dec. 26.	Died June 12, 1865.
Peter Trudeau,	M.	11th.	21.	July 21.	Oct. 7.	
Joseph White,	C.	10th.	18.	Oct. 30.	Oct. 30. 1864.	Must'd out June 26, '65.
Henry E. Wood,	I.	17th.		Oct. 6.	Apr. 12.	Must'd ont Jnly 14, '65.

The following fourteen veterans re-enlisted, and to each o them the Town paid a bounty of one hundred dollars:

Names.	Company.	Regiment.	Age.	When enlisted.	When mustered in.	When mustered out.	Remarks.
				1863.	1863.	1865.	
John Bushey,	G.	5th.	23.	Dec. 15.	Dec. 16.	June 29.	Wounded.
George Brown,	"	"	18.	Dec. 15.	"	"	Wounded May 12 and 14, '64.
Willard C. Brown,	E.	2d S's.	19.	Dec. 21.	Dec. 22.	July 13.	
Henry A. Burr,	Res'd Corps.			July 18.	July 18.	Nov. 15.	
				1864.	1864.	1866.	
Eugene A. Cooley,	B.	7th.	18.	Feb. 18.	Feb. 18.	Mar. 14.	
Benj. S. Cooley,	"	"	33.	"		"	
				1863.	1863.	1865.	
Willis F. Keeler,	H.	2d S's.		Dec. 21.	Dec. 22.	July 13.	Pro. Cor. Mar. 12, 1864.

Names.	Company.	Regiment.	Age.	When enlisted.	When mustered in.	When mustered out.	Remarks.
				1863.	1863.	1865.	
James Mansfield,	F.	4th.	18.	Dec. 15.	Dec. 16.		Wounded Aug. 21, '64; disch. July 11, '65.
				1862.		1866.	
Chas. A. Nichols,	B.	7th.	35.	Feb. 22.		Mar. 9.	
				1864.		1865.	
Francis A. Prevost,	"	"	23.	Feb. 21.		Aug. 5.	Drummer.
						1866.	
Peter Prevost,	C.	7th.	18.	Feb. 15.		Mar. 14.	
					1864.	1865.	
Chas. K. Spencer,	K.	1st Cav.		Feb. 25.	Feb. 27.	June 21.	
						1866.	
Joseph Soulie,	B.	7th.	20.	Feb. 20.		Mar. 12.	
Nelson Vever,	I.	"	30.	Feb. 13.			Des'd Oct. 4,'64.

Under calls in 1864—February 1st, for two hundred thousand, March 14th, for two hundred thousand, July 18th, for five hundred thousand, and December 19th, for three hundred thousand, this town supplied the following:

Names.	Company.	Regiment.	Age.	When enlisted.	When mustered in.	Remarks.
				1865.	1865.	
Jas. D. Butler, Jr.,	D.	7th.	18.	Mar. 9.	Mar. 9.	Must'd out July 11, '66.
				1864.	1864.	
Martin Duffy,	I.	17th.	18.	Apr. 4.	Apr. 12.	Must'd out July 20, '65.
John Fredette,	B.	7th.	20.	Aug. 15.	Aug. 15.	Must'd out July 14, '65.
Albert Fredette,	B.	7th.	18.	Aug. 27.	Aug. 27.	Disch'd Aug. 23, 1865.
Daniel Haley,	I.	17th.	18.	Apr. 4.	Aug. 27.	Disch'd July 14, 1865.
				1865.	1865	
Michael Higgins,	Hancock's 1st Army Corps.			Jan. 30.	Jau. 30.	Disch'd Jnly 20, 1866.
				1864.		
Jas. Hammersley,	I.	17th.	22.	June 6.	July 6.	Corporal. Mustered ont May 13, '65.
Morris Murphy,	G.	5th.	37.	Feb. 19.	Feb. 22.	Deserted March 19, '64.
				1865.	1865.	
Scott Maynard,	C.	10th.	18.	Jan. 23.	Jan. 23.	Must'd out June 23, '65.
				1863.		
Orville H. Prouty,	H.	17th.	21.	Mar. 31.	Apr. 12.	Deserted April 18, '64.

Names.	Company.	Regiment.	Age.	When enlisted. 1864.	When mustered in. 1864.	Remarks.
Isaac Root,	A.	7th.	23.	Aug. 29.	Aug. 29.	Deserted July 14, '65.
Samuel Senical,	C.	7th.	19.	Feb. 13.	Feb. 24.	Died July 1, 1864.
Peter Thomas,	B.	7th.	21.	Oct. 15.	Oct. 15.	Must'd out July 24, '65.
John R. Wightman,	G.	17th.	18.	Mar. 15.	Apr. 12.	Must'd out July 24, '65.

The following drafted men entered the service on the credit of the town: Charles Dodge, Nelson B. Rugg, Joseph Blair.

The following men enlisted for and served in the navy: Lyman Granger, M. D., Assistant Surgeon; Abel A. Woodbine, Joseph Blair, James Lunerden.

The following is the amount of bounty paid recruits by the town of Pittsford during the war of the Rebellion under each call, respectively, viz.:

On call for nine months men,	$1,379 00
" of August 5, 1862, for 300,000 men,	200 00
" of October 17, 1863, for 300,000 men,	5,600 00
" of February 1, 1864, for 200,000 men,	2,500 00
" of March 14, 1864, for 200,000 men,	2,550 00
" of July 18, 1864, for 500,000 men,	2,350 00
" of December 19, 1864, for 300,000 men,	4,500 00
Total amount paid,	$19,079 00

The above amount was paid to recruits in such sums as were pledged by vote of the Town, or such sums as were agreed upon by the recruits and the Selectmen—the latter having been authorized to enlist men to be applied on the quotas of the town.

The following will show the distribution of a part of this money:

1862.	Paid	4	three years men,	$50	each,		$200 00
"	"	27	nine months "	37	"		999 00
"	"	3	" "	100	"		300 00

1862.	Paid	1	nine months	man,	80		80 00
1863.	"	1	three years	"	100		100 00
"	"	11	"	men,	500	each,	5,500 00
1864.	"	2	"	"	75	"	150 00
"	"	5	"	"	100	"	500 00
"	"	6	"	"	400	"	2,400 00
1865.	"	3	one year	"	500	"	1,500 00
"	"	2		"	825	"	1,650 00
	"	14	veterans,		100	"	1,400 00

It will be seen that among those who enlisted in the service from this town, the following never returned, but died of disease or were killed in action:

Daniel D. Hennessy,
George Henry Lincoln,
Edwin S. Hudson,
Jeremiah Falloon,
Edward Din,
Michael Maloney,
Henry A. Mitchell,
William D. Smith,
William Peabody,
Edmund R. Stiles,
John C. Hart,
Nathan N. Wescott,
Henry H. Alexander,
William Pelkey,
Marcus Atwood,
James Connell,
Nelson B. Rugg,
Dunham J. Clark,
William Connell,
Samuel Senical,
Seneca E. Wheeler.

Daniel D. Hennessy was born in Ireland, came to this country in 1820, and resided in Boston, Mass., or Claremont, N. H., till 1842, when he removed to Brandon, Vt., and the following year to Pittsford. He never owned real estate here, but rented tenements, and labored on the farm as he had opportunity. He enlisted in the Seventh Vermont Regiment, Company G, Nov. 2, 1861, and was mustered into the United States service February 12, 1862. He went with his regiment to Louisiana, and died of fever on board a vessel, near Baton Rouge, August 2, 1862.

George Henry Lincoln, son of Eli, was born Feb. 29, 1844, and was spending his minority with his parents when the war commenced. When the President called for seventy-five thousand volunteers, young Lincoln was one of the first to respond from this town, and he was mustered into the United States service May 2, 1861. He was mustered out on the 16th of August following, and re-enlisted March 10, 1862. He was assigned to Company B, in the Seventh Vermont Regiment, and died of fever at Pensacola, Florida, December 3, 1862.

Edwin S. Hudson, son of Seth C. and Lucy Hudson, was born in this town July 2, 1842. When a youth, he thirsted for knowledge, was a close student, and improved every opportunity of acquiring information. To the call of his country he gave an attentive ear, and enlisted in the Tenth Vermont Regiment, Company C, August 2, 1862. Soon after he entered the service, a vacancy in the office of Hospital Steward occurred in his regiment, and, on account of his trustworthiness and competence, he was selected to fill the place. He continued to discharge the duties of this office to the full satisfaction of all interested till he was stricken down with typhoid fever, of which he died at Fairfax Seminary Hospital, near Alexandria, Va., August 23, 1863.

Jeremiah Falloon was born in Waterford, N. Y., September 21, 1835, married Mary Ann Keith, June 9, 1856, and resided in Pittsford till he enlisted in the Seventh Vermont Regiment, Company B, December 17, 1861. He enlisted for three years service, but was discharged a little before the expiration of this term in consideration of his re-enlisting. After he obtained his discharge he returned home, spent a few weeks, and again entered the same company and regiment from which he had been discharged. He died of chronic diarrhœa, at Brownsville, Texas, Sept. 13, 1865.

Edward Din, son of Michael, was born in Ireland, in 1841, came to America with his father's family, and resided some

time in Pittsford. He enlisted in the Seventh Vermont Regiment, Company B, December 11, 1861, was at the siege of Vicksburg in June and July, 1862, and in the battle of Baton Rouge, Aug. 5, 1862, where he was wounded in the wrist by a musket ball, in consequence of which, amputation was necessary and he was conveyed to the hospital in New Orleans, where he died of gangrene, December 14, 1862.

Michael Maloney was the son of Michael, and was born in Ireland in 1842, came to America with other members of the family and resided some time in this town. He enlisted in the Seventh Vermont Regiment, Company B, December 11, 1861, and was mustered into the United States service Feb. 12, 1862. He was with the Seventh Vermont in the siege of Vicksburg and in the battle of Baton Rouge, but the exposures of camp life brought on disease of the lungs, of which he died, February 11, 1864.

Henry A. Mitchell, son of William, was born in Pittsford, Nov. 7, 1839, and spent the most of his minority in this town. He enlisted as a soldier in the Fifth Vermont Regiment, Company G, August 26, 1861, and was mustered into the service on the 16th of September following. The Fifth Regiment was one of the number composing the Vermont Brigade, which was engaged in no less than twenty-five battles. In the bloody fight at Savage Station, on the 29th of June, 1862, the Fifth Regiment lost nearly two hundred men in killed, wounded and missing, and among the killed was Henry A. Mitchell, who fell early in the engagement by a Minie ball, which entered his forehead.

William D. Smith, youngest son of Simeon and Lydia Smith, was born in Pittsford, January 27, 1845. He enlisted in the Second Company of Vermont Sharpshooters, October 16, 1861. This company rendezvoused at West Randolph, Nov. 1, 1861, and was mustered into the United States service on the 9th, with ninety-one officers and men. It was attached

to the Second Regiment Berdan's Sharpshooters, as Company E. Mr. Smith was with this company in all its marches and battles till he was taken prisoner. Soon afterwards he was paroled and sent to Parole Camp, Maryland, where he died of typhoid fever, October 1, 1863.

William Peabody, son of Isaac, was born in Mount Vernon, N. H., in 1841, came to Pittsford, and was a clerk for Marcus C. Bogue, a trader at Mill Village. He enlisted in the Tenth Regiment, Company C, July 21, 1862, was mustered into the United States service September 1st, as second sergeant, and was promoted to the rank of first sergeant, October 6, 1862. The Tenth Regiment, during the first year of its service, was stationed on the Upper Potomac, but during the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania by the rebels, it was attached to the Army of the Potomac and was engaged in more than a dozen battles. Mr. Peabody was wounded in the battle of Monocacy Junction, July 9, 1864, and was conveyed to the United States Hospital at Frederick, Maryland, where he died on the 23d.

Edmund R. Stiles, son of Levi, was born in 1819, married Susan E. Greenleaf, of Pittsfield, and resided in this town. He enlisted for the term of three years in the Tenth Regiment, Company C, December 8, 1863, and was mustered into the United States service on the 26th of the same month. In the spring of 1865, he was attacked with chronic diarrhœa, and sent to Harewood Hospital, Washington, where he died June 12, 1865.

John C. Hart, son of Hawkins, was born in this town, and married Sabed C., daughter of Simeon Smith, May 26, 1857. He enlisted in the First Regiment, Company F, United States Sharpshooters, September 4, 1862. He had been in the service but a short time when he was attacked with acute diarrhœa, and died on his way to the hospital in Alexandria, Nov. 16, 1862.

Nathan N. Wescott, son of Nicholas, was born September 27, 1825, married, September 27, 1850, Betsey E. Battise, of Tinmouth, and resided in this town. He enlisted in the Tenth Regiment, Company C, July 28, 1862, and was mustered into the United States service on the first of September. He had been in the army only about three months when he was attacked with typhoid pneumonia, and died at the regimental hospital, Seneca Locks, Md., December 11, 1862.

H. H. Alexander, son of Henry S., was born in 1840, and spent the most of his minority in this town. He enlisted in the Seventh Regiment, Company C, Nov. 26, 1861, and was mustered into the United States service on the 12th of February following. He died of chronic diarrhœa, at Pensacola, Florida, February 5, 1863.

William Pelkey, a Canadian Frenchman, was born in 1827. He married and resided some years in this town. He enlisted as a fifer in the Third Regiment, Company A, June 20, 1861, and was mustered into the United States service, with other members of his company, on the 16th of July. His health failing, he was discharged December 16th and returned home. He recovered his health and re-enlisted in the Seventh Regiment, Company B, January 9, 1862, and died in the General Hospital at New Orleans, of chronic diarrhœa, August 24, 1862

Marcus Atwood, son of Marcus, was born in Pittsford, in 1842, and spent the most of his early life in the family of his uncle, Demas Chaffy. He enlisted in the Tenth Regiment, Company C, August 4, 1862, and was mustered into the service of the United States, September 1st, the same year. The Tenth Regiment was at one time attached to the First Brigade, Third Division, of the Sixth Army Corps, and with it participated in the engagement at Orange Grove, where Atwood was killed, Nov. 27, 1863.

James Connell, son of William, was born in 1844, and his

early life was spent on his father's farm. He enlisted in the Seventh Regiment, Company G, February 25, 1862, and was mustered into the United States service on the 28th. The Seventh Regiment was sent to the Department of the Gulf, and was stationed some time in the District of West Florida. While there, young Connell was attacked with chronic diarrhœa, and sent to the hospital at Pensacola. He partially recovered his health, but a little imprudence in his diet brought on a relapse of the disease, and he died January 26, 1863.

Nelson B. Rugg, son of Nelson, was born in Pittsfield, in 1837. He was a carpenter, and after coming to this town, in 1853, he worked at his trade at Furnace Village. He married, December 22, 1856, Jane Mooney, who was born in this town in 1838. He was drafted for the army in 1863, and entered the service on the 18th of July, being assigned to the Third Regiment, Company I. Upon the roll of his company he is charged with desertion, on the 26th of April, 1864; but some time afterwards he was discovered within the lines of the Union army, and he denied the charge of desertion, alleging that he had been taken prisoner by the enemy, and had just escaped from captivity. He then had chronic diarrhœa, was very much emaciated, and died soon after being conveyed to the hospital.

Dunham J. Clark was born in 1843. He came from Brandon to Pittsford, and was clerk for the Pittsford Iron Company some time before the war commenced. He enlisted in the Fifth Regiment, Company H, Sept. 2, 1861.

William Connell, son of William, was born in 1840, and resided with his parents during the most of his minority. He enlisted as a soldier in the army, December 17, 1861, and was attached to Company B, Seventh Regiment, in the Department of the Gulf. He fell a victim to chronic diarrhœa, August 10, 1862.

Samuel Senical, son of John Senical, was born in Moscow,

Canada, in February, 1844. His parents removed to Monkton, Vt., in 1846, and the following year to West Rutland. Fifteen years of young Senical's life were spent in that place. He resided in the family of David Mills, of this town, a little more than a year before he enlisted in the army, February 13, 1864. He became a member of Company C, in the Seventh Regiment, in the Department of the Gulf, and died of measles, at New Orleans, July 1, 1864.

Seneca E. Wheeler, the youngest son of Jonas and Hannah Wheeler, was born in Chittenden, June 13, 1841. His early life was spent on a farm. He enlisted as a soldier in Company G, of the Seventh Regiment, December 28, 1861, and died August 8, 1862.

The preceding rolls contain the names only of the men who entered the military service on the quota of this town. Two young men from this town entered the army, whose names are not found upon those rolls, viz.: Edward M. Granger, and Thomas J. Hennessy.

Edward Myron Granger, the only son of Edward L. and Mary W. Granger, was born Sept. 18, 1844. He spent three years at Mr. Abbott's school, Farmington, Maine, and two years at the Military School in Norwich, Vt., and was at the last named school when the war of the Rebellion broke out. At the age of sixteen years he enlisted, in Vermont, and shortly afterwards was transferred to a New York regiment of cavalry, known as the Second New York Cavalry, and sometimes as the Harris Light Cavalry. He was made Orderly Sergeant from the first, and in that capacity he acted during the first two years of the war. His regiment was first commanded by Col. Davies, and afterwards by Col. Kilpatrick, who was promoted from this regiment. The last year of his service he was acting aid to Gen. Hatch, and was in that capacity when he was shot, on the 19th of September, 1864, at eight o'clock in the morning, at the battle of Winchester. He sur-

vived till eight o'clock in the evening, when he passed quietly away. He had fought up and down the Potomac in most of the battles and skirmishes on that river, and passed through more than twenty without receiving a wound. He had his horse shot from under him at the battle of Fredericksburg, and was taken prisoner at the second battle of Bull Run, and exchanged at Annapolis. In November, after his death, his remains were brought home, and now rest in the family tomb at Pittsford. He had the reputation of being a brave and faithful soldier.

Thomas J. Hennessy, son of Daniel, was born in Claremont, N. H., December 9, 1833, and came to Pittsford with his father's family, in 1841. He enlisted for the army in 1864, and was mustered into the United States service at New Haven, Conn., on the 23d of September. The quota of Pittsford being, at that time filled, he was credited to the town of Jamaica, and received from that town a bounty. He was attached to Company C, Tenth Vermont Regiment, which, at that time, was stationed at Cedar Creek, Virginia. In the battle which occurred there, October 16th, he was wounded in the shoulder by a musket ball, which made amputation at the shoulder joint necessary. This was successfully done fourteen hours after receiving the wound. He remained in the hospital at Winchester eight weeks, and was then transferred to Burlington, Vt., where he was discharged on the 16th of May. He is now receiving one hundred and eighty dollars per annum from the government.

CHAPTER XV.

Roads; Bridges; Mills; Tanners and Curriers' Works; The Furnace; Iron Foundries; Potash Works; Distilleries; Marble Interests.

ROADS.

The early roads in the township, like those in other parts of the new country, were little better than rude paths in the wilderness. A narrow passage was made by cutting away trees and bushes, and streams that could not be easily forded were bridged with logs. No turnpike welcomed the weary traveler, and no toll-gatherer laid him under contribution; his progress was measured by his strength and power of musucular endurance. The first highway in the township was the old military road which has already been described. This was cut through the forest some nine years before Pittsford could claim a civilized inhabitant. We hear nothing of other roads until nearly three years after the arrival of the first settler.

On the 14th of April, 1772, the Proprietors, at a meeting regularly warned, chose Isaac Rood, James Hopkins and Moses Olmstead, a committee to lay out land and highways. Mr. Rood being in feeble health, the Proprietors, at a meeting in July following, excused him from serving on this committee, and chose Benjamin Cooley in his place.

That several short roads were laid out by this committee, there is the best reason to believe, though no record of them exists. The most of them branched off from the old military road into different sections of the town.

In the south part of the town a road was laid out, extend-

ing from the military road, a little east of the residence of Gideon Cooley to the Great Falls.

Another road was laid out from Mr. Cooley's to Otter Creek, near the residence of Roger Stevens. The Creek was there crossed sometimes upon a jam of logs which then existed, and sometimes in a boat.

Further east, a road was laid out, commencing at the military road near the north line of Rutland, and extending to Noah Waite's; and this was afterwards continued northerly by Abraham Drury's to Joshua Woodward's.

Another road commenced at the military road, near the residence of Ebenezer Drury, extended northward to the site of Mill Village, and thence turning westerly, entered the military road, or main trunk, near Mill Brook.

Another road, which branched from the main trunk, commenced near the residence of Aaron Parsons, and extended northward near the site of the house on the present Town Farm, north of which it continued considerably to the east of the present traveled road, till it reached the brook near the residence of Isaac Rood; thence it passed the residence of Caleb Hendee, and, bearing westerly, passed Jonathan Rowley's, and, pursuing about the same course, crossed the Creek a little north of the town line, whence it continued on over Hawk Hill, in Brandon.

There was another road, perhaps not regularly laid out, leading from the east to the west side of the Creek. It commenced at the military road, a little north of the residence of Ebenezer Hopkins, and passing down what is now known as Town Hill, crossed the Creek some thirty or forty rods east of the site of the Mead bridge, and entered the old road, near the residence of Mr. Mead. Sometimes the Creek at the place of crossing was fordable, at other times boats were in requisition.

In the westerly part of the town, a road was cut from Rutland north line, near the present residence of Whipple Mills, in a northerly direction. This passed the residence of Gideon Sheldon, the sites of buildings now owned by Allen Mills, Hiram Bates, Joseph Wolcott, and through what is now known as the Beals, farm, to the military road near the residence of Benjamin Stevens, Sen.

These were the principal roads existing before the Revolutionary war; but how many of them were regularly laid out by the Proprietor's committee, it is impossible, at this late day, to know.

The earliest survey of a road, of which a record exists, was in 1785. On the 30th of April, that year, Jonathan Sweet and John Barnes, as selectmen, laid out a road from the Creek road, on the west side of Otter Creek. It commenced a few rods south of Stephen Mead's, and, running westward by where Anthony Phillips afterwards resided, entered the road leading north from Whipple Hollow, near the south part of the farm now owned by James D. Butler.

On the 2d of May following, the same Board of Selectmen laid a road through the west part of the town, commencing at the south line of the town, about thirty rods west of Castleton river, and running north past the residences of Samuel Waters, Jr., David Gitchell, Jonathan Sweet and Nathaniel Fairfield, until it entered the old road, near Silas Mosher's. This was nearly identical with the road leading from Whipple Hollow by James D. Butler's to Richard and Charles Burditt's. That part of it leading from the latter point to the north road was, some time ago, discontinued.

On the 16th of the same month a road was laid out on the east side of the Creek, commencing at the Great Bridge (the Mead bridge) and running easterly until it entered the Great Road, some little distance south of the Village. This was evi-

dently a resurvey of an old road or path which had been traveled several years.

On the same day a road was laid out from the west road, beginning near Silas Mosher's, and extending westerly by the sites of the present residences of John Eggleston and Marshall Thomas, and continuing, in the same general direction, to Hubbardton line.

Prior to this time a road had been laid from Hopkins' mills through the site of Hitchcockville to the site of the Village, and thence to William Cox's, who, at that time, resided in a house which stood a few rods north of the present residence of James Falloon. On the 20th of April, 1786, Noah Hopkins and Benjamin Cooley, as selectmen and committee, surveyed a continuation of this road from William Cox's to Brandon line.

About this time a road was laid out from Elisha Adams' to a point in the Great Road near Lieut. Olmstead's, and north of the Town Plot. This was, substantially, the road leading from the Furnace to the Baptist meeting house.

Another road was laid out from Hopkins' Mills, easterly, by the sites of the present residences of Abraham Potter, Matthew Lowth and Mrs. Duffy, to Chittenden. Also, another short road was laid out "from Ebenezer Lyman's, on the east side of Hopkins' mill stream, northwesterly across the stream, to a beech tree, on the east side of the road which leads from Hopkins' to Olmstead's mills."* This road passed near Stephen Jenner's to what is now Hitchcockville. It was discontinued many years ago.

On the 29th of April a road was laid out from Jonathan Warner's towards Abel Stevens'. This was the road now leading from Abner T. Reynolds' to John M. Goodnough's.

*Moses Olmstead, at that time, owned the Fassett saw-mill.

On the 5th of May, 1788, a road was surveyed from Benjamin Stevens, Jr.'s, to Benjamin Stevens, Sen.'s. It commenced near the residence of the former, a little north of the residence of Benjamin Stevens, 3d, and running a northwesterly course, passed near the residence of Simeon Stevens, and thence turning southwesterly it entered the old road a little north of the residence of the aforesaid Benjamin Stevens, Sen. If this road was made, it could have been used but a short time.

On the 9th of May, 1789, a road was laid out by Thomas Hammond and Amasa Ladd, as selectmen, which commenced at the old road, about eight rods southwest of the burying ground, and on the west side of the Creek, and ran north. The first part of it was a little west of the present highway. From Edwin Wheaton's present residence to N. Hand's, it was about identical with the present road; but at the latter point it ran west of it, and some rods west of the residence of Richard Hendee, now N. Willis', and continued on past where David Hall once resided, now Alexander Parmelee's, to the present residence of Roswell Woodcock. Thence it turned north of the present road, and passed the site of the old house once occupied by Samuel Montague; and a little south of the present residence of Seth Hewitt, it occupied about the same ground as the present Brandon road.

The old road from the burying ground northward, ran some seventy or eighty rods east of the present traveled road, passed near the residence of Roger Stevens, Jr., to the grist-mill, and thence northwesterly to what was afterwards the Adams place, now O. Smith's.

On the 20th of August, 1791, Caleb Cooley and Samuel Fairfield, as selectmen, laid out a road which began at the old road, some seventy-five or eighty rods south of the residence of Benjamin Stevens, Sen., and, running an easterly course, terminated at the north-and-south road near the residence of Benjamin Stevens, Jr. This was the road now traveled.

On the 24th of September, Caleb Cooley and Thomas Hammond laid out the road "from Mr. Burnett's dwelling house, in Sugar Hollow, to a large pine tree standing on the Common, northeasterly of the Log Meeting House." This was the present Sugar Hollow road.

On the 11th of April, 1795, a road was laid out from "the Starks road to Chittenden line, First bounds a pine tree in the hollow north of Mr. Miller's." Running easterly, it passed the residences of Israel Brewster, J. Wicker and J. Brewster, to the west line of Chittenden. This was the road now leading from Simeon Smith's, eastward to Chittenden.

This year Phineas Ripley and Amos Kellogg, as selectmen, laid out a road from Amasa Ladd's, eastward by Abraham Stanton's to the north-and-south road, which passed David Starks'. This road was traveled many years, but is now given up.

On the 11th of April a road was laid out, which began at Samuel Adams' dwelling house, ran a short distance southeasterly, then southward to Simeon Tupper's, and thence continued about the same course to Lot Keeler's land, entering the the Rutland road a little south of the residence of Timothy Morseman. This was the road which now leads from the Furnace by the residences of Michael O'Donnel and Eliza Connell to John R. Barnes': but that part of the road which extended farther south was long since discontinued.

In 1796, the road leading from Rutland past Penfield's* mills, and through the Village to William Cox's, was resurveyed, and some parts of it considerably altered. The alterations were chiefly in that part of it which was between John Miller's and Penfield's mills, and they brought the road into its present line. The old road through a large part of this section was left considerably to the west.

* Mr. Penfield, at this time, owned what had been known as Hopkins' mills.

In 1797, a stage or post road was surveyed from Rutland to Vergennes, passing through this town. This was surveyed and established by John Ramsdell, Jonathan Bell and Joel Linsley, a committee appointed for the purpose, in conformity to an act of the Legislature, passed at its session in Rutland that year. This road was laid out six rods wide, and from Rutland north line to Orcutt's* mill, it pursued, in most of its parts, the old, that is, the present traveled road. From Orcutt's it turned a little northwesterly, passed east of the Village, and re-entered the old road a little north of the Town Plot. It continued on in the general course of the old road, straightening and improving it, however, in some parts, to Brandon south line. This road was put into good condition in all its parts. That section of it, however, which was laid east of the Village, was never built, and traveling was continued through the Village.

On the 9th of April, 1803, a road was laid out from the west to the east side of the Creek, "beginning near Elijah Adams', and leading easterly, across the Creek, by Isaac Matson's to the road leading from Elisha Rich's to William Spencer's." This was the road now leading eastward from O. Smith's by I. C. Wheaton's.

In 1807, a "Market Road" was laid out, in conformity to an act of the Legislature, from Salisbury to West Rutland, passing through this town on the west side of Otter Creek. It was surveyed four rods wide, and followed the course of the old road from Brandon line south, by the residences of Isaac Wheaton, Alfred Buck, John Barnes, Stephen Mead, Peter Rice, John May and Robert Wright, to Rutland line.

It is believed that the roads we have mentioned include the most important that existed here prior to the year 1808. Others have been surveyed and made at later periods, but these have been noticed in other parts of this volume. The road

*William Orcutt, at this time, resided where Charles T. Colburn now lives, and owned the saw-mill that was near the house.

leading south from the Village, by the residence of Col. Cooley, to the site of what is now known as the Gorham bridge, existed during the Revolutionary war, but we have not the date of its survey.

It should perhaps be mentioned that, before the war, Otter Creek was a common thoroughfare through the town. The most of the early settlers of the towns on the Creek north of Pittsford, were from Massachusetts and Connecticut, and they came on the old military road to Otter Creek in this town, and here they constructed rafts or boats and completed their journey by water.

BRIDGES.

At what time the first bridge was built over East Branch, at what is now Mill Village, will never be known. But that there was a foot bridge there, and also one over Mill Brook, near where William Orcutt afterwards resided, now C. T. Colburn's, before the Revolutionary war, there can be little doubt. And it is highly probable that these soon gave place to more substantial structures, capable of sustaining the weight of loaded teams. The first bridge over Otter Creek in this town, as already stated, was built by the State for military purposes, in the spring of 1781. How long this remained and continued serviceable to the people of the town cannot now be determined, though probably not many years, as they found it necessary, in the spring of 1785, to build another bridge over the same stream; but this was built below the former bridge, near what was known as the "Mead crossing," where it would better accommodate the people. This, when completed, was known as the "Mead bridge," and it stood some eight or ten rods above the site of the present bridge. In 1781, the Legislature had passed an act authorizing the collection of a "two-penny land-tax;* and this bridge was built, in the main, with

* This tax was authorized expressly for the building of bridges.

funds which had been raised in conformity to the provisions of this act. The bridge was built on trestle work, and was raised* in March.

The people in the south part of the town became clamorous for the building of a bridge on the site of the one first built; and in March, 1796, the town "voted that the Committee that shall build a good bridge over Orter Krick, near Mr. Daniel Lee's, when said bridge is well finished, shall draw fifteen pounds out of the Town Treasury."

At a meeting on the first of October, the same year, the town "voted that the Selectmen shall have liberty to draw ten pounds, in addition to the fifteen pounds out of the Treasury, that was given last March, for the purpose of building the bridge over Orter Krick, near Daniel Lee's, if said money is needed when said bridge is finished." This bridge was raised and finished in March, 1797. The same structure was repaired in 1802, in 1805, and in 1810.

At the annual meeting in March, 1803, the town "voted to build a bridge over Otter Crick near Mr. Matson's." In April, a road was laid out in connection with the bridge, and both were built the following summer.

The most of the bridges in the town were carried off by the freshet of 1811, and the few remaining were greatly damaged. The town, however, took active measures for rebuild-

* At the raising of this bridge an incident occurred which is, perhaps, worth recording. When the structure was partially raised, two of the workmen accidentally fell from one of the highest timbers. One of them was drowned, though it was supposed that he might have been killed by falling upon a fragment of floating ice, the other was rescued by Ephraim Stevens, who has already figured in this history as something of a hero. As the workmen fell, Stevens instantly lowered himself towards the water, suspending himself by one arm, the hand of which grasped the timber above. With the other hand he seized one of the sinking men, and, by his gigantic strength, drew him from the water and reinstated him upon the timber. The name of neither of these men is now known with certainty. Tradition asserts that the remains of the one that was drowned or killed, were buried in the burying ground, and that the grave is one of those on the north side of the enclosure. One of the head-stones there has this inscription:

"In memory of Mr. Dan Howlett, who was drowned on the 7th day of March, 1786, in the 57th year of his age."

If this was the man who lost his life at the raising of the Mead bridge, there must have been a mistake of one year in the date upon the head-stone; for that this bridge had been built prior to the 16th of May, 1785, is as certain as the town records can make it.

ing or repairing them, and this involved an expenditure which drew quite heavily upon the resources of the people.

MILLS.

As soon as the primitive settlers began to gather their scanty crops, the product of diligent and protracted labor, they began to feel the need of a mill where their grain might be ground. One of their number, Samuel Crippen, a man of considerable enterprise and mechanical skill, proposed to build a grist-mill. To aid and encourage him in his efforts, the Proprietors, at a meeting Sept. 3, 1771, "voted to give Samuel Crippen fifty acres of land, upon his getting a good mill first, to grind by the first of December next; said land lying thirty acres on the brook, taking a convenient place for the said land not encroaching upon the saw-mill spot he shall choose with allowance for roads to said saw-mill; twenty acres of said land lying on the north side of said Crippen's lot he now lives on."

"Voted that Isaac Rood, James Hopkins and Moses Olmstead should be a committee to lay out the land."

It is evident that Mr. Crippen did not complete the building of the grist-mill at the specified time, as we find that the Proprietors, at a meeting, April 14, 1772, "voted to give Mr. Crippen to the first of September next, to build the grist mill, and upon the condition that he builds a good mill."

The reader may be interested in learning what measures were taken in the early times to supply the want of a mill. For the first few years a portion of the grain used by the early settlers was procured from the older and more productive towns, and this was ground before it was brought hither. But the most of them were constrained to rely as much as possible upon their own resources, as they were not in circumstances to meet the expense of importation to any considerable extent.

Prior to the fall of 1772, the nearest accessible grist-mills were at Bennington and Number Four (Charlestown), some

sixty miles away, but a portion of the grain raised in Pittsford was transported even this distance to be ground. Number Four was more easily reached than Bennington, from the fact that it was situated on the Military road, which was a much better thoroughfare than could be found between Pittsford and Bennington. Indeed, a part of the distance between the two latter towns had no semblance of a road, and the traveler from one to the other was guided only by a few marked trees. We can readily see that going to mill at that day was anything but a pleasure trip. It was a tax upon patience and strength, and was attended with no little danger. So great and difficult was the journey, that the early settlers carried but a small proportion of their corn to mill, but this article was ground or crushed in a mortar made in the following manner: The stump of a hard-wood tree was selected, and upon the centre of the top of it, some two or three feet from the ground, a fire was built. When, by a slow process of burning, an excavation had been made sufficiently deep, it was made smooth. Into this bowl the corn was poured and then pulverized with a stone or wooden pestle. Almost every family had its stump mortar; and very much of the material used for bread passed through the process of pounding.

That Mr. Crippen finished building the grist-mill in the fall of 1772, there is little doubt The Proprietors, at a meeting, October 8, 1772, "Voted that Samuel Ellsworth, Thomas Tuttle and Moses Olmstead, should be a Committy to see when Samuel Crippen's mill is a good sufficient mill for business."

We find no report of this committee, but the Proprietors, at a meeting, December 1, 1772, "Voted that Samuel Crippen should have the land which was formerly given him by the proprietors of this place for building a grist-mill, upon condition said Crippen keeps said grist-mill in good repair ten years from this time fit for grinding." The mill built by Mr. Crippen stood on "Mill Brook," now known as Sucker Brook,"

and about where William C. Cotting's turning mill now stands. The dam was some fifteen or twenty feet above the present dam. Where the mill-stones were obtained we do not know, but from the fact that most of the mill-stones used in this vicinity at a later period, were quarried in the neighborhood of Cox Mountain, it is quite likely Mr. Crippen obtained his from the same locality.

This mill was patronized by the inhabitants of the neighboring towns, and it was soon found that the business to be done exceeded the capacity of the mill. The Proprietors accordingly set apart sites, suitable for other mills, with the expectation that they would be improved as they should be needed.

On the second Tuesday of November, 1772, it was "Voted that twenty acres of land be laid out on East Branch flats for the use of the Town for the building of mills. Then voted that fifteen acres of land be laid out on the west side of the Creek, on the stream north of Roger Stevens, Jr.'s, lot, for the use of the Town for building mills."

On the 14th of April, the same year, the Proprietors had "Voted to give Felix Powell fifty acres lying upon the brook upon conditions he get a good saw-mill agoing by the first of December next, and keep it in repair five years."

For some reason Mr. Powell did not build the saw-mill which was contemplated in the above vote of the Proprietors, giving him fifty acres of land for such a purpose; and at a meeting, April 20, 1773, they "Voted that Jonathan Fassett should have fifty acres of land upon condition said Fassett shall build a good saw-mill by the first of December next, said Jonathan Fassett's fifty acres of land is to be laid out where it was formerly given to Felix Powell for the building of the same saw-mill."

It appears that the grist-mill was in operation but a few months before it was found to be out of repair; and the Pro-

prietors, at a meeting, March 8, 1774, "Voted that Samuel Crippen should have until the first day of May next to get his grist-mill in good repair; Likewise voted that Jonathan Fassett should have until the first day of May next to get his saw-mill in good repair.

Voted that Gideon Cooley, Moses Olmstead, Peleg Sunderland, Samuel Ellsworth and Stephen Mead be a committy to view the grist-mill and saw-mill, and give their opinion whether the mills are according to the meaning of the proprietors' votes.

Voted that said committy finding the grist-mill in good repair, shall have power to take bonds of said Crippen for the maintaining of the grist-mill ten years, and make their report to the next meeting."

Quite likely the grist-mill was repaired and the saw-mill finished at the time proposed, as we find no other allusion to them upon the Proprietors' records. The saw-mill was built upon "Mill Brook," north of the grist-mill, and occupied the site of the mill now (1871) owned by Smith & Barber.

The second grist-mill in the town was built in 1775, by Roger Stevens, Jr., on the lot laid out by the Proprietors for this purpose, on the west side of Otter Creek. This mill stood on what has since been known as "Stevens Brook," at its mouth, close by the old ford — Pitts' Ford. Mr. Stevens employed a mill-wright by the name of Samuel Brackett* to build the mill, and it was completed in the summer of that year. The only vestige of this mill now to be seen is one of the mud-sills, apparently in its original position. In the early part of the Revolutionary war, as already stated, Mr. Stevens became a Tory, and, having constructed a raft upon which he placed his mill-stones and irons, he floated them down Otter

*Mr. Brackett resided in this town several years, and he has the reputation of having been a very eccentric man, and some anecdotes respecting him have come down to our time. It is said that he once attended church service at the old log meeting house, clad in a suit of birch bark.

Creek as far as Middlebury, and then joined the British army. His mill was abandoned.

The seeond saw-mill in the town was built about the year 1783, but it is not now known by whom it was built. It stood on Mill Brook, some one hundred rods below Mr. Crippen's grist-mill, and on land then owned by Ebenezer Hopkins, Sen., but now by Edwin C. Wheaton. Some have supposed this mill to have been built by Mr. Hopkins, perhaps assisted by one of the Cooleys, as it is known that Gideon Cooley at one time owned a share in it. This mill continued to be used till about the year 1800, when it was negleeted and soon became a ruin. A small portion of the dam is all that now marks the spot where it stood.

The third grist-mill in the town was built in the fall of 1783, by Elisha Rich.* It stood on what was then ealled East Braneh, but now Furnace Brook, and just below the bridge at Furnaee Village. Elder Rieh sold this mill to Elisha Adams, in 1784. It was kept in operation some years by members of the Adams family, and when it had gone somewhat to deeay, another grist-mill was built just above the bridge, and this, for some time, did a good business.

The fourth grist-mill was built in 1785, by Nehemiah Hopkins. This mill was on East Branch, and stood about where John Stevens' mill now stands. A little later, Mr. Hopkins built a saw-mill on the opposite, or north side of the stream, and these mills were kept in operation by Mr. Hopkins or his sons till they were purchased by John Penfield in 1796.

The fifth grist-mill was built in 1786, by Gideon Sheldon and David Gitehell. This mill stood on the small stream some sixty rods south of Mr. Sheldon's residence, in Whipple Hollow.†

* Hendee's MS.
†This mill stood on the east slope of the hill, west of Whipple Hollow.

Not far from this time, Elisha Adams and sons built a saw-mill just below the grist-mill, at what is now Furnace Village; and a few years later, or about the year 1795, Abraham Stanton built a saw-mill on the brook near his house. Mr. Stanton located, as early as 1782, about one hundred rods east of Amasa Ladd's, and a road was constructed soon after, from Mr. Ladd's, past Mr. Stanton's to John Miller's. The mill built by Mr. Stanton was never of much service, as it could be used only at certain seasons on account of the scarcity of water. Mr. Stanton died about the year 1813, and his real estate passed into the hands of Charles Derby.

The sixth grist-mill in the town was built by David Gitchell, in 1796. It stood near where Leonard Sargent's saw-mill now stands, in Whipple Hollow. This mill was built as a substitute for the one built earlier on the east side of the hill, that not having a sufficient supply of water. The stones and other fixtures of the former mill were used in this.

Amos Weller and Anthony Butler built a saw-mill in the year 1800, on the brook near Mr. Butler's house. A part of the dam is all that now marks the spot.

Stephen Jenner built a saw-mill about the year 1800, just below the bridge on the south road leading from the Village to Penfield's mills; and not far from this time Elisha Woodruff built a saw-mill where Samuel Nourse's mill now stands.

David Cross built a saw-mill, near the grist-mill built by Mr. Gitchell, in Whipple Hollow. This was used till 1840, when it was purchased by M. W. Nelson, who removed it and built a new one on its site. After changing owners several times it was purchased by Mr. Sargent in 1845.

Benjamin and Caleb Cooley also built a saw-mill, at quite an early day, on the south side of East Branch, nearly opposite the straw-board mill, now owned by Allen & Co. There is nothing upon the records to show when this mill was built, and, as it was beyond the recollection of living men, we have been

unable to fix the date. This mill was swept away by the freshet of 1811.

A saw-mill was built on East Creek in East Pittsford, about the year 1808, by Artemas Carpenter. A few years later, Mr. Carpenter built a grist-mill on the same stream, some rods below the saw-mill. The grist-mill was run some ten or twelve years only, but the saw-mill was kept in operation many years.

The first fulling-mill and works for dressing cloth in this town were constructed by Noal William Avery, in 1796. The fulling-mill was on Ripley Brook, some twenty or twenty-five rods above its entrance into East Branch (Furnace Brook). Mr. Avery sold this mill to Chester Powers, March 31, 1797, and the latter "sold the water privilege, together with the fulling-mill, dye house, two strings of tenderbars, dwelling house and shop, one pair of clothier's shears, one iron screw and box, and one clothier's plait," to Jirah Barlow, in 1799. Soon after he had made this purchase, Mr. Barlow bought the water privilege below Penfield's mills, and built one part of the mill now owned by Allen & Co. Here he enlarged his works and had a well-arranged woolen factory. He continued to manufacture cloth here till 1826, when he sold his mill and machinery and left the town.

About the year 1811, clothier's works were constructed by Capt. Caleb Cooley, on Ripley Brook, near Daniel Sherman's. Justin Darling, son-in-law of Capt. Cooley, had the management of these works for some years. After the death of Capt. Cooley, in 1813, this property was set off to Mrs. Darling and Mrs. Woodward,* as a part of their share of their father's estate. Daniel Sherman bought it, about the year 1823, and continued the business of dressing cloth till 1852. These works have since been abandoned.

The Pittsford Manufacturing Company was incorporated by

* Betsey Cooley, daughter of Capt. Caleb, married Jesse Woodward.

an act of the General Assembly, October 19, 1812. The corporate members were Stephen Avery, John Penfield, Sturges Penfield, Allen Penfield, Thomas Hammond and Caleb Hendee, Jr., and others, their associates and successors. The company was organized in conformity to the act of incorporation, Thomas Hammond being chosen President, and John Penfield, Clerk and Treasurer. A code of By-Laws was adopted, and the necessary arrangements made for putting into operation a factory, which had been erected on East Branch, just below Penfield's grist-mill. The original members of the company prosecuted the work of manufacturing and dressing woolen cloth till April 3, 1820, when Caleb Hendee, Jr., John Penfield, Stephen Avery and Thomas Hammond released to their associates their shares or rights to the property of the company and right of membership. The company, now consisting of Sturges Penfield and Allen Penfield, together with Abel Penfield, who had purchased a portion of the stock, continued to run the factory till 1825, when Abel sold his share in the property to his associates. June 15, 1827, Allen Penfield sold his interest in the property to Sturges, who became sole proprietor. The latter continued to operate the mill till about the year 1860, when he retired from the business. May 14, 1866, John Stevens purchased the factory property of the heirs of Mr. Penfield, and converted it to other uses.

About the year 1822, clothier's works were constructed on East Creek, in the southeasterly part of the town, known as East Pittsford. We can trace the ownership to Luny Thayer, who, quite likely, built the works, but they were purchased by George W. and Luther Daniels, who sold them to Justin Darling, Jirah Vaughn and Thomas Frink, Aug. 25, 1825. After having been used a few years the works were abandoned.

Before purchasing an interest in the works at East Pittsford, Justin Darling planned the construction of a fulling-mill on East Branch, near the mouth of Ripley Brook. He par-

tially built a dam across the stream some thirty rods north of the mouth of the brook, and, on the east bank of it, dug a canal through which he might convey the water from the pond to a point near the road where he intended to build his mill, but for some reason this was never done. This canal is still visible.

Two oil-mills have been built in the town, both of them by Jirah Barlow. The first stood on East Branch, about opposite the present residence of William Nicoll. This was built about the year 1810. The second, built about the year 1815, stood on the south side of the stream, nearly opposite Mr. Barlow's factory, and very nearly where the Cooleys' saw-mill had stood.

TANNERS AND CURRIERS' WORKS.

The first to carry on the tanning and currying business in this town was Nathaniel Kingsley. He learned his trade in Simsbury, Conn., came to Pittsford in 1785, bought twenty-five acres of land of John Fenn, and established himself in business near the school house in District No. 2. His vats were constructed a few rods south-east of his house, near the brook. He was a shoemaker, as well as tanner and currier, and all these branches of business were carried on under his supervision. After the death of Mr. Kingsley, his son, Joshua, assumed the care of the works and continued their management till about the year 1835, when they came into the possession of Samuel Warner & Son, who, with Marshall Wood, continued the business till 1850. The works were then purchased by Abraham Butterfield, who soon, however, relinquished the tanning business, and all the apparatus for its prosecution were quickly in ruins.

Isaac and Kendrick Bresee, sons of Christopher, commenced the tanning and currying business in 1804, on the place now owned by Benjamin Stevens, and a few rods northwest of the present residence of Mrs. Catharine Tennian. The two

brothers worked together till 1820, when Kendrick sold his share of the property to Isaac, and left the town. The latter continued to carry on the business of tanning and currying till 1852, when he sold his real estate in this town and removed to the West. These tan works have not since been in use.

About the year 1805, Frederick Freeman constructed works for tanning and currying, on land now owned by Miss Achsah Leach. He worked at his trade here a short time, when the tan works became the property of Joshua Osgood, of Rutland. Mr. Osgood sold them to Jonathan Kendall, in 1807. Mr. Kendall carried on the tanning and currying business here, in connection with shoemaking, till 1812, when he sold his tan works to Joseph Tottingham. Mr. Tottingham, having no use for the tan works, sold the most of the movable portions of them, and other parts were either used for other purposes, or were neglected and fell into decay.

THE FURNACE.

A furnace for smelting iron ore was built in this town in the fall of 1791, by Israel Keith, from Easton, Mass. It stood about where the present furnace now stands in Furnace Village. The ore was mostly brought from Chittenden, a distance of more than two miles. It made a good quality of iron which found a ready sale, and yielded the proprietor a liberal return. On the 4th of July, 1795, Mr. Keith sold the furnace property to Nathan Gibbs, Cornelius Gibbs, Edward Kingman and Luke Reed; and two years later, Nathan Gibbs purchased of his associates in business their interest in the property, and took upon himself the sole management of it. He enlarged and improved the works by which their value was much enhanced, and he continued in charge of them till about the time of his death, in 1824.

Soon after the death of Mr. Gibbs, the furnace passed

into the hands of Andrew Leach, of whom Simeon Granger & Sons purchased it November 30, 1826. The furnace was burnt in August following, but the proprietors rebuilt it soon afterwards. Simeon Granger's sons who had an interest in the furnace were Lyman and Chester, and the business of the firm was conducted in the name of "Simeon Granger & Sons," till the death of the father, in 1834, when the two sons took the charge of the works. In 1837, Lyman Granger sold his share of the furnace property to Edward L. Granger, another brother, and withdrew from the firm. "C. and E. L. Granger" then continued the manufacture of iron till the death of the junior member of the firm, in 1846. George W. Hodges was then admitted as a member of the firm, and the furnace business was conducted in the name of "Granger, Hodges & Co.," till 1852.

After a partial suspension of business a stock company was formed and incorporated by an act of the General Assembly as the "Pittsford Iron Co." This company put the furnace in operation, and for a time did a brisk business, but it could hardly compete with companies elsewhere, possessing superior facilities for the manufacture of iron, and as it was found that the income was but little in excess of the expense, the business was soon suspended.

In 1865, however, the company, consisting entirely of new members, repaired the furnace and again put it into operation, but it was not found to be a paying business, and was, consequently, again suspended. At the time the furnace was put into operation, in 1865, the name of the company was changed to the "Vermont Iron Co.," and by this name it has since been known. The property of the company is now owned by Jeremiah Pritchard, of Boston, and we are informed by his agent, Mr. Webber, that arrangements are now being made for putting the furnace again into operation.

For some years after this furnace was built, it was a source of considerable profit to the owners, while it also furnished work for a large number of individuals who were enabled, thereby, not only to pay their current expenses, but to lay aside a portion of their earnings, with which some of them afterwards purchased farms and made themselves comfortable homes. But in process of time the ore bed, from which the furnace was supplied, ceased to be productive, and the company had to resort for their supply to another deposit of ore, some six miles away. The extra cost of transportation, and the increased expense of other materials required in the manufacture of iron, have exceeded the rise in the price of the metal, so that latterly the furnace could not be operated remuneratively.

IRON FOUNDRIES.

Two iron foundries have been built in this town. One was built in 1827, by Cyrus Gibbs and John Cooley. This stood near the mouth of Ripley Brook and was connected with the trip-hammer shop which, before the foundry was built, had been occupied by Amos Crippen.* This was a small establishment and was used only for small castings, and it was generally known as "Pocket Furnace."

The other foundry was built in 1829, by Simeon Granger & Sons, near the blast furnace. Here a large number of stoves have been manufactured, besides a great variety of other articles. A few years since, it was rebuilt and removed a few rods towards the west, where it is still in a usable condition.

POTASH WORKS.

Three establishments for the manufacture of potash have been put in operation within the limits of the town. The first was built in 1798, by Stephen and Elijah Avery, and stood

*Mr. Crippen built the trip-hammer shop in 1808.

some twenty rods east of their store, on the north side of the road, and on land now owned by the heirs of the late George B. Armington, M. D. This was kept in operation many years, and the last to run it were John and Henry Simonds.

The second establishment of this kind was built in 1808, by Elisha Adams, Jr. It stood on the south side of the south road leading from the Village to Penfield's Mills, on land now owned by Jeffrey A. Randall. This also was kept in operation some years.

The third potash establishment was built in 1809, by Jeremiah Sheldon. This stood on the Mosher place, on land now owned by Richard and Charles Burditt, and near their south barn on the north side of the road. It was kept in operation but a short time and was never of much account.

DISTILLERIES.

Three distilleries have existed within the limits of the town. The first was built in 1811, by George Willson and William House. This was located on land now owned by the heirs of the late George H. Simonds, and some five or six rods southwest of the present barn. After changing owners several times it was purchased by John and Henry Simonds, and by them kept in operation several years. A large amount of grain went through the process of distillation here every year, and the whiskey turned out was sent to the various markets in New England and New York, though it is to be supposed that a part of it found a ready sale near home.

The second distillery was built by Allen Penfield in 1819. This stood on the east side of East Branch and about twenty rods south of the residence of Sturges Penfield, who afterwards bought one-half of it. The two brothers run it together several years. When they gave up the business, Sturges bought his brother's interest in the property, and the building was converted into a dwelling house, and rented as such a num

ber of years. Mr. Hammond, the present owner of the land upon which it stood, demolished it in 1867.

The third distillery was built by Robert Wright, in 1820. This was on the west side of the Creek, and on the side of the hill about twenty or twenty-five rods northwest of the Gorham bridge. Mr. Wright run this distillery several years, and it was then abandoned.

THE MARBLE INTERESTS OF PITTSFORD.

On the west side of Otter Creek are extensive beds of marble in which quarries have been opened. Some of these have been successfully worked.

The first marble quarry in this town was opened by Jeremiah Sheldon, in 1795. This was about one-fourth of a mile southeast of Mr. Sheldon's house, and on land now owned by Abraham Owen. Garret Lawrence, of Brandon, bought this quarry December 1, 1800, but sold it to Levi Foot of Rutland, August 4, 1801. The latter gentleman sold it to William Barnes in 1802, who sold it to Epaphras Jones of Middletown, July 16, 1804. This quarry changed owners quite often, but a great amount of marble was taken from it. The color of it was somewhat darker than that afterwards taken from other quarries, but it was of fine grain and easily worked. The most of the marble used in this vicinity for monuments and building purposes at that early day, was taken from this quarry. The majority of the better class of houses contained more or less of this marble, either in the jambs or backs of fire-places, in the hearths, or in the underpinning. It may be readily recognized by its color, and the most of it bears the marks of the chisel.

The second marble quarry was opened by Eli Hudson in 1799, a few rods north of the quarry now being worked by the Pittsford Company.

The third marble quarry was opened by Charles Lamb about

the year 1806. This was located about thirty rods south or southeast of his house, on land now owned by his daughter Mrs. Sally Walker. This opening was never carried sufficiently deep to discover sound blocks, and the effort was continued only a few years.

Edward Clifford and his son, Nathan, were the first to open and work the quarry now being worked by the Pittsford Quarry Company. It eventually passed into the hands of E. D. Selden of Brandon, who quarried some blocks from it and transported them to his mill to be sawed. It was purchased in 1866, by the present proprietors who have built a spacious mill with all the modern improvements for sawing marble, and a large amount is now being quarried and sawed for the market.

Attempts have been made at different times to open other quarries, but either for the want of sufficient funds to prosecute the work, or for some other cause they have not proved successful. Several companies, however, recently formed are now opening quarries, and are prosecuting the work with encouraging prospects. There are vast ledges of marble in the town and no doubt future explorations will bring to light far richer deposits than any that have yet been made available.

Mr. George E. Hall, Esq., an enterprising gentleman of Cleveland, Ohio, has recently leased or purchased a large tract of the marble territory of this town, and he has caused a scientific or geological survey to be made of this tract, by Prof. Charles H. Hitchcock, the able geologist and mineralogist of Dartmouth College. In his report, Prof. Hitchcock says: "A study of the locality shows that in Vermont there is commonly an improvement in the quality of the marble in proceeding northerly. The clouded and coarser varieties prevail south of Dorset, while the statuary predominates in Brandon, and northwards. There are some exceptions to this general rule.

The character of the dislocations and seams in the marble

varies in different districts. All the efforts made to work the marble north of Brandon have failed. Some of the earlier attempts at quarrying were made in Middlebury, and large sums of money have been expended in Middlebury, Shelburne and other towns for the same purpose, but unsuccessfully.

This is dependent partly upon the nature of the disturbances, and partly upon the great number of seams or joints present. The elevation of our mountains seems to have been produced by forces pushing latterly. Parallel ridges have been crowded towards each other, and consequently the rocks between were jammed, faulted and plicated so as to occupy less space horizontally. One great region of disturbance has been the marble valley west of the Green Mountains, and as the nearest rocks must first yield to pressure, the limestones have been thrown out of place more than the firmer quartzites and schists adjacent upon either side. To the south of Brandon the pressure has been relieved by upthrows and downthrows of mountain masses, leaving the marble in each segment uninjured.

To the north, where the country is low, the disturbances are of less magnitude, but very much more numerous; the results appear in the greater number of faults, foldings and seams to the north, and the presence of large tracts to the south comparatively free from them, and the consequent failure, thus far, to establish workable quarries north of Brandon.

The application of these generalizations to your quarries" (Mr. Hall's) "at Pittsford shows them to be favorably situated. They are near the summit of the limestone series. They are in the northern area where the quality of the marble is of the superior order, including more of the statuary, and they are not too far north to be seriously affected by the dislocations in the low country, there being a mountain range contiguous on the west. There are disturbances near your

property, but the properties seem to have been selected with a view to avoid the faulted and plicated areas."

Mr. Hall has already opened one quarry on his territory and has taken therefrom more than one hundred blocks of marketable marble. Prof. H. says "the blocks raised show its excellent quality; they appear perfectly sound, though brought from less than fifteen feet below the surface. It is not common to find merchantable blocks so near the surface. The trenches to the north show, in the easterly portion of the belt, from six to eight feet of statuary marble. Nowhere are any seams or fractures visible that will seriously affect the quality or working of the marble. This belt extends north and south one thousand seven hundred and nineteen feet across the whole length of the tract.

About a quarter of a mile north of the quarry just noticed, is what is known as the Marble Valley property. This has upon it wider bands of marble, most of them for the distance of over four thousand two hundred feet. A wide valley extends along the tract underlaid by marble; this may have been excavated partly by running water, and partly by the action of the ice in the Glacial Period.

Shortly after the drift action the valley became covered by the clays of the Champlain period, to the depth of fifteen or twenty feet, and thus the marble has been protected from the usual surface weathering. Consequently the marble is as sound at the very beginning as if fifteen feet thickness of cap-rock had been removed.

The marble belts in this valley are so extensive that a large number of quarries can be worked in them at the same time, and taking into consideration the excellent quality of the marble, there can be little doubt that capitalists will be found ready to furnish funds for prosecuting a business which has been so auspiciously commenced."

Two mills for sawing marble have been built within the limits of the town, besides the one already mentioned. There was one built by Epaphras Jones in 1806, and this stood on Stevens' Brook, near where Isaac Bresee afterwards lived. The plan of this mill appears to have been entirely new, and it proved a failure. Another mill was built soon after on Mill Brook, by a Mr. Ballou. This was the mill now owned by William C. Cotting, and used as a chair factory. Considerable marble from the Sheldon quarry was sawed at this mill.

Since the foregoing was put in type, we have been permitted to examine an extensive series of trenches and trial-pits recently opened under the direction of Mr. Geo. H. Osborne, who has become associated with Mr. Hall in his marble business in Pittsford. These reveal an unexpected and even an unexampled breadth in the belts of marble, and show the quality, both as regards color, grain and soundness, to be equal to that of any marble known in the country. There are two distinct belts of marble which traverse the entire length of the property leased and purchased by Messrs. Hall & Osborne, one called the "Italian Belt," which is 205 feet in width, the other named the "Marble Valley Belt," 449 feet wide. Both belts are inclosed between solid and regular walls of limestone, and throughout both tracts, over a mile in length, the dip and trend of the rocks are remarkably uniform, and none of the joints, breaks or disturbances which are so common and injurious to other marble properties. In the two belts of marble referred to, while there is an unusual proportion of white marble, every desirable variety may be found, from blue and clouded to the finest and purest statuary. All these varieties exist in such abundance as to give room on the property for at least fifty quarries, each of double the size of any now worked in the State.

CHAPTER XVI.

The Librarian Society; Library Company; Maclure Library Association; Schools.

LIBRARIES.

An eloquent hint at the Puritan origin of the early settlers of this town, is disclosed in their efforts for self-improvement. Private libraries at that day were luxuries which none of them were in circumstances to enjoy. And in order to derive the greatest possible benefit from small investments, they formed an association, and, with common funds, purchased a small library, to which all the members could have access. The following is a copy of the constitution of the association:

"We, the Subscribers, desirous of collecting a Library for common use among ourselves, with a view to our Improvement in Knowledge, Virtue and Piety, consisting of Books of a Moral, Historical, Philosophical and Theological kind, and others, calculated to promote useful Literature. For the better execution of our purpose and Government of ourselves in such a social Combination, do, of our own free will, mutually obligate ourselves according to the following Articles:

ARTICLE I. We agree and consent to be called and known by the name of the Librarian Society of Pittsford; and if any individual Proprietor or other Person shall distinguish himself by Noble and Generous Donations to the Library, It shall be called by his name, agreeable to a vote that may be passed by the Society for that end.

ART. II. We severally agree to pay to the Society, as they shall agree or appoint, the sum of two dollars to each share, for the purpose of procuring said Library.

Art. III. We solemnly agree upon the Honour of Gentlemen, and Faith of Christians, that we will approve ourselves good, regular, peaceable and honest members of the Society; and in particular that we will make good all loss or Damage of Books belonging to the Society, whether we be Librarians or others, which may be unnecessarily occasioned by our means and committed to our custody; whether by tearing, effacing, dirtying or folding down leaves, according as the Society shall order or determine by their Committee chosen for that purpose, and this we engage to do on the forfeiture of our right and Interest in said Library, likewise Subjection to any legal Penalty that may be inflicted.

Art. IV. We will govern ourselves and conform to such Rules and Orders as the Society shall hereafter establish from time to time, at their regular Meetings of a majority of the whole number of the proprietors then present, and nothing short of it, in the case of enacting Laws and Orders for the Society.

Art. V. A regular Meeting besides the annual Meeting, shall be such as is publickly notified by the Librarian or Librarians upon the written application of Seven of the Proprietors, with fourteen days warning, and pointing out the special business of said Meeting in a paper, at two or more of the most publick places for that purpose.

Art. VI. There shall be an annual meeting at a place agreed upon by the Society, at which meeting the Librarian for that year shall be chosen, the committee for estimating damages done to the Books, all to be chosen by ballot, and all other officers of said society of any importance in the same manner, by a majority of said Members then present. All socicty Meetings shall be under the Government of a Moderator chosen at such Meetings.

Art. VII. Every Proprietor shall be allowed a complete Catalogue of all the Books that compose the Library, which

shall be numbered and stand in numerical order on the shelves. The Librarian shall keep an exact account of all books taken out, by whom and when taken out, and when returned; he shall carefully examine them before he replaces them in the Library, and if abused, shall forthwith submit them to the Inspection of the Committee of Estimation, without letting them know in whose hands the Books have been.

Art. VIII. The purchasing and procuring of Books for the Library from time to time, shall be by a committee of said Society chosen for that purpose, and agreeable to the general Instructions they receive from said Proprietary.

Art. IX. No Proprietor (until the Society order otherwise) shall take out more than one Book to a share at a time, and that he shall return in the space of eight weeks from the drawing of it, or pay a Fine of a Penny per day for every day over that space of time.

Art. X. Every Proprietor that shall suffer a library book to be carried out of his own house, to be used by any other person, shall forfeit the sum of Ten Shillings for each offence, and Fines arising from the breach of this or the last article shall be paid to the Librarian before the offenders may be permitted to draw again.

Art. XI. All monies arising from Fines and Forfeiture, shall be delivered to the committee appointed to procure Books for the Library by the Librarian, who shall take their receipts for the same, which receipts he shall exhibit to the Society at their annual Meeting, and the committee shall lay out the Money so received for Books to enlarge the Library, unless otherwise directed by the Society.

Art. XII. There shall be (for the prevention of difficulty) no division of Rights or Shares; each Individual shall own one or more Shares, and shall have a right to vote according to the number of Shares he owns.

Art. XIII. On the decease of any Proprietor holding

more shares than one, those shares may be distributed among the Heirs, as may be agreed upon, but no one single Share shall be divided.

Art. XIV. Any Proprietor shall have a right to dispose of one whole Share, or all their Interest in said Library, to any Person residing in the limits of the said Society.

Art. XV. All Persons purchasing any Share or Shares in said Library, or holding them by Heirship, shall subscribe the then existing Constitution, or forfeit their Interest in said Library.

Art. XVI. For the enlargement and increase of the Library, there shall be annually paid to the Committee appointed to procure Books, by each Proprietor, such a sum to every Share as may be agreed on by the Society, at a legal Meeting of theirs hereafter limiting the duration of said annuity.

Art. XVII. The Library shall be kept not far from the middle of Pittsford, and no Person living out of the town, may be admitted as a Proprietor, unless they belong to Chittenden or Philadelphia,* in which case they may be admitted on account of their fewness of members and other disadvantages, they labor under.

Art. XVIII. The Constitution of the Library shall be Revised by a Committee appointed for that purpose by the Proprietors, so often as two-thirds of them deem it necessary.

Art. XIX. The subscription Money is to be paid in Cash, or such Grain or other Produce as the Society shall think expedient hereafter, or in Books of the above description, or others, all of which is to be paid to the Committee to be appointed to procure Books, on or before the first day of December next, and to the acceptance of the Committee.

*A town was chartered by this name March 14, 1761; Nov. 9, 1814, the north half of it was annexed to Goshen; and the remainder of it was annexed to Chittenden, Nov. 2, 1816.

ART. XX. So soon as there are thirty Shares subscribed, there shall be a Meeting warned for the purpose of organization, by posting up a written Notification on the Sign Post of said Town, giving at least fourteen days notice, and signed by three or more of the highest subscribers. Dated at Pittsford this 12th day of April, A. D. 1796.

Subscribers.	*No. Shares.*	*Subscribers.*	*No. Shares.*
Caleb Hendee, Jr.,	2	John Gillet,	1
Thomas Hammond,	2	James A. Potter,	2
Ebenezer Hopkins,	1	Timothy Mead,	2
Stephen Avery,	1	Elijah Adams,	2
James Ewings,	2	Nathan Nelson,	1
Alexander Ewings,	2	Jonathan Dike,	1
Phineas Ripley,	2	Enos Pearson,	1
Samuel Craft,	1	Andrew Barnard,	1
William Orcutt,	2	Hiram Hopkins,	1
Enoch Cheney,	1	Nathan McQuevey,	1
Abiathar Millard,	1	Samuel Harrison,	1
Daniel Warren,	1	Thomas Keeler,	1
William Baxter,	2	Ebenezer Beach,	1
Andrew Leach,	1	Aaron Henry,	1
John Van Allen,	1	Ephraim Hendee,	1
Matthew Hopkins,	1	Jeremiah Sheldon,	1
John Hitchcock, Jr.,	1	David Dresser,	1
Milton Potter,	1	Joel Green,	1
Samuel Hopkins,	1	Isaac Osborn,	2
Abraham Merrifield,	1	Daniel Lee,	1
Lewis Drury,	1	Leonard Rawson,	1
Thomas Adams,	1	Benjamin Cooley,	1
Calvin and Ebenezer Drury,	2	Samuel Cooley,	1
Martin Hopkins,	1	John Barnes,	1
Jeremiah Powers,	1	Caleb Cooley,	1
John Penfield,	2	Nathaniel Kingsley,	1
William Spencer,	1	Oliver Hicok,	1

Subscribers.	*No. Shares.*	*Subscribers.*	*No. Shares.*
Azariah Newcomb,	2	Ebenezer Lyman,	1
Michael Bates,	1	James Matson,	1
Abraham Drury,	1	Jacob Weed,	1
Noel Avery,	1	John Woodward,	1
Chapman Hitchcock,	1	Alfred Keith,	1
Elisha Bradford,	1	Martin Mead,	1
Amasa Ladd,	2	Daniel Keith,	1
Elisha Woodruff,	1	Benjamin Halburd,	1
Amos Kellogg,	2	Elihu Rowley,	1
Peter Bresee,	1	Jonathan Warner,	1

The foregoing are supposed to be the names of all who subscribed for shares and signed the constitution, previously to the 5th of May, on which day the Society met pursuant to a warrant for that purpose, and organized by choosing Thomas Hammond Moderator, and Caleb Hendee, Jr., Clerk.

"Voted that the committee to be appointed to procure Books consist of three persons. Made choice of Maj. Thomas Hammond, Esq., Nathan Nelson, and Lieut. James A. Potter for the above said committee.

Voted that the committee appointed to procure Books, do value the Books which are to be turned into the Library, as specified heretofore.

Made choice of Caleb Hendee, Jr., as Librarian.

Voted that the committee to be appointed to estimate the damages done to Books, consist of three persons.

Made choice of Stephen Avery, James Ewings and Dr. Enos Parsons, for the last mentioned committee.

Voted that those proprietors who have Books now on hand, that they would wish to turn into the Library, forward the same to the committee appointed to procure Books, at our next adjourned meeting, or be foreclosed the privilege.

Adjourned until the last Monday of June next at this place, at one o'clock P. M.

By order of the Society.

THOS. HAMMOND, Moderator.
CALEB HENDEE, Jr., Clerk."

" Monday, June 27, 1796.

Met pursuant to adjournment, the meeting being opened and the Moderator being absent,

Made choice of James Ewings, Esq., to serve in lieu of Maj. Hammond, for the day.

Made choice of Amos Kellogg, Esq., to serve as committee man to appraise the Books now on hand, in lieu of Maj. Thomas Hammond, absent.

Voted to prolong the time of turning in Books until the close of the next adjourned meeting."

With the proceedings of this meeting we find a report of the first installment of books which had been turned into the library as follows:

By whom turned in.	No.	Title of Book.	No. Vol.	Price. £. s. d.
	1,	Williams' Hist. Vt.,	1,	0—6—6
Nathan Nelson,	2,	Gardner's Life,	1,	0—4—0
	3,	Carver's Travels,	1,	0—4—0
John Penfield,	4,	Wood's Mentor,	1,	0—4—6
Ebenezer Beach and A. Henry,	5, 6, 7,	Gordon's Hist. of American Revolution,	3,	1—4—0
Samnel Harrison,	8,	History of England,	1,	0—7—6
	9,	Kirby's Reports,	1,	0—9—0
James Ewings,	10,	Goodrich's Civil Officers,	1,	0—5—0
	11,	Chipman's Reports,	1,	0—4—0
Milton Potter,	12,	Nisson's Columbus,	1,	0—2—6
	13,	Orig'l and Present State of Man,	1,	0—2—6
Caleb Hendee, Jr.,	14, 15,	Moore's Journals,	1,	0—9—0
	16,	Life and Works of Dr. Franklin,	2,	0—4—0

To this small collection of books were soon added other volumes, some of which were donations to the society, others turned in by individual members, but by far the larger number were purchased with funds which had accumulated from the sale of shares.

At the first annual meeting of the society, January 2, 1797, the books then on hand, consisting of one hundred and fifteen volumes, were numbered and the price of each affixed; but it appears that the collection was not opened to the use of members until the first quarterly meeting, April 3d, when it was "voted that the members present draw their books by ballot."

The society adopted the following scale of estimation of damages done to books, and ordered the committee of estimation to govern themselves accordingly:

"1st. For each blot or entire obscuration of print of the superficial area of one-half inch square, and so in proportion for any other dimentions, to be set at 12 cents.

2d. For each grease spot of like dimention, 8 "

3d. For every blur, 3 "

4th. For each leaf folded down, 6 "

5th. For each tear in the print of one-half inch and so in proportion, at 12 "

6th. For each tear in a map (exclusive of folds), 16 "

7th. For each tear in the folds of maps, 2 "

8th. For scratching and damaging the covering of any book, to be left to the discretion of the committee of estimation, to determine according to the damages it or they may sustain.

Note.—The above scale of estimation is to be applied to books of the value of one dollar each and upwards, and so in proportion for books under that value."

The library was enlarged from year to year by donations and the purchase of new books; and it was a source of much profit and enjoyment to the proprietors.

On the 12th of April, 1832, another, and perhaps a rival, library association was formed by some twenty-eight individuals who adopted a constitution and by-laws, similar to those which had been adopted by the Librarian Society. The association took the name of the Pittsford Library Company. The price of the shares in this library was fixed at three dollars. By the sixteenth article of the constitution the library was "to consist of such books as were calculated to improve the members of the company in history, geography, science and the general principles of morality, together with such miscellaneous works as might be thought proper and useful; such as poetry, dramatic works, fiction and periodicals, but all *religious* or sectarian works were to be forever excluded from said library."

The company organized by choosing Thomas H. Palmer, President; William Beal, Vice President; Lyman Granger, Secretary; A. G. Dana, Treasurer; B. F. Winslow, Librarian.

The efforts of the company in collecting a library were somewhat successful, and soon more than one hundred and fifty volumes were at their service. This number of books was gradually increased until 1839, when this company united with the Librarian Society, and the two organizations formed one association, known as the "Maclure Library Association." The person most instrumental in bringing about this union, and to whom the citizens of the town are mainly indebted for their valuable library is Hon. Thomas H. Palmer. Mr. Palmer was what would be called a self-made man. By industry and perseverance he had acquired an extensive knowledge of the sciences, and all his energies were devoted to the cause of edudation. He had long labored to raise the standard of education, and to improve the condition of our common schools; and he had hope that by the establishment of a large and well-selected library, to which all the citizens of the town could have access, such a taste for reading would be created as would give a

decided impulse to the intellectual and moral improvement of the people. In the summer of 1838, while on a visit to Philadelphia, he was shown, at one of the public institutions of that city, a number of valuable books and specimens which he learned were the gift of William Maclure, formerly a merchant of Philadelphia, but who had then retired with an ample fortune, and was living in the city of Mexico. From what he could learn of him Mr. Palmer supposed he might be persuaded to aid in the efforts then being made to promote the cause of education in Vermont. He accordingly wrote Mr. Maclure an account of what had been done in this place, and of the need then felt of a town library, from which the youth, who were beginning to inquire for books, could be supplied. He asked Mr. Maclure, furthermore, whether he felt willing to assist in the formation of such a library, and suggested the donation of four hundred dollars, on condition that the people of Pittsford would add to it a like sum. Mr. Maclure replied that he had sent orders to his Philadelphia banker to honor an application for four hundred dollars; whereupon over six hundred dollars were raised by the people of this town. Thus a little more than one thousand dollars had been provided for the foundation of a town library.

In order to enhance the value and extend the influence of the library, Mr. Palmer exerted himself to unite upon this foundation the two associations then existing, and with the result already mentioned. The combined associations took the name of the Maclure Library Association, in honor of the generous donor. At the time the two libraries were consolidated a room was prepared for it in the northwest corner of the second story of the Town House, where it was kept several years. It is now, however, kept in the front part of the second story of William B. Shaw's store, at Mill Village. The library has had accessions by purchase and donations until, at the present time, there is upon its catalogue a list of more than

two thousand volumes, though so many of them have been scattered that it is doubtful if there are now upon the shelves more than fifteen or sixteen hundred.

The following By-Laws have been adopted by the Association:

"This Library being founded on a donation by William Maclure, of four hundred dollars, and donations by the inhabitants of Pittsford of upwards of six hundred, all given on the express conditions that every inhabitant have an equal right to the use of the library on the same terms, viz: on giving security for the return of the books, and the payment of any damages they may sustain in the hands of those using them, and on the payment, in advance, of a small annual contribution for the extension and support of the library; it is, therefore, a fundamental article of the laws of this association, which can never be repealed, that none of the inhabitants of said town, who shall comply with these conditions, can, on any pretext, be deprived of their indefeasible right to the use of said Library, and that all shall be on an equal footing, except that the right of voting for officers, of selecting books, and of the general management of the Library, shall be confined to donors of not less than five dollars, who are hereby constituted life members of the association; and any inhabitant of Pittsford may hereafter become a life-member, by the payment in one donation of five dollars, and by vote of the majority of the members present at any regular meeting, provided, however, that the regulation, requiring a vote for admission, shall not take effect until after the first of January, 1841.

2. The amount of the annual contribution shall be fifty cents, payable semi-annually in advance, and shall become due on the first of January and July of each year, provided that any person paying fifty cents at one time, shall be allowed to draw one book at a time for one year from the time of such payment.

3. The officers of the association shall be a President, two Vice Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian, Auditor and Board of Directors.

4. The duties of the President, Vice Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer and Auditor shall be, in general, such as ordinarily appertain to such officers. The Treasurer shall make a report at the annual meeting of the association, of all monies received during the year, and the manner in which they have been disposed of.

5. It shall be the duty of the Librarian to open the Library, at the time appointed, superintend the drawing of books, and in all respects proceed according to the rules hereinafter provided.

6. The Board of Directors shall consist of seven members, of which the President shall be one. It shall be their duty to purchase books, to see that the Library is kept in order, to make drafts upon the Treasury, to supply vacancies in office, should any occur during the year, and, in general, provide for the welfare of the association, as their best judgment shall dictate, and make a report of their doings at the annual meeting of the association. The Board shall also lay the foundations for scientific collections as soon as they shall deem expedient, and provide for free lectures on any subject of literature, science or art, and for meetings for reading and conversation, provided that the expense of such collections, lectures and meetings, shall be paid with other funds than those given for the use of the Library. The Board shall meet on the first Thursday of January, April, July and October, at such an hour and place as they shall appoint.

7. The annual meeting of the association shall be on the first Wednesday of January. Special meetings may be called by the Board or by the President, on a written request signed by not less than five members of the association, by a notice

put up on the door of the Library and at the Post Office of not less than ten days.

8. The officers of the Association shall be chosen by ballot at each annual meeting of the association and hold their offices until others are elected.

9. The Library shall be opened every day, Sunday excepted, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. No person shall be allowed to take any book from the Library until he has given bonds with security to the satisfaction of the Librarian, or left a sufficient pledge as a security that any damage which may be assessed shall be duly paid. No person shall be permitted to draw books till all arrearages due from such persons are paid. The payment of the annual sum named in Art. 2, shall only entitle a person to one book at a time. But any person may draw any number of books by paying at the rate of eight cents a volume for octavos, twelve cents a volume for quartoes, or four cents a volume for duodecimos. All such books being subject to the same rules as those taken by virtue of the annuity.

10. Every book shall be returned to the Librarian within four weeks from the time of being drawn, and in case it being longer detained, the person thus delinquent shall be fined five cents per week for every week that the book is thus detained, until the fine amounts to twice the cost of the book, if it be a single volume, but if it be a set, to the full amount of the whole set. All such fines and all damages committed on the books, shall be imposed and assessed by the Librarian, subject, however, to an appeal to the Board of Directors.

11. Each book, at the time of being taken, shall be charged by the Librarian to the person who draws it, specifying its number and time of drawing.

12. Catalogues of the books in the library shall be furnished by the Board of Directors, and fixed in conven-

ient places, to which persons wishing to draw may resort for examination; and every person having determined on a book, may name its number and receive it from the Librarian. No person shall be permitted to take books from the shelves except the Librarian and his assistants.

13. The Librarian shall collect all annuities and moneys due for books, fines and damages, and pay over the same to the Treasurer on the first day of February next, and thereafter quarterly.

14. The Library shall be entirely free to all non-resident Teachers, while actually employed in Pittsford, on giving the usual bonds and security.

15. Persons non-resident in town may be admitted to all the privileges of the original subscribers except that of voting on the location of the Library, by a donation of not less than five dollars each, to the Library.

16. This constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting by a vote of two-thirds present. Provided, that all amendments shall have been proposed at least thirty days previous, at some regular meeting. Provided, also, that the Secretary shall put up, at the Post-office, notice of such proposed amendments, at least thirty days previous to said annual meeting."

SCHOOLS.

It is not now known when the town was first divided into school districts, nor when, where or by whom the first school was taught. There is no reason to suppose that there were any regularly organized schools in the town until after the close of the Revolutionary war, so that whatever education the children of the town obtained previously to that time must have been mainly derived from parental instruction. Caleb Hendee, Jr., commenced teaching school here in the winter of 1786–7,

and he was the first teacher in the town of whom we have any account.*

At the annual meeting in March, 1791, the town voted "that there be a committee chosen for the purpose of dividing the town into school districts.

Chose Amasa Ladd, Thomas Hammond, Amos Kellogg, David Gitchel, John Barns, John Hitchcock and James Ewings the above committee."

The division of the town into school districts as reported by the committee was as follows:

"District No. 1. Begins at Col. Benjamin Cooley's dwelling house, thence north as Sucker Brook now runs until it gets so far north as to be east of Uriah Cross' farm,† thence to the Great Creek, and thence to the first bounds.

District No. 2. Begins at the southwest corner of No. 1, thence up the Creek to the Great Falls, from thence on the town line east, so far as to take Abraham Stanton's farm, thence north till it strikes the Great Brook known by the name of Warner Brook to the East road, thence to the first bounds.

District No. 3. Begins at No. 2, at Col. Cooley's, thence east on the last mentioned bounds, so as to leave Stanton's in No. 2, thence north to a small pond,‡ north to Hill's farm,§ thence west so as to leave Capt. Cooley's on the south in No. 3, to a small brook, so as to contain the School lot‖ in No. 3, from thence down the said brook to the first bounds.

District No. 4. Begins north of School lot, thence east on Capt. Cooley's north line of his dwelling, Hill farm east to the town line, thence north as said line runs until it strikes Brad-

* Hendee's MS.
† Now the Town Farm, but formerly purchased of Uriah Cross by Col. Hammond.
‡ This was the pond now east of the residence of John Hudson.
§ Afterwards the Thayer farm, now owned by Mrs. Eliza Connell.
‖ Now a part of Mrs. Emeline Smith's farm.

ford's south line, thence west until it strikes Sucker Brook, thence down said brook to the first bounds.

District No. 5. Begins at the north-east corner of No. 1, thence up said brook to the town line, thence west to the Great Creek, thence up said Creek to the south line of Elder Rich's farm, so as to leave Elijah Adams on the north side in No. 5, thence east to the first bounds.

District No. 6. Begins at Hill's northwest corner to the town line to the south corner of Pittsford, thence west to the southeast corner of No. 2, thence north on the east line of No. 3 to the northeast corner of No. 3, thence east to the first bounds.

The foregoing report was accepted and adopted by the town.

JAMES EWINGS, For the Committee.
BENJA. COOLEY, Town Clerk."

Soon after this division was made the districts, as thus constituted, built school houses. The school house in District No. 1 stood on land then owned by Col. Cooley—now a part of the farm owned by Caverly and Nourse—and on the west side of the north-and-south road, near the junction of the road* leading to Stephen Mead's, on the west side of Otter Creek.

District No. 2, built a school house near the Kingsley tannery, about where the school house now stands.

No. 3, built a school house some ten or fifteen rods north of the residence of Amos Kellogg.

No. 4, built a school house on the north side of the road leading from the Chittenden road to Keith's furnace, a few rods west of the house now occupied by A. N. Webber. The school house in District No. 5 stood on land then owned by William Cox. It was on the west side of the road, a few rods south of the present residence of Junia Sargent.

*This road is now several rods farther south than formerly, at its eastern terminus.

Schools were usually kept in these districts a few weeks in each year, and they were supported, in part, by the income from the school lands, and in part by taxation. As the early school records are nearly all lost, we have no means of knowing the amount of money appropriated for the support of schools. Indeed, the first allusion to this subject we find upon existing records, was in 1794, when the town "voted that each school district shall receive an equal sum of school money."

The first School Rate we have discovered bears date January 17, 1796. There is appended to it the following:

"The above is a School Rate assessed by the committee of the 1st School District of Pittsford, agreeable to a vote of the inhabitants of said district at their school meeting, January 21st, A. D. 1796, and laid on the Grand List of A. D. 1795, for the purpose of paying Caleb Hendee, Jr., one half of his wages for the last two quarters."*

It will have been noticed that the school districts established in 1791, included only that part of the town lying east of Otter Creek. At what time the territory west of Otter Creek was first divided into school districts we are not able to learn; but it must have been prior to March, 1799, as on the 27th of that month, the town, at a special meeting, "voted that the old lines of the school districts on the west side of Otter Creek stand good." No record of the lines referred to is to be found. At the annual meeting in March, 1800, "the following addition to the Second School District in said town was made on application of Tilly Walker, Stephen Estes and David Tuttle, to wit: beginning at the northeast corner of said Walker's home farm, thence on the north line to the northwest corner of the same, thence on the west line of the said Walker's farm, David Tuttle's farm† and the farms lately occupied by Stephen

* For the List, see Appendix.
† Now owned by A. C. Powers.

Estes* and William Wheeler† to the south line of the town, thence on the same to Otter Creek, thence to the first bounds."

The following year a committee which had been appointed to "regulate" school districts on the west side of the Creek made their report to the town, but it was accepted only so far as it related to one district, as follows: "Beginning at the height of the mountain on Hubbardton road, thence running eastwardly as said road runs to Abraham Owen's farm, thence easterly and northerly on said farm to Owen's northeast corner, thence eastwardly to Mr. Pearce's southeast corner, thence northerly on said Pearce's east line to his northeast corner, thence on said Pearce's north line to his northwest corner, thence northerly to William Barlow's southwest corner, thence northerly to the northwest corner of Mr. Hewing's farm to Brandon line, thence westerly to the height of the mountain, thence southerly on said height to the first bounds mentioned."

In 1805, the town "voted to establish a division of School District No. 2, on the west side of Otter Creek, made and mutually agreed to by the inhabitants of said district, and presented to this meeting for confirmation, to wit: all that part of said district which lies south of a line running on the south line of Samuel Fairfield's home farm, and extending from the same east and west to the east and west line of said district, to be set off for a school district by itself, with all the privileges and immunities appertaining to school districts in general, and to be denominated the Southwest School District in Pittsford."

To give a full account of the alterations and divisions that have been made from time to time in the school districts of this town, would be an unprofitable task, and we will merely state that there are, at present, thirteen school districts in the town, besides several parts of districts which are united with like and contiguous parts in adjoining towns for school pur-

*Now owned by E. C. Warner.
†Now owned by J. C. Powers.

poses. The school houses in some of these districts are neat, substantial structures, possessing the modern improvements, and they are a credit to the people who built them, while others present a neglected and dilapidated appearance, and could seem inviting only to beings of a very low order. But it is hoped that these rude relics of a former generation will soon give place to the more healthful, convenient and attractive specimens of modern school architecture.

The laws of the State require "each organized town to support one or more schools provided with competent teachers;" and if more than one is needed, the town is required to divide its territory "into as many school districts as shall be judged most convenient." These districts are constituted corporations for maintaining schools, and they may assess taxes for this purpose. Previously to 1850, districts could, if they chose, raise money for the support of schools "by subscription, or by apportioning the same to the scholars who should attend the school or otherwise." But the law of that year required that "all moneys raised by school districts for the payment of teachers' wages, shall be raised upon the grand list, and moneys raised by a tax upon the scholars, shall be appropriated only to defray the expenses of fuel and teachers' board."

For some time previous to 1836, the revenue of the general government had considerably exceeded the expenditures, and a large amount had accumulated in the treasury. As but a small proportion of this was required by the government, Congress, by an act approved June 23d of that year, ordered that "the money that shall be in the treasury on the first of January, 1837, reserving the sum of five millions of dollars, shall be deposited with the several States in proportion to their representation, in the Senate and House of Representatives, as shall, by law, authorize their treasurer, or other competent authorities, to receive and give the required certificate for the

same." The deposits were to be made in four installments, on the first of January, April, July and October, 1837. After three installments had been delivered, Congress, on the 2d of October, enacted that "the transfer of the fourth installment be postponed till the first day of January, 1839," and this payment has never been made.

The Legislature of this State authorized the Treasurer to receive its share of the accumulation and to give the required receipt; and it directed him to distribute the funds among the several towns, according to their population, as ascertained by the census of 1830, and to make a new apportionment at each succeeding census. The act also provided that the several towns should "choose by ballot three trustees, who should receive, take care of and manage the moneys deposited with the respective towns." These trustees were directed to loan the money on good security, at six per cent. interest, "for a term not exceeding one year at a time," and pay the income annually into the town treasury, "to be distributed by the selectmen to the several school districts." This town, at a meeting held for that purpose, December 27, 1836, "voted to receive the apportionment of the public money that may be deposited in this town agreeably to the act recited in the warning.

Chose { JOHN BARNS, DAVID HALL, JR., S. H. KELLOGG, } Trustees of the School Fund."

The trustees, at the annual March meeting in 1838, reported that they had received, in two installments, the sum of $4,417.-75, and had loaned it to individuals on good security in sums of $100 or less.

This, together with the rents of the school lands, is a permanent fund in aid of common schools. Whatever sum is required in addition to this is raised by direct taxation. The statute requires that "the selectmen of each town shall annually,

previous to the first day of January, assess a tax of nine cents on a dollar of the list of such town, to be collected and paid to the treasurer of the town previous to the first day of March succeeding, in the same manner that other town taxes are collected." If, however, in any town, "the income appropriated in such town for the use of schools, after deducting one-half of the income arising from the United States deposit money, shall amount to as large a sum as would be raised by such tax, the selectmen shall not be required to assess the same; or if such income shall be less, the selectmen shall assess a tax only sufficient, with such income, to amount to the sum which would be raised by a tax of nine cents on the dollar."

The mode and time of dividing the public money are prescribed by statute as follows: "The one-fourth part of the proceeds of the tax assessed by the selectmen, with the income of any town appropriated to the use of schools, and all sums raised by vote of the town for such use, shall, annually, on the first Tuesday of April, be divided by the selectmen of such town between the several common school districts in such town equally, without regard to the number of scholars such districts may contain; and the remainder shall be divided between such districts, including also any union district, so called, in such town, in proportion to the average daily attendance of the scholars of such districts between the ages of four and twenty years, upon the common schools in such districts during the preceding school year."

In 1805, the General Assembly of the State directed the selectmen of those towns, in which were lands known as the glebe rights, granted to the Church of England, to recover possession of such lands and to lease the same according to their best judgment and discretion, reserving an annual rent therefor, to be paid into the treasury of such towns and appropriated to the use of schools. The rent was to be applied in the same manner as moneys arising from school lands.

The following table shows the amount of public money appropriated for schools each year since 1839, and the sources from which it has been derived:

Year.	Interest on Notes.	Rent of Lands.	Balance of Abatements the preceding year.	Interest on surplus Notes.	Raised by Taxation.	Total amount.	Abatement expense of collecting, etc., deducted.	Amount divided.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1840,	33.42	95.92	2.47	287.19	397.35	816.35	38.10	778.35
1841,	33.42	63.00	10.00	287.19	409.11	802.72	28.11	774.61
1842,	33.42	95.92	7.03	287.19	312.55	736.11	22.37	713.74
1843,	29.82	63.00	7.24	265.06	417.29	782.41	25.52	756.89
1844,	29.82	95.92	9.64	265.06	349.19	751.63	23.47	728.16
1845,	29.82	63.00	2.50	265.06	420.13	780.51	20.60	759.91
1846,	29.82	95.92	5.00	265.06	350.36	752.41	18.51	733.90
1847,	29.82	63.00	2.50	262.86	352.17	710.35	27.65	682.70
1848,	29.82	95.92		265.06	359.06	749.86	28.13	721.73
1849,	29.82	63.00		265.06	290.24	674.32	14.70	659.62
1850,	29.82	95.92		265.06	443.17	833.97	28.17	805.80
1851,	29 82	63.00	3.00	265.06	442.89	803.77	25.14	778.63
1852,	29.82	95.92		263.68	401 24	790.66	23.06	787.60
1853,	29.82	63.00		224.28	511.76	828.86	28.58	800.28
1854,	29.82	95.92			646.19*	771.93	35.30	736.63
1855,	29.82	63.00			649.01	741.83	35.45	706.38
1856,	29.82	95.92			650.42	771.16	61.50	714.66
1857,	29.82	63.00			716.41	809.23	54.14	756.09
1858,	29.82	95.92			947.00	1075.16	70.29	1004.87
1859,	29.82	63.00			994.27	1087.09	73.59	1003.50
1860,	29.82	95.92			1015.36	1441.10	77.07	1064.03
1861,	29.82	63.00			930.40	1056.10	72.12	983.82
1862,	29.82	95.92			874.32	1000.06	67.20	932.86
1863,	29.82	63.00			872.23	965.05	67.05	898.00
1864,	29.82	95.92			921.10	1046.84	70.47	976.37
1865,	29.82	63.00			961.06	1053.88	25.72	1028.16
1866,	29.82	95.92			961.73	1057.65	25.73	1031.92
1867,	29.82	63 00			959.31	1052.13	25.68	1026.45
1868,	34.11	95.92			1044.66	1174.69	27.49	1147.20
1869,	41.29	63.00			1053.06	1157.35	27.56	1129.79
1870,	41.29	95.92			1063.72	1199.93	27.75	1172.18
1871,	41.29	63.00			1006.97	1110.26	26.64	1084.62

*In 1854, the town borrowed the surplus deposit money, and the amount raised by taxation since then includes the interest of that money.

In a few instances it may be seen that the aggregate for the year is a little in excess of the parts of which it is made up, as shown in the table. This is due to a small addition derived from funds reserved the previous year, or from some temporary income.

The table does not include sums raised by the several school districts by taxation; but no district can receive any share of the income from the school funds, or of the amount raised by the town for school purposes, "unless there shall, during the year next preceding such distribution, have been kept in such district a school for the term of two months, with other moneys than those which may be drawn from the town treasury; nor unless the moneys so drawn from the town treasury shall have been faithfully expended by such districts in paying teachers' wages and board, and for fuel for such schools and for no other purposes."

Within a few years very much has been done for the improvement of our common schools, and yet they are very far from being what they ought to be. But before their present condition can be very much improved, it will be necessary to create an interest in their behalf among the people of the town. Very few fully estimate their importance. And when parents send their children to school, they seldom stop to consider what influences will there be brought to bear upon them, nor the effect of such influences in after life. The children of to-day are to be the men and women of to-morrow; and the impressions they are now receiving will go very far towards shaping their future character and destiny. The influence of the school room, second only in importance to that of the domestic circle, is very powerful for good or evil; and it affects not only the whole future being of the pupils, but through them it affects also the parents in their declining years, either filling their hearts with comfort and gladness, or with disappointment and sorrow. When this is fully understood and

duly appreciated, our common schools will be watched and cherished with the greatest anxiety.

The thrifty, enterprising farmer does not hire laborers and send them into the field alone to do his work, but he will be with them himself to direct the labor and to see that it is done to the best advantage. In this matter he feels that he has an interest, an interest which must not be neglected. But he will send his children to a school to be educated—a work in comparison with which all his farm work dwindles into insignificance—without so much as raising a single inquiry about the competence of the teacher, or the influences that are there being exerted in the school room. He will look closely after the interests of his horses and cattle; but his children are committed to the tender management of those whose interest in their welfare is measured mostly by a monthly stipend. This subject needs to be agitated unceasingly, until public attention is concentrated upon it efficaciously.

When the community has become suitably impressed with the importance of our common schools, it will be very easy to inaugurate measures which will result in their improvement.

To make these schools what they should be, in addition to a warm general interest in them, five things are necessary:

1st. There should be suitable school houses. These should be constructed in conformity to the rules of modern architecture, should have provision for thorough ventilation, should be supplied with all needful school furniture made after the most approved patterns, and they should, in all respects, be made convenient, comfortable and pleasant.

2d. The school should be supplied with competent teachers. It is one thing to keep school, and another thing to be an efficient teacher. Those who can merely keep school are far too numerous.

To be a successful teacher requires a combination of good

qualities which few possess. Teaching should be made a professional business. Indeed, it is one of the highest and noblest professions; and it is desirable that those who engage in it should have a taste for it, and have been specially educated for the work. A young man may occasionally turn from the field or the workshop to teach a term in winter, and the result be quite satisfactory. But no teacher can be as profitable to a school without, as with, having had the advantage of a preparatory course of training, such as is afforded by our normal schools. These schools have been established for the purpose of qualifying young gentlemen and ladies for the business of teaching; they are placed under the control of the best teaching talent in the State, and they afford, or certainly ought to afford, young people superior advantages for becoming successful teachers. While other schools have mainly aimed to impart such knowledge as qualifies for the usual trades, professions, etc., these have made it a special object to impart a knowledge of the best methods of managing schools and giving instruction. It may be true that some who have been educated at normal schools have not been very successful teachers; they may have lacked some important natural qualification, or have possessed some vice which rendered success impossible; but other things being equal, there is no doubt that our best teachers come from these schools. And of those who have attained success without the aid of the normal schools, there are few, if any, who would not have been qualified for still higher success by attending such schools.

3d. Every school should be taken under careful supervision. By statute, the town superintendents are required "to visit all such common schools within their respective towns as shall be organized according to law, at least once in each year, and oftener if they shall deem it necessary. At such visitation, the superintendents shall examine into the state and condition

of such schools, as respects the progress of the school in learning, and the order and government of the schools; and they may give advice to the teacher of such schools as to the government thereof and course of study to be pursued therein, and shall adopt all requisite measures for the inspection, examination and regulation of the schools, and for the improvement of the scholars in learning."

It will be seen by this that the town cannot be too careful in the selection of a superintendent, as his duties require the exercise of talents of a high order. He should be not only a good scholar, but a good man. He should have experience in teaching, and have carefully studied all parts of our common school system. He should not only thoroughly understand and appreciate his duties, but he should have the courage and moral stamina to discharge them faithfully. The duties of superintendent have too often been committed to unskillful hands, and the result has been, that the whole routine of the office has been little better than a farce.

Every person proposing to teach a district school is required to go before a literary board or a town superintendent and pass a satisfactory examination. Attend one of these examinations and what do we hear? We hear something of mathematics, something of geography, something of the nature and construction of the English language or English grammar, and possibly of natural and intellectual philosophy. But where is the moral philosophy or Christian ethics, an all-important branch of education? Not so much as named. Now we do not wish to find fault with our superintendents, for they probably go as far as public sentiment requires, and it is not often that our public servants go beyond this line, especially in the direction of progress or reform. Occasionally, however, one will take a step in advance of the age in which he lives, and if the position thus taken be sanctioned by right and truth, and if, by dint of agitation and the diffusion of light, public senti-

ment be brought up to his standard, then, like a Garrison of to-day, he becomes the admiration of the age.

4th. There should be published, at the close of each school year, a faithful report of all the schools in the town. As already stated, the superintendent is required by law to visit all the schools in the town "at least once in each year, and oftener if he shall deem it necessary." The discretionary part of this statute is well timed, and will be acted upon by every faithful superintendent. No one can understand the exact condition of a school from a single visitation, and in order that the superintendent may be of service to it, he should know all its excellencies and defects, when he will be able to make such practical suggestions as will be beneficial both to teacher and pupils. As soon as a term of school has commenced the superintendent should endeavor to learn not only the condition of it, but the teacher's method of imparting instruction, of school discipline and general management. And after having given such counsel as the circumstances appear to require, he will need to visit it again near the close of the term, to learn the result of their combined efforts for the intellectual and moral improvement of the pupils.

Having thus carefully superintended all the schools in the town, he will be prepared, at the close of the year, to write a faithful report, with important recommendations and suggestions. And when such a report has been prepared it will do little good to have it read in town meeting; it should be printed, and a copy should be put into every family in the town. There is where it will do its work; and let our teachers and pupils understand that their doings are to be strictly scrutinized, and that at the close of the school year there is to be a printed report scattered broadcast over the town, and it will be a most powerful incentive to faithfulness on the part of teachers, and to diligence on the part of pupils. Then, again, such a report would enable the community to understand who their

best teachers are, and, as the result, good teachers would be retained, while the incompetent and injurious would be allowed to engage in other occupations.

5th. Our school system needs to be somewhat changed or remodelled. It was adopted under an entirely different state of things from that which now exists. At the time of its adoption the standard of education was comparatively low, the schools were large and the requirements were meagre. It was well adapted to the condition of things then existing, and admirably served its purpose. But this is a progressive age—an age of railroads, steamboats and telegraphs, an age demanding superior facilities for intellectual improvement. The present school system does not meet the requirements of such an age. This has long been felt by the friends of progress and education, and during the last session of the General Assembly an act was passed by which towns could abolish the old district system of schools and adopt the town system, which vests the management of the schools in a board of school directors. This board "shall have the care and custody of all the property belonging to the several public schools of such town, shall prescribe the number of schools, employ teachers and fix their compensation, have the management and control of all the public schools in such town, examine and allow all claims arising therefrom, and draw warrants for the payment of such claims upon the town treasurer. * * * * They may establish graded schools, and provide for the instruction of the scholars in the sciences and the higher branches of a thorough education, and may establish such by-laws and regulations for the carrying out of the powers above mentioned as are consistent with this act and the laws of the State."

This is not a law providing for an experiment—a new system; it has been thoroughly tested and found to be admirably adapted to the wants of the present age. Its advantages are apparent.

One of the evils of the old system is the two frequent change of teachers. A change in the prudential committee usually takes place at the annual meeting in March, and this change will most likely bring with it a change of teachers; as almost every new man who is elected to this office has some cousin, niece or daughter for whom he wishes to provide. Some of these may be excellent teachers, and as good as can be found; but the next man who happens to be elected committee, having similar favorites, places a new teacher in the school, regardless of the superior qualifications of the old one. By the town system the teachers are hired by a Board of Directors, a majority of whom hold their office simultaneously for the term of two years, so that frequent changes of competent teachers will be very much less likely to occur.

Then, again, the school board, after having secured the services of the requisite number of teachers, by understanding, as they should, the condition of every school in the town, are prepared to make such an assignment of these teachers to the different districts as shall best promote the interests of the schools.

Another advantage of the town system is to be found in the provision which it makes for the thorough education of all the children of the town, by the establishment of a higher grade of schools. By the present, or district system, children can merely obtain the rudiments of an education. No provision is made for giving instruction in the higher branches of knowledge; and to obtain such an education children must be sent to other towns where there are better educational privileges.

But some may say that our present system affords all necessary facilities for obtaining an education sufficient to transact the ordinary business of life; and if any of the inhabitants of the town wish to give their children a more thorough education, let such send them away and pay the expense. Now, many do this, and have done it for years; and we presume that

they willingly bear the expense of it, for they are of those who appreciate the advantages of a thorough education. But is this the better course? There are many young people who would gladly avail themselves of the benefits of a higher grade of schools than the town at present affords, that they might fit themselves for greater usefulness in life, but whose parents are not in circumstances to bear the expense of it. The money which is sent out of town every year for the purpose of educating a few, would be sufficient to support a good high school within the town, where a very much larger number could enjoy its advantages. The town owes it to herself to provide ample educational privileges for all her children; and inasmuch as all are benefitted by such privileges, all should contribute towards their support.

We little realize how much we are indebted to the influence of our educational and religious institutions. They give value to all other property. Banish our schools and shut up our churches, and what could our farmers or mechanics get for their real estate, and how long would bolts or bars secure their personal property? It is true that all are required by law to contribute to the support of our common schools, such as they are, according to their ability; but no legal obligation rests upon any one to assist in the support of religious institutions. And yet we wonder that any man, when he duly considers how much he owes to the latter, can refuse them his pecuniary support. We believe that our citizens are as generous, noble-hearted and patriotic as can be found in any town in the State; and the reason why our common schools are not what they should be, is to be found in the fact that public attention has not been properly directed towards them. And when their importance and claims shall have been duly considered, we are confident that ample provision will be made for raising them to a higher standard and making them what they should be, an honor and blessing to the town.

In this age of progress the customs and institutions of one

period are not adapted to another; and these periods follow each other in such rapid succession, that unless we are careful to note and keep pace with the general progress, we shall soon and unexpectedly find ourselves, in respect to educational institutions and the conveniences of life, living in an antiquated period. The man of forty years of age, who has been blind to the march of the times, remembering only that in his day teachers could be hired for ten dollars a month and "board around," on being informed that fifty or one hundred dollars are now being paid for similar service, with better accommodations, stands aghast, and thinks the world has gone crazy. He sounds the alarm, which the world heeds not; he musters all his forces and attempts to breast the tide which he imagines is spreading ruin through the land, but, like an autumnal leaf, he is tossed and jostled about until from exhaustion he sinks and expires, bewailing the insanity of the age. Poor man! We pity his stupidity. Nature in his case has certainly made a mistake; she should have brought him forth in the dark ages.

Not only should the standard of education be raised, and the schools put in the best possible condition, but all the children of the town, of suitable age and requisite health, should be required to attend them a certain proportion of the year. Children will be educated, and if not in the town schools, they most likely will be in that other school, the principal of which wears all the villainous titles that can be acquired in a realm of darkness. Give to all the youth of our land a thorough intellectual, moral and religious education, and the world will soon present a different aspect. Instead of our alms-houses being filled with the profligate and licentious, our penitentiaries with wretched convicts, and our legislative halls with reckless politicians and bloody duelists, peace and righteousness will be the distinguishing characteristics of the people.

The consciousness of having done something towards ushering in such a day must afford an intelligent being unbounded satisfaction.

CHAPTER XVII.

COLLEGE GRADUATES AND OTHER MEN OF NOTE.

George Nye Boardman; Charles Boardman; Samuel Ward Boardman, Jr.; Simeon Gilbert Boardman; Charles Shepherd Colburn; Amos Drury; Micaiah Fairfield; James Boardman Gilbert; George Ingersoll Gilbert; Ebenezer Dwight Gilbert; Nathaniel Porter Gilbert; Simeon Gilbert, Jr.; John Ingersoll Gilbert; Frank Warren Gilbert; Thomas Hammond; Thomas Denny Hammond; Caleb Hendee; Josiah Hopkins; Timothy Mead Hopkins; Cephus A. Leach; Thomas H. Palmer; Simeon Parmelee; Ashbel Parmelee; Moses Parmelee; Stephen Gilbert Starks; Amasa Stewart; George Leon Walker; Stephen Ambrose Walker; Henry Freeman Walker; Lyman B. Walker; William Warner; Horace S. Winslow; William Page Winslow.

Rev. George Nye Boardman, D. D., eldest son of Deacon Samuel W. Boardman, was born in Pittsford, December 23, 1825. In 1837, his parents removed from Pittsford to Castleton, and he fitted for college at the seminary in that town. He entered Middlebury College in 1843, and was graduated from the same institution in 1847. He remained there as tutor during the two following years. He entered Andover Theological Seminary in 1849, and was graduated in the class of 1852. The next year he was a resident licentiate at the seminary, though he spent three months in Bennington, supplying the pulpit of the Congregational church in that town. In

June, 1853, he was elected Professor of English Literature in his *Alma Mater*, and the same day he received a call to settle as pastor of the Congregational church in South Danvers—now Peabody—Massachusetts. He accepted the former appointment and remained in the position six years. He was married to Anne A. Walker, daughter of Rev. Charles Walker, D. D., in August, 1854. He received a call to settle as pastor over the First Presbyterian Church in Binghamton, N. Y., in December, 1858. He at first declined the call, but hoping that a change of labor and of location would be favorable to his health, he accepted the call on its renewal and entered upon his pastoral work, September 1st, 1859. He was formally installed in the following November, Dr. Walker of Pittsford preaching the sermon. In 1865, he was elected to the Presidency of the University of Vermont, but declined the appointment, because he could not see a prospect of so combining the educational interests of the State, as to render its higher institutions of learning permanently successful. He resigned the pastorate of the church at Binghamton in the spring of 1871, and on the 13th day of September following, he was inaugurated Illinois Professor of Systematic Theology in the Chicago Theological Seminary, to which office he had been elected before resigning his pastorate.

Charles Boardman, second son of Dea. Samuel W. Boardman, was born in Pittsford, January 22, 1828, and fitted for college at Castleton Seminary. He entered Middlebury College with the class of 1850, and was distinguished for conscientious fidelity in college duties, for an athletic and well formed person, and for pleasing social qualities. He died of typhoid fever, December 12, 1847, while in his Sophomore year. He was buried in Castleton, December 13, 1847. In August or September, 1870, his remains were removed to Pittsford and laid beside those of his father.

Rev. Samuel Ward Boardman, Jr., third son of Deacon

Samuel W. Boardman, was born in Pittsford, August 31, 1830, and fitted for college at Castleton Seminary. He graduated at Middlebury College in 1851, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1855. He supplied Dr. John Todd's pulpit in Pittsfield, Mass., during his absence in Europe, and was afterwards a resident at New Haven, Conn., and supplied for a time the church in Weathersfield. He went to Norwich, Vt., in 1856, and was ordained and installed pastor of the Congregational church there, April 16, 1857. He was dismissed and became Professor of Rhetoric, English Literature and Intellectual Philosophy in Middlebury College in 1859. He resigned his professorship in the college to accept a call to the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian church in Auburn, N. Y., and was installed there in 1862. He married Miss J. E. Haskell, who died October 27, 1859. He married Lizzie Green, May 2, 1861.

Rev. Simeon Gilbert Boardman, the fourth son of Dea. Samuel W. Boardman, was born in Pittsford, July 7, 1833. He fitted for college at Castleton Seminary, and graduated at Middlebury College with the class of 1855. After leaving college he engaged in teaching in western Pennsylvania, where he remained about two years, after which he read law at Castleton in the office of B. F. Langdon, Esq. In the fall of 1860, he settled at Syracuse, N. Y., in the practice of law. Failing health compelled him to make a change; and in the summer of 1866, he removed to Delaware, to enjoy the genial climate of that state and to engage in more active employment. A better state of health and a change in his feelings, induced him in the spring of 1870, to apply to the Presbytery of Wilmington for license to preach the gospel, which was granted. He is now preaching as stated supply at Blackwater church, Blackwater, Sussex Co., Delaware.

Charles Shepherd Colburn, Esq., only son of Charles Thomas and Olivia Safford Colburn, was born at Pittsford, July 2, 1833. He fitted for college at Burr Seminary in Man-

chester, and was graduated at Middlebury in the class of 1858. After leaving college he spent a year in Rockford, Illinois, where he taught in one of the public schools during the winter of 1858–9. He studied his profession at the Harvard Law School, where he was graduated in 1862. In the autumn of the same year he opened an office in Rutland, but soon laid aside his studies to accept an appointment as clerk in the Pay Department of the army. After serving in the army from November, 1862, to February, 1866, he resumed the practice of his profession in New York City, where he still resides.

Rev. Amos Drury, second son of Deacon Calvin and Azuba Drury, was born in Pittsford, December 18, 1792. His early school advantages were limited, but he acquired a very good education for one deprived of the advantages afforded by the higher institutions of learning. He studied theology with Rev. Josiah Hopkins, D. D., and also at the Auburn Theological Seminary. He was ordained at West Rutland, June 3, 1819, and dismissed in April, 1829. On the 6th of May following, he was installed pastor of the Congregational church at Fairhaven, where he remained until the 26th of April, 1837, when he was dismissed. He was installed pastor of the Congregational church at Westhampton, Mass., June 29, 1837, and continued to perform pastoral labor there until August 18, 1841, when he died at his father's house, in Pittsford, while there on a visit. About the time he settled at West Rutland, he married Sarah Swift, of Fairfax, by whom he had five children. Two of these children died in Fairhaven, and three are now living, viz.: Amos R., who now lives at Greensboro; George B., who lives at Westhampton, Mass.; and Sarah A., who married ——— Rice, and lives in Williamsburg, Mass. Mrs. Drury died in Westhampton, in 1865.

Rev. Micaiah Fairfield, son of Samuel Fairfield, Esq., was born in Pittsford, about 1786. From a youth he evinced a love for study, and after a preparatory course, he entered Mid-

dlebury College in 1805, and graduated from the same in 1809, He had become hopefully converted in the revival of 1802, and the following year he united with the Congregational Church. From this time his thoughts were turned to the ministry. He studied theology with Rev. Holland Weeks, and at Andover Theological Seminary, where he graduated with the class of 1813. He was educated a Congregationalist, yet when he appeared before an ecclesiastical council of that order for examination, his views were found to differ so widely from those held by that denomination, that a report adverse to his ordination was made. He afterwards applied to a like council of the Baptist denomination, and was by them approbated, ordained and received into fellowship. He was settled over a parish in the State of Ohio, where he had quite a successful pastorate. He died about the year 1858, leaving two sons, Miner W. and Bryant; the former is a Congregational minister, and the latter a Baptist.

Rev. James Boardman Gilbert, eldest son of Dea. Simeon Gilbert,* was born in Pittsford, August 12, 1826, fitted for college at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., and graduated at the University of Vermont, in 1853. He afterwards taught in an academy at Morrisville, Vt., and in Louisiana College as Prof. of Rhetoric and English Literature. He studied theology at Auburn Theological Seminary, and was

*As an account of Dea. Simeon Gilbert was inadvertently omitted in its appropriate place, we would here state that he was the younger son of Simeon Gilbert, and was born in Pittsford, December 19, 1801. He married, September 18, 1825, Margaret Ingersoll, who was born in Rupert, Vt., Aug 12, 1798. They resided in Pittsford till 1853, when they removed to Granville, N. Y., in order to secure superior educational advantages for their children. In 1846 and '47, Mr. Gilbert was appointed a financial agent for the University of Vermont, and assisted in raising fifty thousand dollars for that institution. In 1855 he was engaged in the same kind of work for Middlebury College. He was Superintendent of the first Sabbath school connected with the Congregational church in this town, and held that office till his removal to Granville. He represented the town in the Legislature of the State in 1851 and '52, and the latter year he presented the petition of Thomas H. Palmer, Sturges Penfield and others, praying the legislature to instruct their senators and request their representatives in Congress, to use their influence to have an article inserted in all future treaties, that any future difficulties between the several countries should be settled by arbitration instead of war. The petition was referred to a select committee, and, as chairman of that committee, Mr. Gilbert commended the resolutions to the House, and they passed without opposition. In

ordained by the Winooski Association, Prof. J. Torrey being Moderator. He went to Iowa in 1861, and is now settled as pastor of the Congregational church in Toledo of that State. In 1862, he married Harriet, daughter of Dea. Ebenezer Eaton, of Framingham, Mass. Children: 1st, Hattie E., born October 19, 1864, died February 16, 1866; 2d, James Spofford, born February 25, 1866; 3d, George Ingersoll, born October 30, 1869.

George Ingersoll Gilbert, Esq., second son of Deacon Simeon, was born August 14, 1827, fitted for college at Castleton Seminary, and graduated at the University of Vermont in 1853. He spent the next four years in Louisiana College as Professor of Mathematics. He studied law in the office of Hon. John Jamieson, of Chicago, Illinois, and commenced practice in Omaha, Nebraska, where he remained till June, 1862; then he crossed the plains to the Pacific coast, with six mules and a covered wagon, in company with a hundred other emigrants, making the journey in ninety days. He was one of the company who first discovered the mining region known as the Boise Mines, in Idaho Territory. In the organization of Boise County he was appointed County Judge. He afterwards resigned the office and resumed the practice of his profession, and was also successfully engaged in mining operations until the fall of 1867, when he returned East and engaged in the

1853, they were presented to Congress, and were referred, in the Senate, to the Committee on Foreign Relations, who made an elaborate report recommending them. About that time Mr. Everett concluded a treaty with England, and had the clause of arbitration inserted in the treaty, which was carried out in the peaceful settlement of our difficulties with that country in 1871.

Mr. Gilbert returned to Pittsford in 1866, having in the meantime given his seven sons a collegiate education. Two of his daughters are graduates; one, Lucretia M., graduated at Castleton Seminary, and afterwards taught mathematics in the same institution. She has taught the classics at Royalton, Vt., Stanstead, C. E., and at Vassar College, N. Y. She is also an artist, and to this profession she is now devoting her time, in Pittsford. Another daughter, Sarah N., graduated at Granville Seminary, N. Y., and afterwards taught in the Academies at Toledo, Ohio, Royalton, Vt., and Malone, N. Y. She is now the wife of General S. C. F. Thorndike, of Malone, N. Y.

The character, position and influence of these children must be exceedingly gratifying to the parents in their declining years. Deacon Gilbert is still an active member of society, and takes a deep interest in the moral and religious prosperity of the town.

grain and shipping business in Chicago, in the firm known as Gilbert, Wolcott & Co. In the spring of 1869 he returned to Omaha, and again resumed the practice of law. In February, 1868, he married Miss Cornelia Richardson, daughter of Hon. O. D. Richardson, ex-Governor of Michigan.

Ebenezer Dwight Gilbert, Esq., third son of Deacon Simeon, was born September 27, 1829, fitted for college at Castleton Seminary, and entered the University of Vermont in 1849. He studied law with Hon. B. F. Agan, of Granville, N. Y., and commenced the practice of his profession in company with Hon. Isaac Bishop, at Bishop Corners, Granville. He removed to Brooklyn, L. I., in 1866, and has since been practising law in New York City. He married Ruth, daughter of Dr. Ebenezer Ingersoll of Hebron, Washington County, N. Y. They have one daughter, Margaret, born April 5, 1855.

Rev. Nathaniel Porter Gilbert, fourth son of Deacon Simeon, was born February 28, 1831, and was educated at Castleton Seminary, University of Vermont and Andover Theological Seminary. He was ordained to the work of a missionary at Rutland, in September, 1861, Rev. Dr. Kirk of Boston, preaching the sermon. The same fall he married Mary P., daughter of Joseph Perkins, M. D., of Castleton, and sailed for South America, under the auspices of the American and Foreign Christian Union. The following extracts are taken from testimonials in reference to his labors in Chili, given by the American missionaries of Chili, Dr. David Trumbell and others: "For ten consecutive years he (Mr. Gilbert) has courageously labored in Santiago, first in English, and for the last six years and a half in Spanish. He was the first to preach the Gospel in Spanish in the Republic of Chili. He gathered a congregation and organized the first Chilian church. He was energetic and untiring in his efforts to secure funds for the church edifice erected for their worship. His course has been marked by constant self-denial, hospitality and personal piety. He was

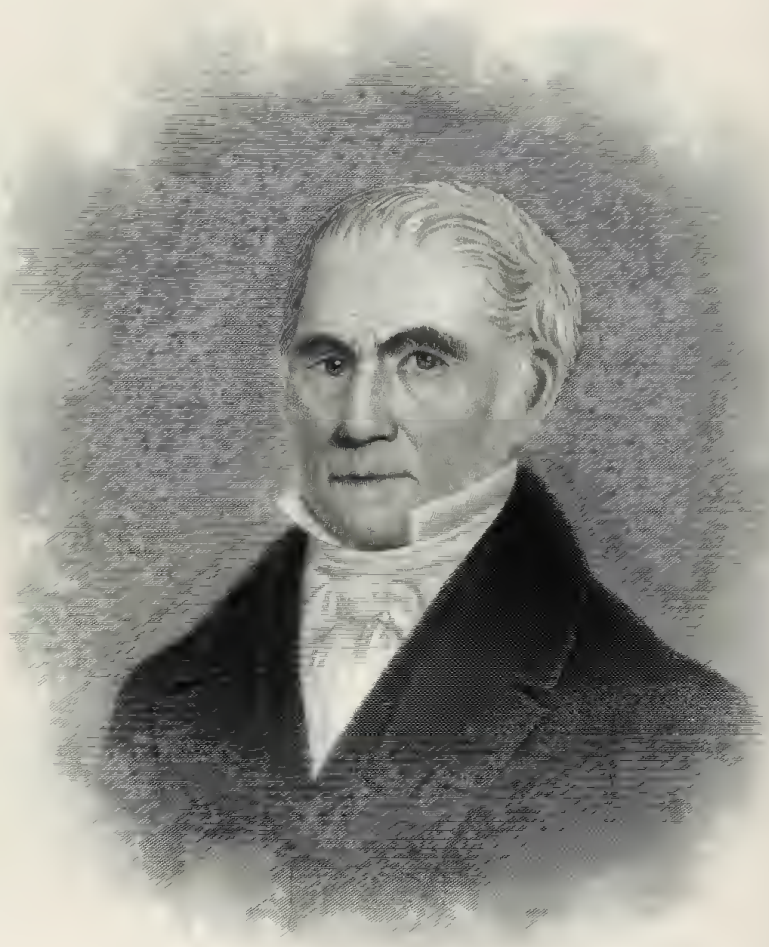
the first to visit Talca and commenced there the preaching of the Gospel in Spanish. This he did in the face of popular abuse and annoyance. He leaves the church in Santiago in charge of a native preacher."

At his request he was permitted to return to the United States on a visit. He arrived in New York, November 14, 1871, and on the 20th of the same month he was appointed District Secretary of the American and Foreign Christian Union for New England, which office he now holds. Children: 1st, Mary Elizabeth, born October 9, 1861; 2d, Margaret Lucretia, born October 22, 1863; 3d, Sarah Tolo, born Nov. 3, 1865; 4th, Josephine Perkins, born September 12, 1868; 5th, Clara Maria, born August 15, 1871.

Rev. Simeon Gilbert, fifth son of Deacon Simeon, was born June 19, 1834, and was educated at the University of Vermont and at Andover Theological Seminary. He labored in the ministry for several years, but is now Associate Editor of "The Advance," the national religious weekly of the Congregational denomination, published in Chicago. He married Celia C., daughter of Deacon Zoroaster Culver, of Hopkinton, N. Y. They have one child, Clara, born June 19, 1870.

John Ingersoll Gilbert, Esq., sixth son of Dea. Simeon, was born October 11, 1837, fitted for college at Castleton Seminary, and graduated at the University of Vermont in 1859. He taught in Royalton two years, and was principal of Franklin Academy, Malone, N. Y., six years. In 1867, he entered the law office of Hobbs & Taylor, of Malone, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1869. He has since practised law in that place. He married, May 8, 1870, Kate, daughter of the late Thomas Fessenden, Esq., of New York City.

Frank Gilbert, seventh son of Deacon Simeon, was born September 28, 1839, fitted for college at Castleton Seminary, and entered the University of Vermont, but left without his degree. He has since received the honorary degree of A. M.



Thos. Hammond

from the same institution. He graduated at Auburn Theological Seminary in May, 1863. He preached a year at Peoria, Ill., and was called to the pastorate of the N. S. Presbyterian Church of that place, but declined. Soon afterwards he became editor of the "Dubuque (Iowa) Daily Times," and the next year he became an editor of the "Chicago Evening Journal," and he has since been the leading editorial writer on that paper. He married Frances L., daughter of the late Hon. Marsena Baker, of Cataraugus County, N. Y.

Hon. Thomas Hammond. — On page two hundred and eight will be found a brief notice of Hon. Thomas Hammond. But he was another of the noted men of Pittsford of whom much might be written.

Some men become eminent as the result of circumstances, such as pertain to their birth, education or some other accident. Others rise to stations of honor and commanding influence in spite of circumstances the most adverse and discouraging. Mr. Hammond was one of the latter class. His eminence was due to his personal qualities, such as his sound judgment, strict integrity, manly virtues and native intellectual strength. In him these qualities shone in their native lustre, and had they received the moulding and polishing of the schools his name would have stood high in the temple of fame. Nevertheless he was an ornament to his adopted town and State.

His youth was passed in humble circumstances, and mostly away from parental restraints. As the result of this he formed many a wayward habit which, at one time, cast a shadow over all his future prospects. Not that he was vicious, or strongly inclined to dissipation; but his heedless, wild career caused his friends painful apprehensions. His mind was ever active, full of visionary schemes, and needing some controlling and guiding influence.

Four months attendance upon a common district school constituted the sum total of his school advantages. But short

as this term was, occurring as it did at a favorable period, it greatly modified his froward propensities, and awakened within him an aspiration for higher and nobler attainments. An experience of nine months in the Continental army probably did not have a very refining influence upon him, and, indeed, we are not certain that it very much demoralized him. Such an experience would be very likely to strengthen his wayward propensities, or his power to resist temptation, according as he yielded to or resisted the evil influences which were there brought to bear upon him. After obtaining his discharge from the army he returned to his native town and soon afterwards went to Shaftsbury, Vt., where he became acquainted with the family of Col. Ichabod Cross, whose daughter, Hannah, he married in 1784. This union contributed quite largely to his subsequent success.

Young Hammond's father-in-law gave him a lot of wild land in Pittsford, upon which he built a house and made other improvements. In the spring of 1786, he came here with his family. It is related of him that when he had reached the height of the Green Mountains on his way to Pittsford, he paused, and on casting his eye back towards Massachusetts the scenes of his childhood came rushing upon his mental vision. He thought of the follies of his youth, of his perverse career, and of the many kindly admonitions he had received from friends seeking his reformation. And then turning his eye westward, he scanned the valley of the Otter Creek, the place of his future abode. He there said to himself: "I am now going into a new country to make for myself and family a new home among strangers; I will leave all my bad deeds on the east side of the mountain, and I here resolve that I will henceforth lead a new life, striving with all my powers to exhibit the traits of a noble, sanctified manhood." A resolution has seldom been more effectually carried out. He no sooner became established in his new home, than his fellow-

citizens recognized in him those qualities which fitted him for positions of honor and responsibility. From that period down to his declining years, his name appears to have been identified with a large proportion of the public acts of the town. Some eighteen years he served his townsmen in the capacity of selectman, and ten years he represented them in the General Assembly of the State, besides holding numerous other minor offices.

But Col. Hammond's popularity was not limited to the town. Six years in succession, commencing in 1815, he was elected Assistant Judge of the County Court; and four years, commencing in 1816, he was a member of the Executive Council. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1791; and on the adjustment of the land-title controversy, he was selected, as stated elsewhere, to convey the purchase money to the New York State Treasury. For a term of two years he held the office of Assessor under the General Government. As a legislator he held an honorable rank, and though not brilliant in debate, his opinions were always stated clearly and forcibly, and they commanded the attention and respect of his associates.

Col. Hammond was also known as a military man. Having had experience in the Continental service, he was well prepared to take an active part in the organization and discipline of the State militia, and from a captaincy he rose to the rank of Colonel, by which title he was generally known.

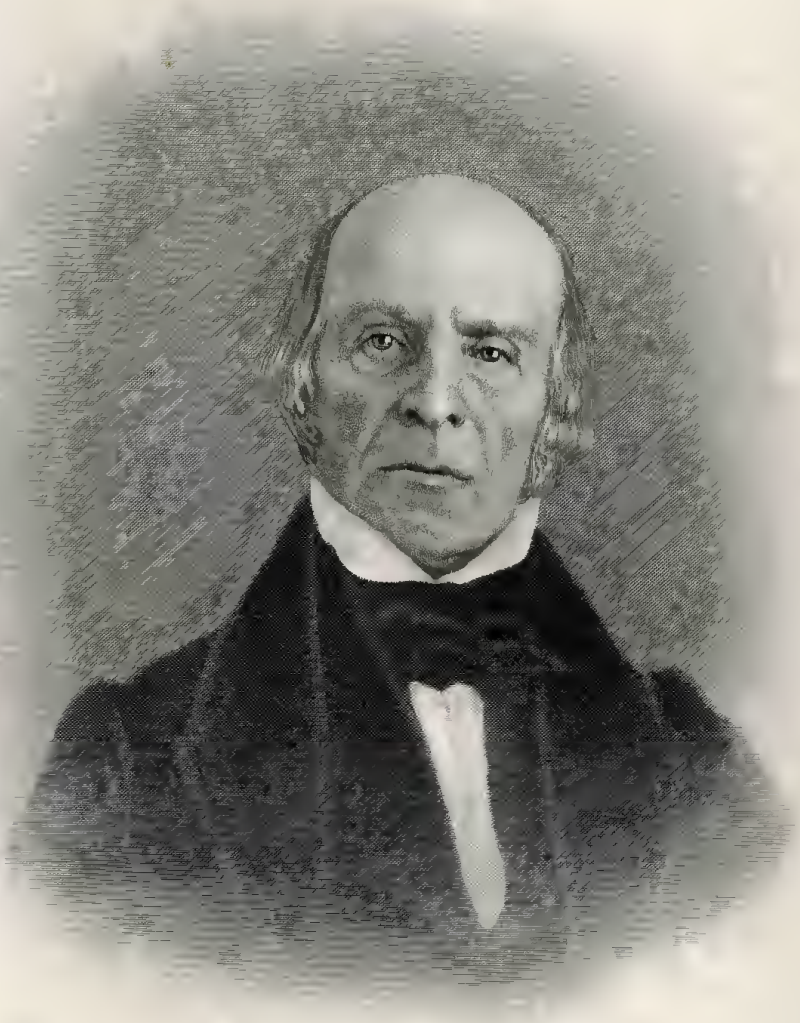
But his crowning excellence was seen in the purity of his every-day life, in the christian virtues he exhibited, and in his efforts to honor religion, and to build up the Redeemer's kingdom. He was emphatically a soldier of the Cross. He united with the Baptist church at an early period of its existence, and for many years he was one of its most active members. After that church disbanded, in 1824, he united with the Congregational church, of which he afterwards remained a consistent

and influential member. As he began to feel the infirmities of age, he withdrew from public life, and, with his beloved companion,* spent the remainder of his days upon the family homestead, the care of which he committed to a son who tenderly watched over him in his declining years. He died April 4, 1847, aged eighty-five years and fourteen days.

One of his associates wrote of him as follows: "In his person, Judge Hammond was tall and erect—exhibiting in his deportment and manners an admirable specimen of true native dignity. A man of few words, but always spoken to the purpose, and abounding in sound sense. The late Hon. Rollin C. Mallory used to refer to him as one of 'nature's noblemen.' Indeed, such was the strength and structure of his mind, that it seemed to be proof against the ordinary dilapidation of old age, having retained in a remarkable degree his mental faculties to the day of his death."

Thomas Denny Hammond, eldest son of Hon. Thomas Hammond, was born in Pittsford, August 16, 1791. He became a young man of fine personal appearance and of uncommon promise. His father gave him all the educational advantages afforded in his native town, and sent him away to an academy several terms. He acquired a good English education and fitted himself for the business of school teaching, and he taught several terms in Williston. In the call for troops in the war of 1812, he was the first man in this town who responded, and he served some time in the army as orderly sergeant. In 1817, he married Paulina, only daughter of Apollos Austin, of Orwell, and located on the home farm with his brother German. In 1820, he removed to Orwell and entered upon mercantile business in company with his father-in-law. Mr. Hammond's business talents were of a high order, and he was honored with an important part of the public

* Mrs. Hannah Hammond died in 1819, and Col. H. subsequently married Mrs. Stewart, daughter of the late John Penfield, Esq., of Pittsford.



Henry T. Drew

business of his adopted town. He represented the town in the General Assembly of the State in the years 1828 and '29, and was a senator in the years 1836 and '37, as well as a member of the Constitutional Convention in the year 1828. He died March 30, 1841, leaving three children: 1st, Thomas Austin, born September 8, 1818; 2d, Adelia, born February 16, 1820; married, first, Champlain Fletcher, of Bridport, who died; married, second, John A. Conant of Brandon; 3d, John F., born 1823, now President of Orwell Bank.

Gen. Caleb Hendee.—On page two hundred and thirty may be found an account of the birth and early life of Gen. Caleb Hendee. But a man who has acted so prominent a part through a long period of the town's history, should receive a more extended notice, especially bearing upon his public life. He was a remarkable man. Born at a period when educational advantages were extremely limited, indeed, in the new country where his lot was cast, almost unknown, yet he won, by indomitable energy and perseverance, a name which will long be remembered in the early annals of the town. His intellectual faculties were of a high order, and the feats of his memory wonderful. These qualities, combined with an ardent love for study, placed him among the prominent men of his day. He read with avidity such books as were within his reach, and for him to read a book, was to become familiar with its contents. He cultivated quite extensively the field of English literature, and in the department of mathematics he has, probably, had few superiors in the town. Such a man could hardly fail to make his mark in the world. His talents were soon recognized and appreciated by his fellow-citizens, and he was ushered into public life, where for a long period he acted a prominent part, discharging his duties faithfully, and generally to the satisfaction of his constituents.

On the 30th of May, 1788, young Hendee was sworn into

office as land surveyor. In March, 1798, he was appointed surveyor of Rutland County, which office he held many years; and in October, 1817, he was appointed, by Gov. Galusha, Surveyor General of the State. In March, 1790, he was chosen one of the Listers of the town, an office which he held more than thirty years. Twice he served as Assessor under the General Government, and appraised all the real estate in the town. This he did without a colleague, and in no instance was there ever an appeal from his appraisal. In the years 1821 and '24, he was a delegate to the County Convention for equalizing the appraisals in the county.

In March, 1793, he was elected First Constable and Collector of Taxes, and was re-elected to the same office in 1794, but declined to accept it. In October, 1797, he was appointed a Justice of the Peace, and was re-appointed from year to year till 1826, when he resigned. He was appointed Side or Assistant Judge of the County Court in October, 1806, and Judge of Probate for the years 1809 and '10. He was elected Town Clerk and Treasurer in March, 1800, and held this office every year, except one, till March, 1826, when he declined an election.

On the 4th of March, 1794, Mr. Hendee was appointed Ensign in the Third Company, Third Regiment, Second Brigade, Second Division of the Militia of this State, and on the 29th of October, 1795, he was elected Captain of the same company. On the 22th of February, 1801, he was elected Major of his Regiment, and soon afterwards Brigade Major and Inspector. On the 24th of August, 1807, he was elected Colonel of his Regiment, and on the 21st of October following he was elected Brigadier General of his brigade, the commission being signed by "Israel Smith, Esquire, Capt.-General, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over the State of Vermont." He discharged the duties of this office till October,

1810, when he sent to the Governor a letter of resignation of which the following is a copy:

"MONTPELIER, Oct. 12, 1810.

Dear Sir:

From my youth to the present day I have belonged to the Militia of Vermont, and for more than fifteen years last past I have had the honor to hold a commission in that department, and for the last three years that of Brigadier General in the Second Brigade and Second Division, and have, to the utmost of my feeble abilities, endeavored faithfully to discharge the duties enjoined to the offices through the various grades which I have passed; but as my sun has passed the meridian and soon will be hastening towards the evening of life, I sensibly feel the martial ardor of youth beginning to abate; having a slender constitution, and a considerable family who are depending on my assistance for their support, and taking into consideration the length of time I have served my country, I have a strong desire to retire from the line. I do, therefore, for these reasons and many others which I might offer, earnestly solicit your Excellency to grant my request, and discharge me from the command of said Brigade, which favor will be highly pleasing to

Your Excellency's most Obedient,

Humble Servant,

CALEB HENDEE, JR.

His Excellency,

Jonas Galusha, Esq."

The following is a copy of Gen. Hendee's discharge:

"*Brigadier General Caleb Hendee, Jr.:*

SIR: Your communication in writing, of the 12th October instant, requesting to be discharged from your command as Brigadier General of the second Brigade and second Division of the Militia of this State, has been duly attended to, and the reasons you assign for your retiring from office are satisfactory.

I have, therefore, thought fit to accept of your resignation, and do hereby discharge you with honor from your said command of the aforesaid Brigade.

Given under my hand,

Headquarters, Montpelier,

October 17th, 1810.

JONAS GALUSHA,

Governor and Capt. General."

Gen. Hendee represented this town in the General Assembly of the State eleven years, commencing in 1803, and, as stated elsewhere, he commanded the company of militia raised in this town for the defense of Plattsburgh in 1814. In addition to the public duties already mentioned, he was frequently appointed on committees by the Legislature and Superior and County Courts to lay out roads in various parts of the State.

The General's life, as has been seen, was an active one, and required the exercise of talents which he amply possessed; but his varied attainments and the honors which were conferred upon him did not elate him. He was not a showy man. Indeed, when at home he was often somewhat negligent of his personal appearance, so much so, that a stranger, at first view, would be quite likely to underrate his mental qualities. He well understood human nature, and few could read more accurately personal character. For many years he was school superintendent of the town, and a part of his official duty was to examine and pass judgment upon the qualifications of teachers. More than one undergraduate who has gone before him with a haughty demeanor and cast upon him disdainful looks which plainly said, "Old man, you don't know much," has paid the penalty of his foolishness by being subjected to a catechetical ordeal which has made him shrink from the plain man's presence with drooping plumes.

In his domestic life Gen. Hendee was genial. He appears to have enjoyed the family circle, and there was little here to

mar his pleasure till the sickness of his beloved companion, and her death on the 4th of August, 1835, which event cast a deep gloom over his spirit. In his diary, shortly after her death, he wrote: "Since the death of my wife I have not enjoyed life; a heavy gloom rests on my mind which I cannot throw off. She possessed a fine constitution and I fondly anticipated and hoped she would live to see many more years, but I have been disappointed; but I ought not to complain, for we had lived together more than fifty years, more than forty-six in married life, and had for four or five years previously lived in the same house. Our sentiments and views through life have always harmonized. We first became acquainted with each other at the age of eleven years, always lived together except about two years, viz.: from fourteen to sixteen. It may well be supposed that my loss is great and irreparable; my grief is deep and inconsolable; the days that I have to live are probably but few, and they will be full of sorrow."

The General ever afterwards felt the loss of his companion, though for some years he enjoyed comfortable health and continued to transact his ordinary business. As age advanced, his health became impaired and he gradually wore out. He expired on the 4th day of December, 1854, retaining his mental faculties nearly to the close of life.

Rev. Josiah Hopkins, D. D., eldest son of Ebenezer and Rachel (Mead) Hopkins, was born in Pittsford, April 18, 1786. His early school advantages were very limited, being mostly confined to the district school, which, at that early day, afforded the student poor facilities for intellectual culture. But having a thirst for knowledge, he read with avidity such books as were within his reach; and being an apt scholar, he soon became quite a proficient in history and most of the natural sciences. He studied mathematics with Gen. Caleb Hendee, who had considerable reputation as a mathematician, and gave

systematic instruction in this branch of knowledge to young men who frequently resorted to him.

Mr. Hopkins experienced religion during one of the revivals which occurred here under the ministry of Rev. Mr. Harwood, and united with the Congregational church, January 13, 1803. It appears that from this time he began to entertain thoughts of fitting himself for the ministry. Soon afterwards he commenced the study of theology with Rev. Lemuel Haynes of Rutland, though we are informed that a part of his theological course was pursued under the instruction of Rev. Holland Weeks, of this town. He was licensed to preach, and labored one year as a missionary in different parts of the State of Vermont. He was ordained June 14, 1809, and settled as pastor of the Congregational church in New Haven, Vt. He continued his ministerial labors with that church for a period of a little more than twenty-one years, during which time "there were two general revivals of religion, and several partial ones, bringing into the church an aggregate of one hundred and thirty-five."

Dr. Hopkins was dismissed from his pastoral charge at New Haven, August 30, 1830, having received a call to settle over a Presbyterian church in Auburn, New York. After laboring with this church faithfully and successfully about eighteen years, his health failed and he was compelled to retire. He went to Ohio, where he spent a few years, and then, having recovered his health, he returned to the State of New York, and labored at Seneca Falls some time, and lastly at Geneva, where he died, in 1862. He was the author of several published works, among which may be mentioned "The Christian Instructor," "Conference Hymns," "The Endless Punishment of the Wicked," and a work on Congregationalism.

Dr. Hopkins was regarded as one of the strong men of his day. Although his early school advantages were so limited,

he had, by close application to study, acquired a reputation for scholarship and theological learning, which gave to his teaching the weight of law. Quite a number of young men, preparing for the ministry, pursued their theological studies under his tutorship. Middlebury College honored him with the degree of A. M. in 1813, and that of D. D. in 1843.

Rev. Timothy Mead Hopkins, also a son of Ebenezer and Rachel (Mead) Hopkins, was born in Pittsford, July 8, 1800. "In respect to my education," he has said, "I must be classed with those who are commonly called 'self-made men,' meaning, as you know very well, that such have never had a collegiate, or what is called, *liberal* education. I had no advantages, in respect to an education, worthy to be compared with those which are enjoyed at the present day, outside of a college or even an academy."

Mr. Hopkins' childhood and youth were spent with his parents; and some part of this time he aided his father in the management of a grist-mill.

About the age of twenty-one he was hopefully converted, and soon turned his thoughts to the ministry. His brother, Josiah Hopkins, D. D., then a settled pastor at New Haven, offered him assistance in obtaining the requisite education. With him, in company with several other students, he studied theology. He was licensed to preach by the Addison County Association at Bristol, in the autumn of 1827, and commenced his ministerial labors at Clintonville, Clinton County, N. Y. In a few months ill health compelled him to give up his labors, and he went to Saratoga, where, after a few months residence, his health was restored and he returned to New Haven.

He was ordained at Monkton in 1828, by the same Association that licensed him. While at New Haven he was invited to preach for the Congregational church in Wallingford. He went there on the 5th of July and entered at once upon pastoral work, which he continued till the spring of 1830,

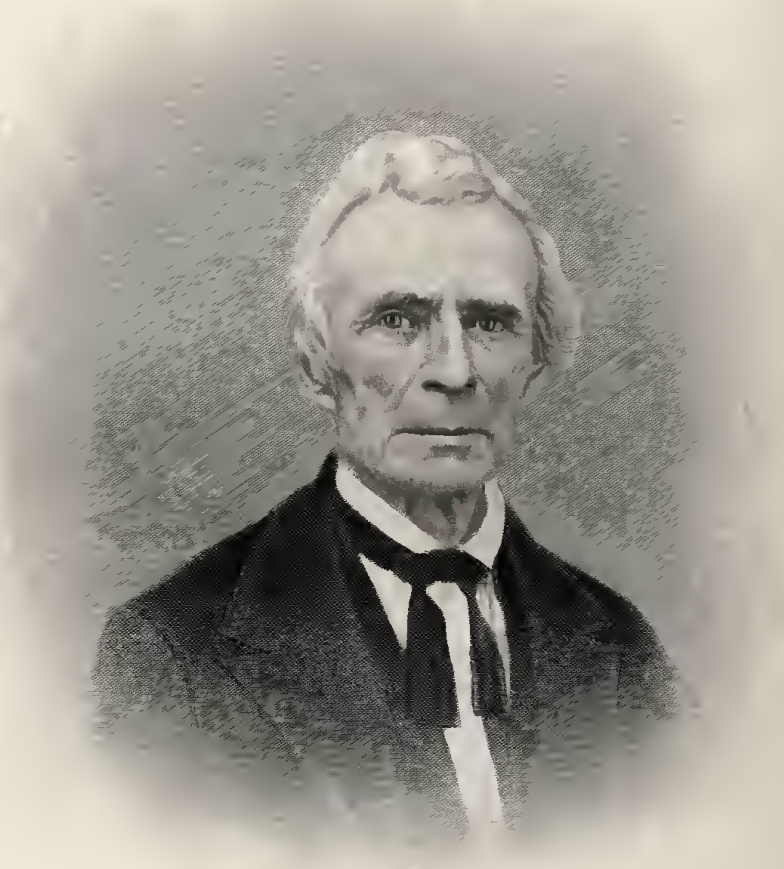
when he retired. His labors in that town were attended with important results. There was one powerful revival of religion, during which there were over one hundred hopeful conversions, and about ninety members were added to the church. In the mean time a new church edifice was completed and dedicated.

On leaving Wallingford Mr. Hopkins went to the West under commission of the Home Missionary Society, and labored at Welshfield, Ohio, and in some parts of the Western Reserve. He labored in Canton, Ohio, from November, 1831, to the fall of 1839, and in Westfield, N. Y., from the latter date to 1845. He then removed to Racine, Wisconsin, where he supplied a pulpit about seven years. After laboring at Elyria about two years, and at Cayuga six years, he purchased a residence at Geneva and preached as opportunity presented.

In the fall of 1869, he was persuaded to remove to Hannibal, Missouri, where his two children (daughters) had married and located. His health had become very much impaired, though he occasionally supplied a pulpit. On the 14th of March, 1871, he attended a lecture in the basement of the Congregational church, which was not yet completed. Just as the people were leaving the lecture room, the temporary roof of the tower was blown off, and fell with full force upon Mr. Hopkins, crushing him to the ground. He was taken up apparently dead, though signs of life soon appeared. He lingered in an unconscious condition till the 20th of April, when he expired.

Mr. Hopkins was married July 16, 1828, to Nancy Spooner Miller, daughter of Col. Thomas Miller, of Rutland. Mrs. Hopkins survives her husband, and resides with her daughters, in Hannibal.

Mr. Hopkins was quite a vigorous writer, though we are not aware that many of his writings were ever published. He was the author of a small work entitled "Spots on the Sun," and at the time of his death, he had in manuscript a work on



Thos. H. Palmer

the "Second Coming of Christ," taking the ground that this event was not what had been so earnestly looked for by the Second Adventists, but that which took place within one hundred and fifty years after Christ, when the Jewish nation was destroyed or expelled from Jerusalem. He was wishing very much to put this work into print, as he felt confident thah e had abundant proof of his theory.

Rev. Cephas Augustus Leach, the youngest son of Andrew Leach, was born in Pittsford, January 24, 1823. He early evinced a thirst for knowledge, and after a preparatory course of study, he entered Middlebury College, from which he graduated in the class of 1846. After nearly three years spent in teaching and lecturing, he entered Andover Theological Seminary, and graduated in the class of 1852. He preached in Carlinville a short time, and was afterwards pastor of the Congregational Church in Payson, Ill., where he was installed in 1857. In 1868 or '69, he traveled in Europe and visited Palestine. He married, in 1857, Mary Ann Scarboro,* who was born in Brooklyn, Conn., March 2, 1817. She died in Payson. They had one daughter, May, born in 1858.

A brief allusion has already been made to Thomas H. Palmer. But a man of such rare qualities and usefulness should receive further notice. The circumstances of his early life were well calculated to develop in him those traits of character which contributed so largely to his subsequent success. His father, who was a bookseller and publisher of a newspaper, died in 1799, leaving the subject of this notice, then but sixteen years of age, to conduct the business. As his widowed mother, two sisters older than himself and two brothers younger, were dependent upon him for support, he found it necessary to cultivate the most rigid habits of industry and economy.

*Miss Scarboro was a great granddaughter of Mrs. Lucretia Minor York, better known as "Grandmother York," whose name is familiar in some parts of Pennsylvania as the heroine of Fort Wyoming.

The publication of which he had charge had quite an extensive circulation for that time, but as the family had espoused the cause of the republicans in the exciting period of the French revolution, the influence of the conservatives was exerted to diminish its patronage. This influence tended to restrict their pecuniary resources, but rather than yield to a popular demand by the sacrifice of principle, they resolved to carry out the plan of emigration which had been partially matured by the father before his death. Accordingly, in 1801, they sold their estate in Scotland and removed to Philadelphia, where Thomas, with his next younger brother, George, estab lished a book-printing office, which soon became noted for the more difficult kinds of its work. They prosecuted their business successfully until the financial panic of 1817, when they lost their property and were compelled to suspend. But their gentlemanly deportment, integrity, industry and success in the more difficult parts of their business had won for them a host of friends who urged them to commence anew, at the same time offering them all needful assistance. George died about this time, but Thomas, encouraged by his friends, resumed business and continued it prosperously until 1826, when he sold out his establishment and, with a competence, removed to Pittsford, Vt. Here he fitted up a beautiful home, and the time he could spare from domestic duties was devoted to literary pursuits, and to labors calculated to elevate and improve society.

The cause of education found in Mr. Palmer an able advocate. As town superintendent he investigated the condition of the schools, and was surprised to find how inefficient they were to accomplish the end designed. The most of them were in charge of incompetent teachers, who had little idea of the magnitude and importance of their work, and who had no higher motive than was found in the stipulated compensation. In order to remedy this condition of things he was aware it

would be necessary to awaken an interest in the subject on the part of the people of the town. As a first step in this direction, with the assistance of a few friends, he established a town lyceum, in which scientific and educational subjects should be freely and fully discussed. Before the opening lecture he canvassed the town and procured over two hundred subscribers of half a dollar each, to procure apparatus with which to illustrate such chemical and philosophical subjects as might be brought before the lyceum.

These efforts and the success which attended them soon attracted the attention of the friends of education in other sections, and Mr. Palmer was persuaded to extend his labors and to hold educational meetings in other towns in the State. In the fall of 1844, he was invited to Middlebury by Gov. Slade, himself a devoted friend to common schools, to consult and explain his views to the college faculty and other invited guests. It was there determined that an effort should be made to have the school laws of the State remodeled. Mr. Palmer proposed to canvass the State in the interest of the schools, to make known their wants, and to set on foot an extensive scheme for memorializing the Legislature. At a preliminary meeting held at Middlebury, a committee was appointed to correspond with influential men in those parts of the State he proposed to visit, requesting them to call meetings at such times as he should designate, and to take measures to have them well attended. This canvass occupied the time from June to September, and the result was gratifying.

On the meeting of the Legislature in October, petitions came pouring in from all parts of the State, asking for the enactment of a more efficient school law. These petitions were heeded, and a statute was passed providing for an examination of teachers and superintendence of the schools. This was an important step in the improvement of our school system

The interest which Mr. Palmer took in the Town Library,

and his efforts to establish it upon a permanent basis, have been noticed elsewhere.

The various moral reforms of the day, such as temperance, anti-slavery and peace, not only met his approval, but received his hearty support. Nevertheless, he appears to have relied more upon the influence of our common schools to carry forward and perfect these reforms, than upon any other agency. Hence his efforts to bring these schools to the highest state of efficiency. His literary efforts were mainly devoted to this end. In 1841, Part I., of the "Moral Instructor," from his pen, was published. This was soon followed by Parts II., III. and IV., the whole forming a series of reading books for the use of schools. These books were designed not only to aid the pupil in his efforts to acquire the art of reading well, but to exercise the moral sense and social feelings, or, in other words, to develop true manhood. In this respect they differed from most other school books at that time in use.

In 1838, the "American Institute of Instruction" offered a prize of five hundred dollars for the "best essay on a system of education, best adapted to the common schools of our country, to embrace the formation of school districts, the construction of school houses, and the entire course of school education, from the most elementary department to the highest embraced in our public schools." Mr. Palmer was the successful competitor for this prize, and his "Teacher's Manual," which was secured by the Institute, was transmitted to the Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education. Under the Secretary's direction, it was published in 1843. In 1854, Mr. Palmer published an "Arithmetic, Oral and Written," for the use of schools. How extensively this was introduced into the schools we are not informed, but from an examination of it, we are satisfied that it has many excellencies.

At an educational convention, held at Brandon, January 5, 1841, Mr. Palmer delivered an "Address on the importance

and necessity of the immediate establishment of a Normal School." In view of the importance of the subject and of the able manner in which it was discussed, it was thought that the address should be published. The convention, therefore, through a committee chosen for the purpose, requested of Mr. Palmer a copy for publication. The request being granted, the address was published and widely circulated.

Few men have done more for common schools or for the general diffusion of knowledge among the people, and few have done more to improve and elevate society. He was ever ready to unite with his fellow citizens in support of every enterprise calculated to exert a healthful moral influence, or in any way to benefit the race. Middlebury College recognized his ability and the value of his services to the public by conferring upon him, in 1833, the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

In stature Mr. Palmer was a little below the medium height, of even features, quick in motion, clear and accurate in perception, and courteous and dignified in manner. In his habits he was temperate and strictly systematic, having regular hours for study, recreation and sleep. This undoubtedly contributed to his longevity, as he possessed naturally a frail constitution, which could not long have endured the strain of irregularity. In his death, which occurred July 20, 1861, the community felt that they had lost a public benefactor.

Rev. Simeon Parmelee, son of Simeon and Jemima Parmelee, was born in West Stockbridge, Mass., January 16, 1782. When he was five years of age his parents removed to Pittsford, Vt., taking him with them. His early life was spent with his parents on the farm. In the great religious revival of 1804, he was hopefully converted, and with nearly one hundred other converts, including all ages, he united with the Congregational church. Soon after this, he abandoned the farm and commenced a course of study with the view of entering the ministry. He studied one year under the direction of "Master Lucas," as he

was called, who taught school several years near Penfield's mills. He then attended a select school in Benson, taught by a senior of Middlebury College; afterwards he studied Greek with Rev. Jedediah Bushnell, of Cornwall. He spent one season at Middlebury College and recited with the senior class, and then commenced the study of divinity with the Rev. Lemuel Haynes of West Rutland. He was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Rutland and Bennington Association, which met that year at Granville, N. Y., and preached his first sermon in Rev. Mr. Hall's pulpit in that town. He commenced his ministry in Malone, where he labored three months, and afterwards received a call to settle there, but declined. In the spring of 1808, he went on a mission to the northern part of the State, which brought him to Westford, where he received a call to settle as pastor of the Congregational church. He accepted this call, and was ordained and installed the last day of August, that year. He continued his labors with that church a little more than thirty years. He says, "The whole of my labors in that town and two adjoining towns covers a period of more than forty-seven years, and if I add Williston, where I preached some time, it will increase my labors in Chittenden county to fifty-three years. Then I labored some more than three years in Swanton and Georgia, which, with my year before ordination, will make my ministry sixty-one years. For seven years I was the pastor of two churches and congregations to whom I ministered alternately, and was called to do all the business of administering in all respects as though I had but one. I had long sickness in my family, and buried my wife during that period, but I do not remember more than one or two failures in meeting my appointments. During my long ministry I never asked nor was given a vacation of four weeks. It was all work, and you can judge from this short story whether mine has been a busy life. I have received into the various churches where I have labored, as near as I can

calculate by my records, about five hundred; but I have great reason to mourn that I have not done more for Christ during so long a period."

Few ministers can show a better record; and now, after having nearly worn himself out in his Master's service, he has retired, and is residing with his daughter at Oswego, N. Y., where he is patiently waiting the summons calling him to his reward. Mr. Parmelee was twice married. He married, September 15, 1806, Amina Mead, who was born in West Rutland, July 10, 1784. She died, and he married, September 19, 1821, Phebe Chapen, who was born in Jericho, April 1, 1794. Children: 1st, Anna Mead, born August 3, 1809, married Rev. G. W. Ranslow, January 8, 1829; 2d, Charlotte, born February 4, 1812, died April 15, 1813; 3d, J. Denison, born December 3, 1813; 4th, Simeon Mason, born June 5, 1819, died August 1, 1819; 5th, Horace M., born October 3, 1820, married Sarah Scott, May 1, 1847, died April 24, 1851; 6th, Charlotte A., born February 5, 1823, married Rev. J. B. Wheeler, died March 8, 1853; 7th, Adeline H., born April 24, 1824, married E. J. Hamilton, May 22, 1843; 8th, Sidney C., born December 17, 1825, died April 8, 1864; 9th, Simeon Melancthon, born June 2, 1830, died July 26, 1855; 10th, Wilson Barlow, born May 16, 1832; 11th, Moses P., born May 4, 1834.

Rev. Ashbel Parmelee, third son of Simeon and Jemima Parmelee, was born in West Stockbridge, Mass., in 1785, and was with his father's family when they located in Pittsford in 1787. He was one of the first fruits of the great revival here in 1802. He was converted in August, and in January following, with many others, he united with the Congregational Church. He soon turned his attention to the ministry, and, with this in view, he improved his limited school advantages till he was qualified to teach. After teaching school and studying several years, he joined a class of young men who put

themselves under the instruction of Rev. Holland Weeks, then pastor of the Congregational Church in this town. He had previously obtained some knowledge of the classics, and his principal study with Mr. Weeks was divinity.

In due time Mr. Parmelee was licensed to preach the Gospel, commencing his ministerial labors in Cambridge, Vt., where he remained about six months, and after laboring about the same length of time in Hinesburgh, he received a call to settle in Malone, N. Y., and there he was ordained in the winter of 1810. His pastorate was continued through a period of nearly forty years, during which time he gathered one of the largest churches in the State, out of the cities. Having been released from his pastoral charge, he spent six years in Dannemora, as chaplain of the State Prison. He afterwards returned to Malone, where he supplied, a part of the time, his old pulpit, and occasionally some vacant pulpit abroad. He died suddenly, in the 78th year of his age. Few men have ever been more useful or more loved than he, or will be longer or more feelingly remembered by those who knew him. At the time of his death he was living with his third wife. He left one son, now a lawyer in Malone, and several daughters.

Rev. Moses Parmelee, fourth son of Simeon and Jemima Parmelee, experienced religion, and pursued a part of his preparatory course of study for the ministry under the instruction of his older brother, Rev. Simeon Parmelee. He completed the usual course of theological studies with Rev. Josiah Hopkins, D. D., and was licensed to preach in the fall of 1814. The following winter he was ordained and installed pastor of the Congregational Church in South Granville, N. Y., where he labored a number of years. Afterwards he preached in Stockholm, N. Y., and from thence he removed to Bangor and Chateaugay. While there his health failed, and he was compelled to relinquish preaching for a time. After recruiting, he left that region and came to Vermont. Finding riding bene-

ficial, he spent a number of years traveling and preaching.

His last place of residence was Enosburgh. He had been there about three years when he went to attend an evening meeting at some distance from home; after meeting he tarried with a Christian brother. It was winter, and after sitting up and conversing some time in the evening, he retired to bed. The morning came, breakfast was prepared and the usual signal given, but he did not appear. The family became anxious, went into his room and found him in bed, dead and cold. He had been subject to epilepsy, and probably died in a fit soon after retiring. He was a man of devoted piety, and abounded in a meek and quiet spirit. For years he had lived in constant expectation of a sudden call. Such a feeling tended to depress his spirits, and to impair his nervous system. He left an affectionate wife and three children, one son and two daughters. The son is a noted physician in Gouverneur, N. Y. The widow died about three years since.

Rev. Stephen Gilbert Starks was born in Pittsford, July 16, 1816. At the age of nineteen years he removed to Ohio, and after a preparatory course of study he entered Marietta College. In 1839 he went to the South, where he was licensed to preach by the Methodist denomination. In 1840, he was principal of the Bolivar Academy. In the fall of 1841, he joined the Memphis Conference, and was stationed at Trenton, where he labored two years with gratifying success. He was stationed at Paris, Tenn., in 1843, and at Wesley Chapel, Memphis, the following year. In 1845-6, he traveled the Memphis Circuit. In 1847, he became the agent of the Transylvania University. In 1848, he established the Franklin Female College, at Holly Springs, Miss., under the patronage of the Memphis Conference. He was the first President of that institution, and remained at its head till 1852, when he retired to his plantation in Tippah county, Miss. In 1858, he established the State Female College at Memphis.

Mr. Stark possessed superior talents, which, in his pulpit performances, combined the power of genius and the pathetic beauty and sublimity of oratory. The ministry, however, was not the only sphere of usefulness in which his talents were displayed; he was a successful and distinguished educator. He conceived the plan of erecting an institution in the South, commensurate in all respects with the wants of that section of the country. But just as that plan was about to be carried into successful execution, the author of it was called to rest from his labors. He died at Inka, on his return from Lookout Mountain, October 9, 1859. He married, in 1847, Caroline C. McGee, who, with four children, survive.

Rev. Amasa Stewart,* son of Philo Stewart, was born in Sherman, Fairfield county, Conn., January 4, 1802. When a child, his parents removed to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where his father died about the year 1810. After the death of his father, he came to Pittsford and resided in the family of his grandfather, John Penfield. Possessing the characteristics of a good scholar, he was encouraged to make an effort to obtain a thorough education. After spending some time at Brandon and Castleton Academies, he entered Middlebury College, from which he graduated in 1824. He taught school one year, and then entered Andover Theological Seminary, and graduated in the class of 1828.

Mr. Stewart was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Andover Association in May, 1828. In the following November he was employed to supply the pulpit of the Congregational Church at Essex, Vt., and was there ordained and installed as pastor, October 15, 1829. He was dismissed from his pastoral charge in February, 1832. In May, 1833, he went to Berlin, Vt., where he taught school about a year and preached occasion-

* Mr. Stewart had a younger brother, John, who graduated at Middlebury College in 1830, and afterwards studied law. He went to the South, but has not been heard from since 1847.

ally. After spending one year at the West and two in Vermont, he went to the State of Alabama, where he continued the business of teaching. He, however, became a member of the Alabama Presbytery, and preached about once in two weeks. He remained in Alabama nearly seven years, at the expiration of which time he went to the State of Ohio, bought a farm, and devoted a part of his attention to agriculture, and a part to the service of the American Tract Society, in distributing religious books. In 1854, he removed to Holley, N. Y., where he was employed as a preacher nearly three years. Some years since he retired from the ministry, and he is now residing in Pittsford.

Rev. George Leon Walker, D. D., second son of Dr. Charles and Lucretia Walker, was born at Rutland, April 30, 1830. Throughout later boyhood and youth he was to such an extent an invalid as to be prevented from undertaking a college course. His studies were therefore mainly self-directed, and prosecuted alone. At about twenty years of age he entered the office of the Secretary of State for Massachusetts, taking charge of the Pension Department of the Public Records. He began, at the same time, the study of law. Remaining there two or three years, his office work and law studies were broken off by renewed illness of a protracted character. Upon recovering his health, he abandoned his purpose to be a lawyer, and turned his attention towards the Gospel ministry. After studying awhile, privately, he was, in August, 1857, licensed to preach by the Rutland Association. He then went to Andover Theological Seminary, connecting himself with that institution as a resident licentiate, and remained there a year.

In October (13th), 1858, he was settled as pastor of State Street Church, Portland, Maine; having, on the 16th of September previous, married Maria, daughter of N. B. Williston, of Brattleboro, Vt. He remained pastor of the Portland Church till October, 1867, when recurring ill-health made a

protracted suspension of all labor necessary. His wife, Maria, who had borne him two sons, Williston, born July 1, 1860, and Charles Ambrose, born September 27, 1861—died at Portland, August 31, 1865.

Laid aside from work at Portland, he retired to Pittsford, and remained a considerable time. Regaining sufficient health, he accepted a call to the Center Church, New Haven, Conn., and was installed as successor to Rev. Dr. Bacon in that pastorate, November 18, 1868.

On the 22d July, 1869, his second son, Charles Ambrose, died. On the 15th of September, the following year, he married Amelia Reed, daughter of George Larned, of New Haven.

He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Middlebury College in August, 1857, and that of Doctor of Divinity from Yale College in July, 1870.

His printed writings, aside from a considerable number of magazine and other periodical articles, consist of sermons preached mainly on public occasions, and a memorial sketch of his father.

Stephen Ambrose Walker, Esq., third son of Dr. Charles and Lucretia Walker, was born at Brattleboro, November 2, 1835. He fitted for college at Burr Seminary, Manchester, and was graduated at Middlebury in the class of 1858, receiving the valedictory appointment at commencement. After leaving college, he had charge of the seminary at Chester, Geanga county, Ohio, for one year. He was then appointed principal of the Susquehanna Seminary, at Binghamton, N. Y. He held this position two years, prosecuting at the same time his studies, with a view to his profession. At the close of his service as a teacher, he entered the law office of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, at Binghamton, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1862.

In November of the same year he was commissioned by President Lincoln as paymaster in the army. He served in this capacity until February, 1866, when he was mustered out,

having meanwhile been brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel for meretorious service. Since leaving the army he has been practicing his profession in the city of New York. In 1871, Mr. Walker was elected a trustee of Middlebury College.

Henry Freeman Walker, M. D., is the youngest son of Dr. Charles and Lucretia Walker, and was born July 3, 1838. He was graduated at Middlebury College with the salutatory appointment in 1860. After graduation, he taught in the academy at Janesville, Saratoga county, New York, for nearly three years, at the close of which time he commenced his professional studies at the Portland Medical School, which were afterwards continued at the Long Island Medical College, in Brooklyn, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York, at which last institution he was graduated in 1866.

For nearly two years, after graduation, Dr. Walker served as House Physician in Bellevue Hospital, and at the close of this term of service, he spent a short period in professional observation and study in Europe.

He is now (1872) resident in New York city, engaged in successful practice.

Lyman B. Walker, Esq., should be mentioned in this connection, though we know but little about him. He was a native of Pittsford, a son of Abraham Walker, who resided some years in the village. He had not the advantages of a college education, but was known as an excellent scholar, and he early manifested a determination to make his mark in the world. He studied law, and settled in Newport, N. H., where he soon rose to eminence in his profession. For several years he held the office of Attorney General in his adopted State. He died some twenty years since.

William Warner, Esq., third son of Capt. Jonathan and Anna Warner, was born in Pittsford, January 28, 1812. His early life was spent with his parents on the farm. From a

youth he was very active, full of generous impulses, fond of play, and was regarded as the leader of his young associates in all their active sports. When about twelve years of age, the boys in the town organized a military company, and chose him their captain. He led and drilled them so scientifically that the older people paid him many compliments.

He experienced religion, and united with the Congregational Church in 1830, and about that time he began to turn his attention specially to study, and after going through a preparatory course he entered Middlebury College, and graduated there in 1837. With the ministry in view, he entered the Theological Seminary at Andover, but, after studying there about two years, a bronchial affection compelled him to abandon his intention of entering the ministry, and he turned his attention to business pursuits.

He became Treasurer of the University of Vermont, and after holding this office six years, he was chosen financial agent of the Vermont Central Railroad Company. In these positions he displayed talents of a high order. He was afterwards chosen President of the Sullivan Railroad Company. In 1855, he removed with his family from Burlington, Vt., to Detroit, Mich. There he was elected a deacon of the Congregational Church, and was a member of the State Legislature three successive years. In the Legislature he was regarded as having no superior in ability, business experience and varied scholarly acquirements. The intelligence and fairness with which he treated all subjects made his opinions much sought after. He was president and a leading stockholder of the Detroit Bridge and Iron Works Company, which carries on a very extensive business, and employed several hundred workmen. He died July 29, 1868, while superintending the construction of an iron bridge across the Mississippi river, at Quincy, Illinois. The press generally, secular and religious, contained notices of his death, with extended biographic and eulogistic articles.

His funeral, at Detroit, was very numerously attended by the citizens, and the workmen turned out *en masse*. Mr. Warner was twice married. His first wife was Harriet B., daughter of Andrew Leach. She died, and he married Fannie, sister of his former wife.

Horace S. Winslow, Esq., son of Elhanan S. and Elmina Winslow, was born in Pittsford, July 18, 1837. He attended for some time a select school in Pittsford, and afterwards the seminary in Brandon. He entered the Law School at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in May, 1855, and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws at the Ohio State and National Law School, Poland, Ohio, July 1, 1856.

Mr. Winslow was admitted to practice at Newton, Iowa, at the September Term of the District Court, 1856. At the October election, 1862, he was elected District Attorney of the Sixth Judicial District of Iowa, for four years. At the election in 1868, he was elected Judge of the Second Circuit of the Sixth District for four years. After serving in this capacity one year, he resigned, and returned to the active practice of the law. At the present time he is a member of the Republican State Central Committee. Mr. Winslow was married, November 7, 1858, to Sarah E., daughter of Siloe and Elizabeth Dunklee, of this town. They have two children, Kate E., born April 14, 1860, and Jessie L., born April 21, 1862.

William Page Winslow, eldest son of Samuel Dana Winslow, was born in Pittsford, February 17, 1847, fitted for college at the Rutland High School, and graduated at Williams College in 1869. He is now a clerk in the Rutland National Bank.

CHAPTER XVIII.

The Medical Profession; Physician of the Town; Lawyers; The First Store; Other Stores and Merchants; The First Tavern; Other Taverns and Landlords.

When disease threatens, or pain racks the body, the medical profession is in highest esteem. The physician enters alike the dwellings of the rich and the poor, relieving the distressed, raising the prostrate, and dispensing blessings with a liberal hand. Even in diseases necessarily fatal, though he may not be able to arrest their progress, he alleviates the patient's suffering, and smooths his pathway to the portals of the tomb. When fearful pestilence stalks abroad, hurling its deadly missiles among the terrified inhabitants of earth, and "crowded cities wail its stroke," the medical profession interposes, and by unfolding sanitary laws, and directing in their enforcement, disarms the foe and calms the public mind. It is no wonder that a calling which is so intimately connected with the welfare of our race should be ranked with the honored professions. But, like all other professions, it has connected with it many unworthy and incompetent persons, who have brought upon it a degree of reproach, and lowered it in public estimation. It is very much to be regretted that there should be found in its ranks any unprincipled men, practicing their deception upon a credulous class of the people; but wise looks and windy pretensions seldom sway intelligent minds.

The men who have represented the medical profession in this town have generally been an honor to it. Until 1788, the people were obliged to send some distance for medical aid, and

probably Drs. Porter and Reed of Rutland had most of the medieal practice here up to that period. But early in the spring of that year, Dr. Abiathar Millard, a native of Rehoboth, Mass., came here and established himself in business. Some aceount of him has already been given, and we have little to add here. He had married into the family of Ebenezer Hopkins, Sen., and it was probably through the influence of this family that he eame to this town. We know nothing of his edueation, or of his ability as a practitioner, nor of the extent of his professional business, but it is evident from the records that much of his attention was given to land speculation. He removed from the town about the year 1808. His sixth daughter, Phebe, born August 11, 1781, married Nathaniel Fillmore, and was the mother of Ex-President Fillmore.

Dr. Alexander Ewings was the second physician who loeated in this town. He was a son of Rev. Alexander Ewings, and younger brother of James Ewings, both of whom have been mentioned. He studied his profession in Massachusetts, and married there. He probably came to this town by the solieitation of his brother. He bought of Amos Webster the lot of land now owned by the heirs of the late George B. Armington, whieh then extended eastward, and included the house lot now occupied by John C. Leonard. The deed was dated February, 1792. He built a house at the west end of this lot the following summer, and the same is now standing, though it has undergone many transformations. He also dealt quite largely in real estate, as the records show, but we know nothing of the extent of his professional business. On the 9th of May, 1805, he sold his real estate in this town to John Merriam, and removed to Canada.

Dr. William Frisbie was the third physieian who loeated here. His father, William Frisbie, Sen., who is said to have been of Seotch origin, was born in Bethlehem, Conn., and was twice married. The maiden name of his first wife we have not

obtained, but his second wife was a sister of Ithamar Hibbard, who died in Hubbardton in 1802. He removed from Connecticut to Stillwater, N. Y., where all his children were born. He had six children, three by his first wife, William, Sarah and Irene; and three by his second wife, Zenas, Anna and Betsey. He removed from Stillwater to Middletown, Vt., in 1781, where he lived till his death, which occurred in 1813, at the age of seventy-six years.

William, Jr., the eldest son, born in 1774, commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Ezra Clark, of Middletown, and attended several courses of lectures at the Medical School of Albany, N. Y., where he graduated. When a young man, he was not regarded as brilliant, yet was known as a superior scholar, and as possessing excellent judgment. He was also known as a firm adherent to right principles, and he became a member of the Congregational Church in Middletown at, or soon after, its organization in 1782. He commenced professional practice in company with Dr. Clark, his preceptor, and remained with him till about the year 1803, when he removed to Pittsford. He bought a house lot a little south of the Webster Tavern, which lot included land now owned by Benjamin Kemp and Bradley Burditt, and upon this he built a house and stable, which stood from four to six rods south of the present residence of Mr. Kemp. He married Eliza Ann Davidson, and occupied this house till July 11, 1807, when he bought h e Stephen Avery place. On the 29th of February following, he sold the first mentioned place to Rev. Holland Weeks.

Dr. Frisbie was eminent in his profession, a man of great moral worth, and exerted a strong and healthful moral and religious influence in the town. He sold his location to Dr. Freeman H. Mott, February 2, 1819, and soon after removed to Phelps, Ontario county, N. Y.

He had two sons. The oldest, E. Willard, studied medicine, and graduated at Castleton about the time the family

removed to Phelps. He went into practice there with his father, and as the former worked into business, the latter gradually retired.

Dr. Frisbie, Sen., continued steadfast in the maintenance of sound principles, beloved and honored until his decease, which occurred at Phelps in 1837.

Dr. Willard Frisbie has been dead nearly ten years. He was killed by the kick of a horse.

The second son of Dr. William Frisbie removed to Texas many years since. He is a large landholder, and a large dealer in lands and stocks.

Dr. Kenelm Winslow was the fourth physician who located in this town. His father, Samuel Winslow, was born in Rochester, Mass., April 6, 1735, and married, June 12, 1760, Martha Goodspeed, who was born in Barnstable, Mass., February 7, 1739. They located in Hardwick, but soon removed to Warwick, thence to Chesterfield, N. H., and thence, eventually, to Pomfret, Vt., where both died—Mr. Winslow, October 3, 1800; Mrs. Winslow, March 13, 1813.

Their children were Ebenezer, Elizabeth, Samuel, Mary, Thankful, Kenelm (who died in infancy), Joseph, Martha and Kenelm, 2d.

Kenelm, the youngest, was born in Pomfret, October 10, 1784, studied medicine with Dr. Trask, of Windsor, and married, May 1, 1809, Beulah Dana, who was born in Newton, Mass., February 11, 1785. After spending about two years in Hubbardton, he removed to Pittsford, and here he soon secured quite an extensive practice. His first purchase of real estate here included the Elijah Avery place, the same now owned by S. D. Winslow, Esq. Mr. Avery bought the land of Alexander Ewings, and built the house in 1798. After his death, his heirs sold the place to Dr. Winslow, the deed being dated August 23, 1822. The Doctor enlarged and repaired the house, bought additional land, and did quite an extensive busi-

ness at farming. He was a man of correct habits, sound judgment, and exerted a healthful, moral influence in the town. He died January 4, 1861; Mrs. Beulah Winslow died April 8, 1858.

Dr. Freeman H. Mott was the fifth physician who located in this town. He was a son of Deacon John Mott, who was a soldier in the French war, and settled after the war in the south part of Neshobe (Brandon), where he took an active part, during the Revolutionary war, in the defense of the frontier settlers. His son, Freeman H., studied medicine with Dr. Luke Hale, of his native town, and commenced the practice of his profession in Pittsford, in 1819. After residing here a few years, he removed to the State of Ohio.

Dr. Aaron Baker was the sixth physician who settled in this town. He was a native of Rutland; studied medicine with Dr. Kittredge, of Walpole, N. H., married Amelia M., daughter of Col. Hammond, of Pittsford, and located in Chester, but removed to Pittsford in the summer of 1819. He resided about two years in the family of Col. Hammond, and then bought the house which had been built by Gordon Newell in the Village. He resided here till his death, in 1825. He is reputed to have been a man of great energy, and of superior medical attainments. After his death, his widow married Joseph Eldridge, of Bridport.

Dr. Peleg C. Barlow was the seventh physician who settled in Pittsford. He was a son of William Barlow, of this town. He read medicine with Dr. Baker, and attended medical lectures at Castleton, where he graduated about the year 1822. He commenced practice here, but soon removed to Canada, where he spent one year, after which he returned to this town. He bought the house which is now the parsonage of the Baptist society, and married Luey, daughter of Alfred Buck. He sold his place in 1831, and bought of Nathan Hawley the place now owned by Dr. E. H. Drury. Here he resided till Novem-

ber 20, 1838, when he sold his real estate in this town to A. Robinson, and removed to the State of Illinois, where he died.

Dr. Anderson G. Dana was the eighth physician who located in this town. He was born September 17, 1791, at the homestead called Oak Hill, in that part of Cambridge which now constitutes the town of Newton, Massachusetts. His father was Rev. Nathan Dana, a Baptist clergyman, who came to this State and preached in Hubbardton and other places, and, after retiring from the ministry, resided in Pittsford until his death. It is understood that the Dana families in this country have a common ancestor, Richard Dana, who, in 1640, being then about thirty years of age, came to this country and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he was married. The subject of this notice was of the sixth generation in descent from Richard Dana, the early settler.

Young Dana, at the age of eighteen years, commenced the study of medicine with his brother-in-law, Dr. Kenelm Winslow, with whom he remained a short time. He studied two years with Dr. Selah Gridley, of Castleton, and continued his preparatory course of study with Dr. Joel Green, of Brandon. After attending a course of lectures at the Philadelphia Medical College, he commenced practice with Dr. Green in the spring of 1813, and when the latter removed to Rutland, he succeeded him in practice. On account of certain financial interests, Dr. Dana removed to Salisbury, where he practised for several years. He left that place, intending to reside in Boston, Mass., where he opened an office and spent the summers of 1822–3. He was, however, induced to settle in Pittsford. He came here in 1824, and for some years occupied the house which was built by his father, and now owned by Mrs. Mary Barnes.

On the 11th of August, 1816, Dr. Dana married Miss Eliza A. Fuller, daughter of Roger Fuller, Esq., of Brandon, and a descendant of one of the pilgrims of the Mayflower. She is a

lady of culture, and some of her poetical productions are of rare beauty.

Dr. Dana's biographer remarks that "he brought to the profession, of which he was a member, a mind of rare abilities, where quick perceptions, yet calm and careful judgments, were recognized in the most trying emergencies. His presence at the bedside of the sick gave that kind of satisfaction which perfect confidence inspires, often kindling hopes which his practised eye could not encourage, but meeting the just expectations of others with all the aid which human skill and sympathy could afford."

Dr. Dana took a deep interest in the political affairs of the country, and though he never sought office, he was elected a member of the State Senate in the years 1840, 1840–1, and his talents and familiarity with legislative proceedings enabled him to take a prominent part in the business of the sessions which he attended.

Middlebury College recognized his scholarship by conferring upon him, in 1860, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

In 1843, Dr. Dana removed to Brandon, where he continued in the practice of his profession till near the close of his life. He died August 20, 1861.

Dr. George B. Armington was the ninth physician who settled in this town. The first of the family in this country was Joseph Armington, who was born on the Island of Guernsey, in the English Channel, and came to America about 1728. He married Hannah Chaffee, May 27, 1729, and settled in Rhode Island. They had a son William, born November 19, 1746, who married Lucy Brown, by whom he had thirteen children. He died June 7, 1832. William, Jr., one of the sons of William, was born in Seekonk, now East Providence, October 22, 1774, and lived with his father until he became twenty-one years of age, when he spent about four years on



Geo. B. Armington

GEORGE B ARMINGTON M D

the sea. After that he came to Vermont, married Elizabeth Hoar in 1801, and settled in Chester. They had three sons, George Brown, S. L. and B. F. Armington, and one daughter, Betsey. His wife, Elizabeth, died December 15, 1819, and he married Betsey Mussey in 1820, by whom he had one son, William P.

William Armington died September 21, 1847; Betsey, his wife, died August 23, 1864.

George Brown Armington, son of William, was born in Chester, October 14, 1801, studied medicine with Dr. Abraham Lowell, of his native town, married Abigail Tomlinson,* of Castleton, October 14, 1828, and settled in Wilmington, where he resided till 1831, when he removed to Pittsford and located at Furnace Village. He built the house now owned by the heirs of the late Eliab Randall. In 1847, he sold his location at Furnace Village, and purchased of Dr. James S. Ewings the house in the Village, formerly owned by Dr. Alexander Ewings. Here he resided till his death, which occurred May 4, 1863.

He was well educated, wholly devoted to his professional duties, and his patients found him both faithful and skillful.

Dr. James S. Ewings was the tenth physician who located in Pittsford. He was born in Haldimand, Canada West, April 13, 1812, the eldest son of James Ewings, Jr., who was the second son of James Ewings, of whom some account has been given. James Ewings, Jr., was born in Pittsford, and at the age of twenty-three years removed to Haldimand, C. W., where he married Polly, daughter of Moses Doolittle, once a resident of Pittsford. At the time of her marriage, Miss Doolittle was not quite fifteen years of age. Their children were Fidelia, Naomi, James Sullivan, Ira Doolittle, Almira, Edwin and Harriet Eliza.

* Born in Oxford, Conn., April 26, 1809.

James Sullivan received his literary and a part of his medical education in Canada. He attended the medical school at Fairfield, N. Y., two terms, and graduated at the Castleton Medical College in the spring of 1835. In August, the same year, he married Betsey A., youngest daughter of Alfred Buck, of Pittsford, and located in Bridport, Addison county, but soon removed to Pittsford, and entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, Dr. Peleg C. Barlow. He purchased what had been the residence of Dr. Alexander Ewings, and occupied it till 1847, when he sold it to Dr. George B. Armington, and removed to the State of Wisconsin, where he has since resided, with the exception of two years spent in the army.

Dr. George Page was the eleventh physician who located in this town. He is the son of William Page, and was born in Rutland, May 22, 1820; graduated at Middlebury College in 1840, and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. James Porter. He attended his first course of medical lectures at Woodstock, and his second at New Haven, Conn., where he graduated in the spring of 1843. He located in Pittsford soon after his graduation, married Loraine H., daughter of Jonathan Dike, April 26, 1844, and occupied the Dana house in the Village. He left Pittsford in May, 1850, spent the summer in Rutland, and in the fall went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he spent a year. In the fall of 1851, he removed to Crown Point, N. Y., where he now resides.

Dr. Ebenezer H. Drury was the twelfth physician who settled in this town. He is a son of Dea. Calvin Drury, and was born August 7, 1813. He studied medicine with Dr. A. G. Dana, of this town, and graduated at Castleton Medical College in June, 1842. He commenced the practice of medicine in Bethel, but returned to Pittsford, his native town, in 1843, where he continued in active practice till 1863, since which time he has devoted his attention mainly to agricultural pursuits, though he has felt constrained to continue his practice

in a few families that were unwilling to excuse him from service. At present, however, in consequence of feeble health, he feels compelled to decline practice altogether.

Dr. Edson Gibbs was the thirteenth physician who located in this town. He was from the easterly part of the State, came here about the year 1855, and located in Hitchcockville. On the 12th of May, 1860, he purchased of William F. Manley a small lot of land, upon which he built a house, the same that is now owned by Ezra Spencer. Dr. Gibbs removed to Brandon in 1864, and has since retired from professional business. He belonged to the school of the, so-called, botanic physicians.

Dr. Thomas J. Ketcham commenced the practice of medicine here in the spring of 1868. He is the son of Thomas and Sylvia Ketcham, and was born in Sudbury about the year 1818. He studied medicine with Dr. Charles Horton, of his native town, and attended lectures at the Castleton Medical College, at which he graduated in 1846. Afterwards he went to California, where he spent several months, but returned to Vermont and married Jane, daughter of Dr. Horton, with whom he formed a co-partnership in the practice of medicine. Mrs. Jane Ketcham died in 1854, and the Doctor then dissolved his business connection with his father-in-law, and was afterwards employed for a limited time in other business at Hortonville. He married Mrs. Elvira Bogue, of Pittsford, October 28, 1855, and located in Brandon, where he again engaged in the practice of medicine. In the spring of 1857, he once more relinquished the practice of medicine, removed to Pittsford, and located on the farm which had formerly been the home of Oliver Bogue. Here he devoted his attention to farming till the spring of 1868, when he quit the farm, and has since boarded at the hotel in the Village, and been engaged in professional business.

Other physicians have resided here for longer or shorter periods, and some of these have, for a time, done considerable

professional business. Among this number may be mentioned Drs. Leonard R. Sheldon, H. A. Crandall, Willard A. Child, A. A. Marshall* and —— Sparhawk.†

LAWYERS.

The legal profession has had but few representatives in this town. Nathan B. Graham, Esq., was the first person who made the practice of law a professional business here. Some notice of him has already been taken in a former part of this work, but we have recently obtained more definite information respecting him, by which we learn that we had been led into some slight errors, though, at the time, we supposed that our information was reliable. He was a son of Dr. Andrew and Martha (Curtis) Graham, was born in Woodbury, Conn., (date not given,) and was baptized December 20, 1767. He studied his profession with his brother, John A. Graham, then in the practice of law in Rutland, Vt., and was admitted to the bar about the year 1792. He commenced practice in Pittsford, and resided here till the spring of 1796, when he removed to Rutland. He did not, however, at once engage in professional business there, but went to England, quite likely in company with his brother, and remained in that country some months. He married Jean, daughter of James Lorimer, Esq., of London, March 27, 1797, and on returning to this country he opened an office in Rutland. He was an Assistant Judge of the County Court in the years 1804–5–6, and State's Attorney from 1806 to 1810. He removed to New York in 1810, and died there in 1832. He was a man of sound judgment, and of admirable social qualities, as well as an exemplary Christian.

He had eight children: 1, Louisa, married John F. Gould; 2, Mary Ann, married Henry A. Mott, Esq., of New York; 3, James Lorimer, married Julia, daughter of Charles Graham,

* Eclectic. † Homœpathic.

Esq., of New York; 4, Nathan B., married Marie Antoinette McCaskay, of Scotland; 5, John A., married Helen Beckman, resides in Maryland; 6, Henry Montrose, married Rebecca Porter; 7, Edward Chauncy, married Elizabeth Bacon, resides in New York; 8, Susan Matilda, married Joseph B. Varnum.

Gordon Newell, Esq., commenced practice here in 1804. His educational advantages were limited, but his strong, native intellect and indomitable energy secured for him an honorable rank among his professional brethren. He studied law with Seth Storrs, Esq., of Middlebury, and was admitted to the bar in 1801. For some years he had quite an extensive and lucrative practice, and was honored with many offices within the gift of his fellow-citizens. He represented the town in the Legislature of the State in the years 1818–9, and was Assistant Judge of the County Court in 1847–8. He continued to practice his profession till old age and feeble health compelled him to retire. He died July 3, 1865, in the 86th year of his age.

Ebenezer N. Briggs, Esq., was the third lawyer who located in this town. He was born in Middleboro, Mass., in 1801, and was educated and graduated at Pierce Academy, in his native town. He studied law with Gorden Newell, Esq., of Pittsford, and was admitted to the bar in Rutland County in December, 1823. He at once commenced the practice of law in Pittsford, and remained here till April, 1825, when he removed to Salisbury, Addison county, and practised his profession there till January, 1839, when he located in Brandon, where he is now in practice. He has for some years been a prominent man before the public. He was State's Attorney in Addison county eight years, and a member of the Legislature from Salisbury five years, and Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1834–5, and Senator from Addison county in 1836–7–8. He represented Brandon in the Legislature in 1845–6, and was Speaker of the House in both of those years. He

was a member of the Senate from Rutland county in 1842–3–4.

Lyman Granger, Esq., opened a law office in this town in the spring of 1824. After pursuing the usual course of study, he was admitted to the bar in Rutland county in December, 1821, and immediately formed a co-partnership in practice with Moses Strong, Esq., then a prominent attorney in Rutland. At the expiration of two years after coming to Pittsford, he relinquished the practice of law, and engaged in other pursuits. [See page 379.]

John Pierpoint, Esq., commenced the practice of law here in 1827. He was born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1806, studied his profession at the Litchfield Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Rutland county, Vt., in April, 1827. After practising law in Pittsford about three years, he removed to Vergennes, Addison county. He is now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Vermont.

John G. Newell, Esq., the elder son of Gordon Newell, was born in Pittsford in 1807, studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in Rutland county in March, 1831. He opened an office in this town, and continued in the practice of law here till ill health compelled him to retire from active labor. [See page 423.]

James R. Newell, Esq., the younger son of Gordon Newell, was born in Pittsford, September 5, 1809, graduated at Williams College in 1830, and studied law with his father. He was admitted to the bar in Rutland county in September, 1832. He entered upon the practice of law in company with his father, but continued in business but a few years. He died August 20, 1864.

MERCHANTS.

The early merchants of the town were men of limited means, and did business on a small scale. Their stock in trade

consisted mostly of a few groceries, and as it was a time when the credit system was in vogue, it is not strange that some of them were soon compelled to suspend their business. The first merchant in the town is supposed to have been Augustine Hibbard, and his store was kept in the east room of the house* built by Nathan Webster. At what time he commenced trade here is not known, though it was probably about the year 1790. It appears that for a time the room occupied for a store was rented of Mr. Webster, though in February, 1792, Mr. Hibbard bought the house and twenty acres of land in the vicinity. He traded here till the fall of 1794, when he sold the location to Jedediah Lee.

The second store was probably opened in 1797, by George Walton, who had been a school teacher at the center of the town. He traded a little more than a year in a store which had been built by Elisha Ladd, about where the brick store now stands in the village. After the death of Walton, in 1798, the store was purchased by Stephen and Elijah Avery, who traded in company till the death of the latter, in 1803, when the former became the sole proprietor, and continued the business till 1807, when he sold the store to John Merriam, and, for a time, left the town.

About the year 1808, Sturges Penfield opened a store at Mill Village, near the junction of the Rutland and Chittenden roads. He traded there about ten years.

In August, 1809, Gilbert Evans bought of Nathaniel Freeman a small building lot, and erected a store near where J. A. Randall's shoe-shop now stands. After trading there about ten years he removed from the town.†

About the year 1809, Samuel Gordon and his son John, from Rutland, located on the Dr. Alexander Ewings' place,

* It will be remembered that this house occupied the site of the present "Otter Creek House."

† Mr. Evans married a daughter of Rufus Wheaton.

and traded in a small building which stood on the southwest corner of the lot, and a few feet south of the house. They traded there till about the year 1818, when they left the town. Samuel, the father, removed to Troy, N. Y. From 1818 to 1822, the Gordon store was occupied by Thomas Tiffany and Asher Southworth. Mr. Tiffany held the office of postmaster from February, 1819, to November, 1821.

Isaac Hayden commenced trade in the Gordon store in 1822, but sold his stock of goods to Benjamin Hart the following year. Simeon Granger bought the house and store in 1824, and his son, Lyman, traded there a few months. The store was afterwards removed.

In 1819, J. Simonds & Co. bought the Merriam store, and the sale of goods was there prosecuted by some members of the Simonds family till 1870. The last of the family who traded there was George H. Simonds, the youngest son of Henry, a young man of excellent business habits and of extraordinary promise. He became the proprietor of the store on the death of his father, in 1865, and by strict integrity, close application to business and courteous manners, he secured the confidence of the community, and, consequently, a liberal share of patronage. He died, after a protracted illness, September 21, 1870. His death was felt to be a public calamity. P. Bristol & Co. now occupy the Simonds store.

In 1827, Addison Buck purchased the Mott place, now owned by Bradley Burditt, built a store a few rods south of the house, and went into mercantile business. His store was burnt in the winter of 1827–8, and he built another one upon its site, and traded there till 1853, when he relinquished the business.

In May, 1832, Dr. K. Winslow and Hitchcock opened a store in a building a few feet south of Dr. Winslow's house. The following year Mr. Hitchcock withdrew from the firm, and Dr. Winslow continued the mercantile business till 1839, when

his son, Samuel Dana, sueceeded him in the store, and continued to trade till Deeember 3, 1851, when he relinquished the business.

In 1838, Seneca D. Townsend and Ira Button bought the lot and built the store now owned by R. S. Meacham. They traded there till 1842, when they sold the store and land to Lyman Rockwood. Mr. Rockwood kept the store till 1850, when he sold the location to Thomas F. Palmer. After trading there about five years, Mr. Palmer sold the store to James T. Gorham, who prosecuted the mercantile business there about four years, and then sold the loeation to Marcus C. Bogue. Rollin S. Meacham, the present proprietor, bought the plaee of Mr. Bogue in 1867.

In 1839, William F. Manley and German Hammond built the briek store now owned by William B. Shaw, and traded there several months. They left the store, and a Mr. Bullard suceeeded them in trade there, but did not long proseeute the business. This store soon became the property of Howard Lothrop, of whom William B. Shaw purchased it in 1848.

In 1842, Robert R. Drake opened a store in a small building, which, at that time, stood one or two rods north of his house. In 1860, he sold his loeation to James T. Gorham, who built the new store south of the house, and traded in it a few months. Mr. Drake repurchased this property in 1861, and resumed the mercantile business, which he continued till 1871, when he was succeeded by the present proprietors, Dennison & Rice.

In 1850, William F. Manley built a store near the junction of the two roads, opposite the Methodist Church. After trading there a few years he discontinued the business.

In 1858, Joseph H. Peabody opened a store on the Manley place, in Hitchcockville, where he is still in business. He does not keep a very large stock of goods.

A store was kept for some time at Furnace Village; another

was kept near the depot. But the goods in these consisted mostly of groceries, and neither did a large business.

TAVERNS.

There was but one public house in the town before the Revolutionary war. This was kept by Samuel Waters, on the west side of the Creek, near the military road, and a little east of the present residence of Abel Morgan. At what time it was opened for the accommodation of travelers cannot now be determined, though it was known as a public house in 1774.* Mr. Waters kept this house till about the time of Burgoyne's invasion, in 1777, when he fled with his family to Shaftsbury, where he afterwards died.

The first public house in the town after the war was kept by Dea. Caleb Hendee, on the site of Fort Vengeance. On his return from Clarendon, in 1782, he repaired his house, and the following year he opened it as a tavern, and continued it as such until 1808, when he closed it to the public.

The third public house in the town was opened by Nathan Webster, in 1786. This house occupied the site of the present "Otter Creek House." In 1792, Augustine Hibbard bought the location, and while he used the east room as a store, he continued to entertain travelers. Stephen Hopkins became the landlord here in 1794, but was succeeded by Capt. Kimball in 1796, and the latter was succeeded by Abraham Anthony in 1798. Reuel Keith and his wife, Abigail, bought the tavern about the year 1800, and soon afterwards they removed the old house and built another and a larger one upon its site. This has been continued as a public house to the present time, and has had the following owners or occupants:

Reuel Keith	commenced	1800
Oliver Keith	"	1807
William Baxter	"	1808
Isaac Wheaton	"	1812

* Bickerstitche's Boston Almanac of this year mentions this house as one of the taverns on the military road from Charlestown to Crown Point.

Dr. K. Winslow	commenced	1814
Luther Hurlbut	"	1815
Haywood & Chapin	"	1818
Asher Southworth	"	1819
Isaac Hayden	"	1823
G. F. Hendee & J. Perry	"	1824
Whipple Spooner	"	1827
Elijah Brown, Jr.	"	1828
A. W. Titus	"	1838
H. G. Sessions	"	1839
Elijah Wood	"	1842
Thomas McLaughlin	"	1843
J. C. Harmon	"	1844
Milo June	"	1845
Elisha Orcutt	"	1848
D. P. Bartlett	"	1849
Edward Mallory	"	1852
J. V. Sheldon	"	1854
R. H. Mead	"	1857
J. V. Sheldon	"	1858
Julius Scofield	"	1865
Lewis F. Scofield	"	1868

The fourth public house in the town was opened in 1789, by James Ewings. He sold his location at the south part of the town, and purchased of Jonathan Fassett three and three-fourths acres of land on the west side of the road, and south of the town plot. This included the easterly part of land now owned by J. A. Randall and E. B. Rand. He built a house a few feet south of the present residence of Mr. Rand, and kept this as a tavern till 1795, when he built the house now known as the Rand House. This house has been kept by the following persons:

James Ewings	commenced	1795
Abraham Anthony	"	1800
Eli Keeler	"	1804
Jonathan Kendall	"	1807
John Barnes	"	1810
Cary Allen	"	1814
Gilbert Evans	"	1816
Ebenezer Brooks	"	1817
David Hall, Jr.	"	1819

Ebenezer Brooks	"	1826
Rufus Frost	"	1837
Ebenezer B. Rand	"	1840*

The fifth public house was opened about the year 1790, by Thomas Hammond. This was on what is now the town farm, and the house stood on the west side of the road, some fifteen rods north of the brook. Mr. Hammond kept this house till 1796, when he was succeeded by Vinton Barnes. The latter removed from the town in 1805, and the house was never afterwards kept as a tavern.

The sixth public house was opened in the fall of 1796, by John Penfield. This was the dwelling house now owned by William B. Shaw. Deacon Nehemiah Hopkins began the construction of this house, and Mr. Penfield finished it, and used it as a tavern till 1809, when he retired from the business. Allen Penfield took his father's place in the tavern in 1811, and kept it till 1817. This house was no longer used as a tavern.

The seventh public house was opened about the year 1798, by Hammond Ladd. It was on that part of the Waite farm now owned by Royal Hall. He built a house and kept it as a tavern till the spring of 1804, when he sold it to Stephen Mead. The latter kept the house till 1810, when he sold it and removed from the town.

The eighth public house was built about the year 1804, by Abraham Drury. This was the house which is now the residence of F. B. Barnes. Mr. Drury kept this as a public house till 1816, when he sold it to Timothy Boardman, whose son, Charles G., became the landlord.† He continued to keep the tavern till 1837, when he sold his real estate here and removed to Rutland. This house has not since been used as a tavern.

*Mr. Rand died January 3, 1851, since which time this house has not been kept as a tavern.

†He became the proprietor in 1823.

CHAPTER XIX.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Recognition of the Importance of Religious Institutions; Congregational Church organized; Its History and Ministers; Baptist Church organized; Its History and Ministers; Orange Parish; Its History and Ministers; Introduction of Methodism; Its Progress; List of Ministers; Religious Revivals.

The religious element entered largely into the character of people who settled New England; and wherever they went they sought to establish the institutions of the Gospel. They understood that the nearer their civil institutions approximated the standard of moral rectitude embodied in the divine law, the better would they be adapted to human wants. And fealty to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe was regarded as fundamental to that elevated manhood which they were supremely desirous of establishing.

The charters of these Vermont townships recognized in a signal manner the importance of the Christian ministry, by setting apart one right or share of land in each for the first settled minister. And as soon as the inhabitants of these townships became sufficiently numerous, their first care, after providing for themselves comfortable quarters, was to procure a "Gospel Minister," and a place for public worship.

For some years after the first settlers located in Pittsford, the inhabitants were so few and scattered that no effort was made, so far as we can learn, to settle a minister. But public worship was not altogether neglected; for some part of the inhabitants united with the people of Rutland in the support of a minister, and the maintenance of church privileges.

Indeed, two citizens of Pittsford, Ebenezer Hopkins, Sen., and Samuel Crippen, were among those who organized the first church there, October 20, 1773.

No successful effort to organize a church in Pittsford appears to have been made till April 14, 1784, when the Congregationalists organized with fifteen members, as follows:

Thankful Drury,	Joshua Morse,
Tryphena Hopkins,	Elisha Adams,
Abigail Morse,	Eleazer Harwood,
Molly Fassett,	Ebenezer Drury,
Sarah Adams,	Ebenezer Hopkins,
Nehemiah Hopkins,	Elias Hall,
Simeon Tupper,	Jonathan Warner,

Jonathan Fassett.

Eleazer Harwood was chosen deacon. "A minister by the name of Hawley officiated at the organization, wrote their articles of faith and covenant, and preached a few Sabbaths, after which the responsibility of conducting public worship fell principally on Deacon Harwood, who read printed sermons, and led the devotional exercises for nearly two years."*

In the latter part of this year occurred the first considerable revival of religion in the place. The church at this time being without a pastor, the need of some one who should devote himself to the instruction of the anxious and inquiring mind was deeply felt. Deacon Harwood, upon whom the church relied to conduct its meetings, was very active, and exerted himself to the extent of his ability, to lead anxious sinners out of the moral darkness in which they were groping; and it was probably during this revival that he had the first serious thoughts of entering the ministry. His brethren in the church had become somewhat accustomed to look to him as their spiritual guide, and they now urged the desirableness of his being properly authorized to administer to them in holy things. After seeking Divine guidance, Mr. Harwood felt constrained

* Manuscript of the late Rev. P. H. White.

to attend the meeting of an Association about to be held on the east side of the mountain,* and he was there examined and licensed to preach.

He now prosecuted his ministerial labors with increased earnestness, and in the course of a few months sixty-five were added to the church. The success which attended his labors made it evident to the people that it was his duty to accept of the pastorate, and by their solicitations, and the advice of neighboring ministers, he was induced to accept the call. He was accordingly ordained and installed.†

Of the ancestry of Mr. Harwood very little is known. According to tradition, he was born in Hardwick, Mass., about the year 1737. His early advantages for mental improvement were exceedingly limited, but by diligence and perseverance he acquired a very good English education, and as he possessed a vigorous and well balanced mind, he soon became a man of influence. His strong points were sound judgment and ardent piety.

While a young man he became a weaver by trade, and was intending to follow this occupation for a livelihood. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Montague, May 28, 1761, and either then, or soon after, located in Bennington, Vt. Both he and his wife became members of the Bennington church at the time of its organization, in 1762, and a few years later Mr. Harwood was elected one of the deacons.

As stated elsewhere, he removed to Pittsford in 1780, and for a few years his time was divided between his trade and the cultivation of the land. He was one of the most active and influential in organizing the church here, and when he assumed the pastoral care his whole soul was engrossed in the duties of his new calling. As a pastor he was very successful, and he was blessed with very extensive and powerful revivals of re-

* Woodstock.

† The Congregational Society of Pittsford was not organized till Jan. 1, 1827; but a few members of the church pledged Mr. Harwood a salary of $200 annually.

ligion. One, in 1803, is still remembered by a few of our older inhabitants. He died May 19, 1807, much beloved by all who knew him.

On the 7th December next after the death of Rev. Mr. Harwood, the church gave Rev. Holland Weeks a call to become their pastor. The call was accepted by Mr. Weeks, and he was installed on the 30th of the same month. The following was the assignment of parts in the installing service:

Introductory Prayer, - - - -	Rev. Silas Parsons, of Castleton.
Sermon, - - - - - - -	Rev. Lemuel Haynes, of Rutland.
Consecrating Prayer, - - - -	Rev. Ebenezer Hibbard, of Brandon.
Charge, - - - - - - -	Rev. Heman Ball, of Rutland.
Right Hand of Fellowship, - - -	Rev. Elisha Smith, of Castleton.
Concluding Prayer, - - - -	Rev. Jedediah Bushnell, of Cornwall.

Mr. Weeks was born in Brooklyn, Conn., April 29, 1768, and removed to Salisbury, Vt., with his father's family, in 1789. His ancestry can be traced back as follows:

Rev. Holland Weeks, the son of Holland Weeks, the son of Ebenezer Weeks, the son of Joseph Weeks, the son of —— Weeks, one of three brothers that came from England about 1630, and settled in the vicinity of Boston, Mass. Hannah Weeks, the mother of Rev. Holland Weeks, was the daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah Mosely, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah Capen, daughter of Ephraim and Sarah Thayer, daughter of John and Ruth Bass, daughter of John and Priscilla Alden. Alden was a passenger in the Mayflower, and one of the number who first stepped upon Plymouth Rock, in 1620.

Young Weeks went through with a preparatory course of study with Rev. Mr. Barnet, the first settled minister of Middlebury, and entered Dartmouth College in 1791, at which institution he graduated in 1795. He studied divinity with Rev. Dr. West, of Stockbridge, Mass., and was ordained and settled as pastor over the church at Waterbury, Conn., in the autumn of 1799. He was dismissed from his charge in Waterbury in 1807, and after spending a few months laboring as a mission-

ary in the northern parts of Vermont, he accepted the call to settle in this town, as before stated.* "He was a man of strong intellectual powers, of sanguine and erratic temperament, of untiring industry, and an earnest and effective preacher. During the most of the time while he remained in Pittsford, he had, in addition to his pastoral labors, a number of students, some of whom were studying the classics, preparatory to entering college, and others were engaged in studying theology. His theological students, some of whom had not the advantages of college education, have all been respectable and useful ministers of the Gospel, and some of them have risen to eminence in their profession.

All of them, it is understood, regarded Mr. Weeks as having peculiar qualifications for the business of instruction; and several of them, who have long been useful ministers of the Gospel, consider him as the chief instrument in preparing them for the successful prosecution of their work."

His ministry in this town was very efficient, and we should judge by the fragmentary records of the church at that period, that it was considerably enlarged by accessions to its membership. Certain whimsical ideas which he entertained, together with the partisan views which he proclaimed on the subject of politics, in the excited times of 1811–12–13, led to his dismission early in the year 1814.

The following year he was installed pastor of the Congregational Church in Abington, Mass., where he continued till 1820, when he was dismissed.

In 1821, he removed to Henderson, Jefferson county, N. Y., where he preached the theology of Emanuel Swedenborg, which he had embraced, and continued a steadfast believer in the doctrines of the New Church until his death, which occurred July 24, 1843.

* The salary of Mr. Weeks was fixed at $400, for which individuals in the church became responsible.

After Mr. Weeks was released from its pastoral care, the church in Pittsford was temporarily supplied with preaching by different ministers until January, 1818, when a call which had been given to Rev. Asa Messer was accepted, and he was ordained and installed as pastor on the 29th of that month.* The order of service was as follows:

Introductory Prayer, - - - -	Rev. Elihu Smith, of Castleton.
Sermon, - - - - - - - -	Rev. Josiah Hopkins, of New Haven.
Consecrating Prayer, - - - -	Rev. Lemuel Haynes, of Rutland.
Charge to the Pastor elect, - -	Rev. Heman Ball, D. D., of Rutland.
Right Hand of Fellowship, - - -	Rev. Mason Knappin, of Orwell.
Charge to the Church and People, -	Rev. Ebenezer Hibbard, of Brandon.
Concluding Prayer, - - - -	Rev. Justus F. Hough, of Addison.

The new pastor was the son of Moses Messer,† and was born at Newport, N. H., August 14, 1793. When he was ten years of age, his parents removed to Orwell, Vermont. At the age of seventeen he commenced the study of the Latin and Greek languages, and, upon the usual examination, he was admitted to the Freshman class of Middlebury College in August, 1812. He graduated in 1816, and immediately commenced the study of theology with the Rev. Josiah Hopkins, D. D., of New Haven. In February, 1817, he was licensed to preach by the Addison County Association. He commenced ministerial work in Norwich, Chenango county, N. Y., where he labored about three months; next supplied the pulpit of the Congregational Church in Sudbury for a similar period, and then accepted the call to settle in Pittsford.

Between Mr. Messer and his predecessor there was a marked difference in natural temperament and cast of mind, which produced a corresponding difference in their theological views and their style of preaching. They were the complements, perhaps,

* The salary of Mr. Messer was to be the same which was paid Mr. Weeks.

† Moses Messer was born in Methuen, Mass., in 1772, and married, 1792, Abigail Stevens, who was born in Killingworth, Conn., in 1774. They located at Newport, N. H. Moses Messer died in Orwell, Vt, in 1824. Abigail Messer died at the same place in February, 1833. Their children were Asa, Euseba, Abigail, Lucy, Eliza Lucina, Moses, Henry, Marsena and Mary Catharine.

of each other, the one cultivating Christian graces scarcely touched by the other. Both were faithful pastors, and wholly devoted to their ministerial work.

After about four years of faithful service, Mr. Messer's health became so much impaired that he was obliged to resign his place; and the pastoral relation between him and the church was accordingly dissolved by an ecclesiastical council in February, 1822.

After a respite, Mr. Messer's health was so far restored that, in November, he removed with his family to Essex, N. Y., and resumed professional labor, as stated supply. He remained there about four years. In 1826, he removed to Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and took charge of a school, while, at the same time, supplying a vacant pulpit in Greenfield. He was afterwards employed as a teacher in the Newark Academy, N. J., and after fulfilling his engagement there, he removed to Geneva, N. Y., where he was employed as assistant teacher in the "Geneva Lyceum," a position which he held about fifteen years. He is now, by reason of advanced years and feeble health, incapacitated for any very active labor.

Mr. Messer was succeeded in the pastoral office by Rev. John Ingersoll, who was ordained and installed on the 18th day of December, 1823.

At the meeting of the council on this occasion, a remonstrance against the settlement of Mr. Ingersoll was presented, signed by several members of the church and society; "but after having long and carefully considered this remonstrance, the council voted that they would proceed to the examination of Mr. Ingersoll, with reference to his ordination and settlement."

The council being satisfied with the examination of Mr. Ingersoll, proceeded with the public exercises of the ordination and installation, with the following assignment of parts:

Invocation and reading portions of the Scriptures, - - - - - -	Rev. Stephen Martindale, of Tinmouth.
Introductory Prayer, - - - - -	Rev. Henry Hunter, of Clarendon.
Sermon, - - - - - - - -	Rev. Josiah Hopkins, of New Haven.
Consecrating Prayer, - - - - -	Rev. Joshua Bates, D. D., of Middlebury College.
Charge to the Pastor, - - -	Rev. Jedediah Bushnell, of Cornwall.
Right Hand of Fellowship, - - -	Rev. Beriah Green, of Brandon,
Address to the People, - - - -	Rev. Henry Bigelow, of Middletown.
Concluding Prayer, - - - - -	Rev. Eli S. Hunter, of Clarendon.

Mr. Ingersoll was born in Rupert, Vt., educated at Middlebury College, and pursued his theological studies with Rev. Josiah Hopkins, D. D., of New Haven. He preached his first sermon after his settlement in this town from the text: "Therefore came I unto you, without gainsaying, as soon as I was sent for; I ask, therefore, for what intent ye have sent for me." He appears to have been a faithful laborer in this part of his Master's vineyard, and two revivals of religion occurred during his ministry here. Thirty-six were added to the church during the first year, and twenty were afterwards added, as the result of a revival in the winter of 1825–6. He requested a dismission from his pastoral charge, August 24, 1826, and was released in the usual way in September following.

He afterwards preached a year at the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, in the absence of the pastor, Rev. Charles Finney. He labored for a time as an evangelist in the western part of the State of New York, and with marked success. Afterwards he went further west, and continued in the work of the ministry until his last illness. Mr. Ingersoll died at the residence of his son, Hon. G. C. Ingersoll, of Peoria, Ill., in the seventieth year of his age.

In December, 1826, a call was given to Rev. Willard Child to become the pastor of the church.* He had supplied the pulpit a few Sabbaths with great acceptance, and the call was so nearly unanimous that he had little difficulty in coming to

* Mr. Child's salary was to be $500, one half to be paid in cash, and the other half in grain.

a favorable decision. He was ordained and installed pastor of the church, April 25, 1827.

The council on this occasion consisted of the following pastors and delegates:

PASTORS.	DELEGATES.
Rev. Joshua Bates, D. D., Middlebury College.	Rev. John Hough.
	Seth Storrs.
Rev. Thomas A. Merrill, Middlebury.	Lucius Tilden.
Rev. Jedediah Bushnell, Cornwall.	Alvin Tenney.
Rev. Mason Knappin, Sudbury,	Isaac Clark.
Rev. Daniel Kent, Benson,	——— Bigelow.
Rev. Rufus Cushman, Fairhaven.	J. H. Hale.
Rev. Beriah Green, Brandon.	Asa Hale.
Rev. Charles Walker, E. Rutland.	Channcy Trott.
Rev. Amos Drury, W. Rutland.	Moses Perkins.
Rev. Henry Hunter, Clarendon.	

The public exercises were performed in accordance with the following assignment of parts:

Invocation and reading of the Scriptures,	Rev. J. Bushnell.
Introductory Prayer, - - - - - -	Rev. H. Hunter.
Sermon, - - - - - - - - -	Rev. J. Bates, D. D.
Consecratory Prayer, - - - - - -	Rev. R. Cushman.
Charge to the Pastor, - - - - - -	Rev. T. A. Merrill.
Right Hand of Fellowship, - - - - -	Rev. C. Walker.
Charge to the People, - - - - -	Rev. B. Green.
Concluding Prayer, - - - - - -	Rev. J. Hough.

Mr. Child's father, whose name was also Willard, was born in Woodstock, Conn., May 7, 1758, and on receiving intelligence of the Battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, he, with others in his neighborhood, hastened to the assistance of his countrymen. He was for some time with the patriot army around Boston, and was stationed on Dorchester Heights at the time of the British evacuation. He was also with the Northern army at the capture of Burgoyne. After the war, he married Sylvia ——, and located in his native town, where his son Willard was born, November 14, 1796.

Willard, Jr., was graduated from Yale College in the class of 1817, and from the Andover Theological Seminary in 1820. After leaving Andover, he took charge of an academy in Blue-

hill, Maine, for three years, and while there was licensed to preach, and preached occasionally. At the close of the three years he returned to his native town, and preached in several churches in the neighborhood. While there he received a call to become the pastor of the Congregational Church in Lebanon, Conn., but declined it. In the summer of 1825, he visited his friend, Rev. Charles Walker, then pastor of the church in East Rutland, Vt., and while there he was invited to preach in Benson. He preached there first July 4th, 1825, and continued his labors there till December, 1826. From Benson he came to Pittsford, as before stated. His labors here were very successful; the church was enlarged, and built up both in Christian vitality and strength. Many, who before were seldom seen at church, became quite constant attendants, being attracted there by the earnestness and eloquence of the preacher, and it is believed that not a few of this class became hopeful subjects of redeeming grace. He continued to labor here until from failure of health, in October, 1841, the connection was dissolved, with the regret of both pastor and people.

Mr. Child returned immediately to Woodstock, his native town. Though unable to study, he could preach, and the pulpit there being vacant at the time, he supplied it for one year.

In October, 1842, he was called to the pastorate of a new church, then just formed in Norwich, Connecticut. Accepting the call, he continued there until October, 1845, when being called to take charge of a Congregational Church in Lowell, Mass., he resigned and went thither. With that church he continued until February, 1855, when he was invited to Beardstown, Ill., to Brandon, Vt., and Castleton, Vt., at the same time. He accepted the call of the latter church, and continued in the pastorate of it till March, 1864, when he resigned. He afterwards supplied, for a short period, one of the Congregational Churches in Worcester, Mass., and also, for a like period, the church in North Brookfield.

In August, 1866, he was invited to preach to the Congregational Church in Crown Point, N. Y., and his labors there have been extended to the present time.

On the 13th of October, 1841, the church, at a special meeting, choose a committee of seven to hire a minister. This committee consisted of Andrew Leach, Elisha Pike, Simeon Gilbert, Sturgis Penfield, S. H. Kellogg, Dr. K. Winslow and Abel Penfield. An invitation was given to Rev. A. G. Pease to come and preach, as a candidate for settlement. He was a graduate of the University of Vermont, in the class of 1837, and of the Theological Seminary at Andover, Mass., in the class of 1841; and at the time of receiving the invitation to preach in Pittsford he was at his father's house in Charlotte, trying to regain his health, which had been considerably impaired by excessive study while in the seminary. In compliance with the invitation, though in feeble health, he preached in Pittsford the first two Sabbaths in November. It was then arranged that, on account of the condition of his health, he should return home to Charlotte and spend the winter, and if his health should be sufficiently improved, he was to return to Pittsford in the spring. He returned in March, and entered upon his ministerial labors. In the month of May he received a call from the church to become their pastor. He accepted the call and, in June, was ordained and installed.

During the early part of his ministry the harmony of the people seemed complete, and their satisfaction greater than usual on such occasions. But at length, some real or apparent difference of opinion between the pastor and some members of the church, on doctrinal subjects, produced an alienation of feeling, which resulted in open discord. The pastor, feeling that this state of things must seriously impair his usefulness, in October, 1845, asked and obtained a dismission from his pastoral charge.

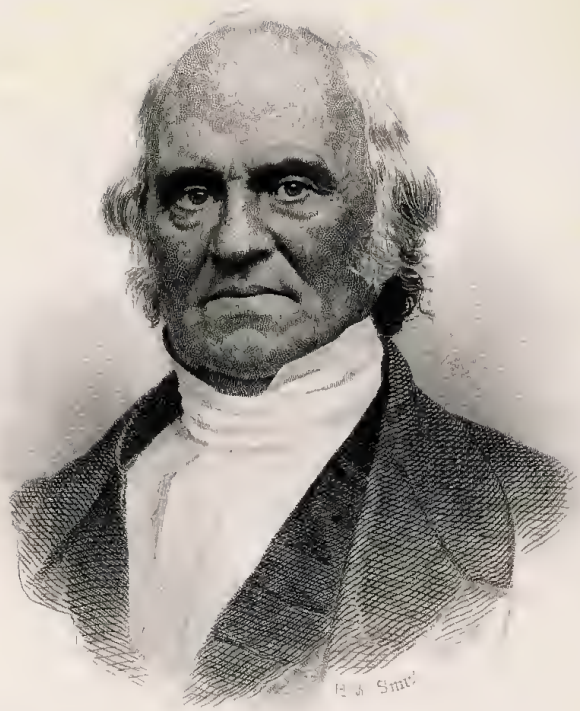
The ecclesiastical council which assisted in the dismission,

put the following good words into their report: "They are happy to express their entire confidence in the Christian character and faithfulness of Brother Pease, and they cordially recommend him to the churches as sound in the faith, and a worthy minister of the Gospel."

Soon after taking leave of Pittsford, Mr. Pease was invited to preach at Poultney, as substitute for the pastor, who was obliged to be absent from his charge on account of impaired health. He remained there till the winter of 1847. In February of that year he was employed by the church at Royalton, to supply their pulpit in the place of their pastor, who was absent on an agency. On his return, in July, Mr. Pease left Royalton, and entered into an engagement with the church in Waterbury to supply their pulpit for one year. He remained in Waterbury, as supply and as pastor, until January, 1853. In the month of March following, he visited the West, in compliance with invitations from the churches in Rockford and Quincy, Ill., and he preached for the Congregational Church in the latter city till July, when he returned to Vermont, and located in Norwich, where he was installed pastor of the Congregational Church, January 7, 1855.

Ill health soon compelled him to relinquish pastoral labor, and, after a season of rest, he ventured to open a family boarding school for boys. This, however, after an experiment of about two years, proved too arduous a labor for his enfeebled constitution, and it was accordingly discontinued.

In the years 1864–5, he was elected a member of the General Assembly from the town of Norwich. During the session of 1865, he was made chairman of a committee of the House, to consider and report on the recommendation of the Governor, in his message, to establish an institution "for the reformation of juvenile delinquents." The committee reported favorably, and presented a bill for the establishment of such an institution. The bill was passed, and a Board of Com-



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missioners was appointed by the Governor to carry out its provisions,—to select and purchase a farm, erect suitable buildings, and organize and conduct the institution. Of this Board, Mr. Pease was chairman.

The institution was located in Waterbury. It was opened for the reception of pupils on the 14th of June, 1866, and Mr. Pease was elected superintendent. He retained his connection with the school until June 15, 1869, when he was compelled, on account of physical exhaustion, to resign his position. He removed to Rutland, where he now resides, an invalid.

Mr. Pease was succeeded in the pastorate of the church at Pittsford by Rev. Charles Walker, who began his ministry here on the 2d of August, 1846, though he was not installed till December 2d following. His youngest brother, Rev. Aldace Walker, then of West Rutland, preached the sermon.

Mr. Walker was born at Woodstock, Conn., February 1, 1791. He was of the seventh generation from Richard Walker, who came to this country in 1630. Richard Walker was the father of Samuel, who was the father of Samuel, Jr., of Woburn, Mass., who was the father of John, of Weston, who was the father of Nathaniel, of Sturbridge, who was the father of Phineas, who located in Woodstock, Conn., and was a soldier in the French and Revolutionary wars. His oldest son, Leonard, was born in Woodstock, in 1766. He married, in 1790, Chloe Child, daughter of Elisha Child, of Woodstock, and Charles, the oldest of their thirteen children, was born in that town. In the spring of 1797, the parents, with the four children they then had, removed from Woodstock to Strafford, Vt., where the remainder of the minority of the eldest son was spent in his father's service.

At the age of twenty-one he set out from home to seek his fortune. He traveled on foot to Woodstock, his native town, and found employment in a woolen mill, where he labored about four years. During the latter part of this period he

beeame the subject of a religious revival in that town. From this time his plans and purposes of life were changed; he gave up the hopeful prospeets of business which had opened to him at Woodstock, and began a school at Cherry Valley, New York. After remaining there one year, he entered the aeademy at Plainfield, N. H., where he completed his preparation for college. He was intending to enter Dartmouth College, but by the advice of friends he changed his plan, and went directly to the seminary at Andover, Mass., from whieh he was graduated in September, 1821. He was licensed to preaeh by the Windham Association, in Connecticut, in 1821, and was ordained by the Otsego Presbytery at Norwieh, in February, 1822. He was installed pastor of the Congregational Chureh in Rutland, January 2, 1823, and eontinued his ministerial labors there till Mareh, 13, 1833, when a severe bronehial disease compelled him to resign. He taught sehool one year at Castleton, during which time he reeovered his voice, and again turned his attention to the ministry. He accepted a eall to the pastorate of the ehureh in Brattleboro, and was installed January 1, 1835. Mr. Walker's pastorate at Brattleboro eontinued till February 11, 1846, when he retired. His pastorate in Pittsford, which began, as already stated, Deeember 2, 1846, was eontinued till Deeember 6, 1864, at which time, by his request, he was dismissed.

The ehurch in Pittsford, at the time Mr. Walker assumed the pastoral eare of it, was not in a very harmonious state. Some alienation of feeling among its members had been ereated by the dismission of his predeeessor, and this feeling was probably somewhat intensified by a case of church discipline, which had given rise to unhappy dissensions. But Mr. Walker proved to be the man for the place. Under his wise guidanee, past differenees were forgotten, and harmony was restored. It appears by the records that, during his pastorate of about eighteen years and six months, there were added to the ehurch

eighty-four members, forty-seven of whom were added by profession.

But the success of his ministry here is not to be judged of simply by the accessions to the church. It was to be seen in the unity and spiritual life of its members, in their manly zeal, in their religious culture and in their strong adherence to Christian truth.

After retiring from the ministry, Dr. Walker* retained his pleasant homestead in Pittsford, where, with his honored and esteemed companion, he resided during the warmer season of the year; but the winters they spent with their children. He died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Boardman, at Binghamton, N. Y., November 28, 1870, aged seventy-nine years, 10 months and 28 days. His remains were brought to Pittsford, and after the usual religious services in the church, were interred in the beautiful cemetery, at the dedication of which, thirteen years before, he had offered the consecrating prayer.

Dr. Walker was succeeded in the pastorate of the church by Rev. Myron A. Munson, who began life in Chester, Mass., May 5, 1835. His boyhood was mostly spent in the adjacent town of Huntington. After studying one term at Westfield Academy, two terms at Hinsdale Academy, and two years at Williston Seminary, he was graduated from the latter institution in 1855. A year was spent in mending broken health, at the expiration of which he entered Harvard College, from which he was graduated in 1860.†

Seven months of the next year were used in making the tour of France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Italy, England and Scotland. Other months were spent in the preparation and delivery of a series of lectures on things in Europe. He entered Andover Theological Seminary in September, 1861; obtained license to preach from the Andover Association, at

* The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him in 1847.

† There was a term or two of teaching amidst the college course.

Lowell, in February, 1863; was delegate of the Christian Commission at Parole Camp, Annapolis, Md., and in Virginia, from March 30th to May 16th, 1863; was graduated from Andover Seminary in August, 1864. From July 28th to November 30th, 1864, he was private in the Sixtieth Massachusetts Volunteers, in service at Baltimore and Indianapolis.

After spending thirteen months in recruiting his health, December 30th, 1865, Mr. Munson began to supply the Congregational pulpit in Pittsford. He was ordained and installed May 31, 1866, and continued his pastoral labors till impoverished health compelled his resignation, which was accepted June 28, 1869. The first year twenty-three had united with the church by profession; the second, twenty-five; the third, nineteen—in all sixty-seven. Membership, 207. The benevolent contributions, the first year, were $714*; the second, $904; the third, $1,074, an increase of 208 per cent.

After leaving Pittsford, Mr. M. was at the sea side (Cape Ann) three months; then in Huntington till April 29th, 1870, when he started for Minnesota. From June 5, 1870, to June 4, 1871, he supplied the pulpit of the Congregational Church in Northfield.† November 15, 1870, he received a call from the Northfield church to become its pastor, but did not accept it. A discourse, entitled *God's Doing, and Man's Doing for Minnesota*, preached by him at the annual Thanksgiving in 1870, was published, a request for it having been voted by the congregation.

Having made a little tour towards the northwest, July 4th, Mr. Munson set out to return to New England (via the Lakes) with health greatly recruited.

Rev. Russell T. Hall, the present pastor of the church, was born in Richmond, Vt., October 6, 1844. His parents were of New England lineage, but not otherwise particularly

* The previous year $349.

† During this period six persons were received into the church on profession.

distinguished. Both were members of the Congregational Church in Richmond.

Hard work was both the theory and practice of the home, as, indeed, in a Vermont farm house, before the day of mowing, threshing and sewing machines, it could not well be otherwise. The family removed to Oberlin, Ohio, in March, 1856, chiefly for purposes of education. The next four years were spent by the boy, now bent upon a college course, in preparatory study, with intervals of farm work.

In September, 1860, he entered Oberlin College; but almost immediately his college studies were interrupted by the excitements of the rebellion. After some months of unprofitable delay, he entered the army in December, 1861, as a private in the 43d Regiment O. Vol. After just a year's service, he was discharged for disability. During that time the regiment had taken part in the battles at Island No. Ten, at New Madrid, Mo., and at Corinth, Miss. College life was recommenced at once. At about the same time his Christian course began, as the result of no excitement, but a slowly ripened conviction. He united with the First Congregational Church in Oberlin, in May, 1863. In response to the call of the Government, another term of four months was spent in the army in the summer of 1864. The defense of Washington being assigned to his regiment (the 150th O. Vol.), with other troops, it thus came to have some part in the skirmish at Fort Stevens, in July, 1864.

In July, 1865, a rather unsatisfactory college course was finished. The next year was spent on a cotton plantation in Mississippi.

After six months of teaching in East Tennessee, an entire change of plan was made, and the intended profession of law was exchanged for the ministry. A course of study to that end entered upon in Union Theological Seminary, New York city, in September, 1867, was finished in May, 1870.

Immediately upon graduation from the seminary, he began preaching in Pittsford, the pastoral relation being entered upon August 7th. The ceremony of ordination and installation occurred September 8, 1870. He was married September 2d, 1869, to Mary A. Tyler, of Brooklyn, Ohio.

DEACONS.

Eleazer Harwood was the first deacon of the church, but after he assumed the pastoral office, Nehemiah Hopkins, Sen., was appointed deacon. How long Deacon Hopkins officiated in that office, the records do not show, but quite likely to the time he removed to Crown Point, in 1805 or 1806.

Simon Harwood and Calvin Drury were elected deacons December 17, 1802. Deacon Simon Harwood died March 3, 1816, and Ithiel Barnes was elected to supply the vacancy, though the records do not show when he was set apart to this office. He died April 23, 1840. Samuel W. Boardman was appointed a deacon June 1, 1826.

Simeon Gilbert, Abel Penfield and Joseph Tottingham, of Pittsford and Sardis Manley, to take the place of Deacon Harrison, of Chittenden, were elected September 6, 1833, and ordained October 24th.

Deacons Boardman and Gilbert having removed from the town, Samuel H. Kellogg and Asa Nourse were chosen deacons November 16, 1855, and were ordained February 1, 1856.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist Church in Pittsford was organized December 2, 1784. The record is as follows:

"On December 2, 1784, a number of the Baptists met at the house of Moses Olmstead to inquire into the state of each other's mind, in a spiritual sense considered; likewise to know

each other's thoughts concerning coming into church order, and so have the privilege of watching over each other.

"Consequently Elisha Rich, Caleb Hendee, Abel Stevens, Moses Olmstead, Mary Stevens and Esther Rowley made declaration of their faith in Christ, and came into covenant relation to watch over each other, as God's word directs. Then agreed to have Elder Rich serve us at present as a preacher. Agreed to take the Scriptures as the only rule of faith and practice, as well as government and discipline.

"*January* 3, 1785.—Church met according to appointment at the house of Moses Olmstead, and there received into fellowship William Sutherland, Colburn Preston and Joseph Rowley.

"*February* 21, 1785.—The church met according to appointment, and the ordinance of baptism was administered to John Sutherland, Abel Wright and Elizabeth Stevens, all of whom were received into church fellowship. 2nd, Elder Cornwell and Elder Skeels were sent for in order to install Elder Elisha Rich over this church.

February 24, 1785.—Church met according to appointment, and chose Elder Skeels moderator.

1st. Agreed that no member be admitted without recommendation from the church to which they belonged.

2d. The proposal for installing Elder Rich was postponed three weeks from the 24th of this month.

3d. Agreed that Elders Cornwell, Skeels and Eastman, together with their associates from their several churches, be requested to attend the above mentioned meeting.

March 10th, *A. D.* 1785, Penuel Stevens, Israel Lake, Daniel Stevens, William Mosher, Luther Cooley, Mary Stevens, E— Stevens, Deborah Stevens, Hepzibah Cooley and Mary Cooley were baptized and received into fellowship.

March 16, 1785.—Met at the house of Moses Olmstead,

and after laboring upon the circumstances of the above adjournment, voted to adjourn till next day.

March 17th.—Being again met, a consultation respecting the installment of Elder Rich, terminated in favor of his installation.

Elder Skeels preached a sermon on the occasion; Elder Eastman prayed at the laying on of hands: Elder Skeels gave him the charge, and Caleb Hendee gave him the right hand of fellowship, and delivered to him the Bible for his guide and rule of practice in behalf of the church."

Elisha Rich, who was thus settled pastor of the Baptist Church in this town, was the son of Elisha Rich, who was born in Oxford, Mass., married Mary Davis, and located in Sutton, where he had the following children, viz.: Thomas, Elisha, Nathaniel, Charles, Mary, Jacob, Elizabeth, Caleb, Ebenezer, Hannah, Sarah, Judith and Joseph. Elisha, the second son, was born in Sutton, April 7, 1740, and at the age of fourteen years was apprenticed to a gunsmith, a trade which he learned and practised some years. He was pious from his youth, and at a very early age commenced preaching the Baptist doctrine. He married Phebe, "daughter of Nathaniel Batchelder and Experience, his wife," of Brimfield, Mass., and located in Royalston, of which town he was one of the early settlers; and the proprietors thereof gave him, in 1771, the title to "settlers' lot, containing two hundred acres, he having settled two families thereon, and in all respects done and performed the duty of two on said lot."* From Royalston he removed to Framingham, where he preached a short time, and then went to Chelmsford and preached two years, and was there ordained October 4, 1774. About the year 1777, he removed to Saltash (now Plymouth), Vt., where he resided about one year, and then moved to Clarendon, where he resided five years. He

* Royalston Records.

removed to Pittsford in the spring of 1783, as stated elsewhere, and was one of the most influential men in organizing the Baptist Church.

After his settlement here as pastor of the church, on the 17th of March, 1785, it was generally supposed by his friends that he would be entitled to the share of land which had been reserved, in the charter of the township, for the first settled minister. But it was soon found that a counter claim to this "ministerial lot" was pressed by the friends of Rev. Eleazer Harwood, in his behalf. Mr. Harwood had been a resident of the town longer than Mr. Rich. He had been regularly licensed to preach, and had conducted the meetings, and really been the minister of the Congregational Church some months before Mr. Rich was installed as pastor of the Baptist Church. We believe it was admitted that the installation of Mr. Rich took place before the ordination and installation of Mr. Harwood, but whether the priority consisted of a few days, or a few hours only, we shall probably never know.* This ministerial right continued to be a bone of contention between the two societies until December, 1786, when the ministers themselves took the matter into their own hands, and divided the property between them, thus honorably settling the controversy; and we believe that candid men of both parties were satisfied with the result.

The first and second division lots of the ministerial right had already been pitched; the former lay east of Aaron Parsons' home lot, and is included in the farm now owned by Azro Dickerman; the latter lay south of Nehemiah Hopkins' mill lot, and forms the greater part of the farm now owned by Samuel H. Kellogg. Mr. Harwood quit-claimed his interest in the former to Mr. Rich, who, in turn, quit-claimed his interest

* We have made diligent efforts to ascertain the date of the ordination and installation of Mr. Harwood, but without success. There can be little doubt, however, that the two ministers were settled about the same time.

in the latter to Mr. Harwood, both deeds being dated the 29th of December.

Elder Rich, as he was called, was evidently a faithful laborer in his Master's vineyard, and exercised a watchful care over the flock committed to his charge. During his ministry nearly one hundred persons were added to the church, a large proportion of whom were subjects of the early religious revivals. The articles of faith and covenant first adopted by the church were lost soon after its organization; and in the reception of new members there appears to have been some negligence in procuring assent to the articles. This afterwards led to some confusion and difficulty, and it was found necessary to reorganize the church. New articles of faith and a covenant were accordingly prepared, and adopted December 25, 1802.

The following is the list of church members living at the time the new confession and covenant were adopted, together with the time when they became members:

Names.	*Time when united.*
Elisha Rich,	December, 2, 1784.
Joseph Rowley,	January 3, 1785.
Abel Wright,	February 21, "
Isaac Matson,	June 5, "
Jabish Olmstead,	" " "
Stephen Jenner,	August, "
Elijah Adams,	" "
Thomas Hammond,	" "
John Mott,	July 2, 1792.
Isaac Osborn,	August, 1799.
Timothy Jenner,	April, 1800.
Calvin Conant,	November 9, "
Elisha Rich, Jr.,	September 19, 1802.
Nathan D. Wright,	" " "
Nathan Jenner,	" " "
James Hickok,	" " "
Darius Squires,	" " "
Israel Ellsworth,	" " "
Ezekiel Barnes,	" " "
Ebenezer Hunter,	October 17, "

Names.	*Time when united.*
Almond Millard,	October 17, 1802.
Simeon Ives,	" " "
William Carr,	" " "
James Matson,	October 31, "
Thomas Spencer,	" " "
Elijah Adams, Jr.,	" " "
Hezekiah Carr,	" " "
Asa Mead,	December 12, "
Esther Rowley,	December 2, 1784.
Rebecca Cooley,	March 2, 1785.
Lydia Rich,	" " "
Olive Rich,	June 5, "
Phebe Rich,	December 2, "
Anne Osborn,	May, 1800.
Mary Axtil,	June, "
Ruth Jenner,	November 9, "
Esther Conant,	September 19, 1802.
Esther Fassett,	" " "
Martha Keeler,	" " "
Lydia Gilbert,	" " "
Mary Ives,	" " "
Pegga Rich,	" " "
Hannah Hammond,	October 20, "
Susannah Clifford,	" " "
Wealthen Spencer,	" " "
Sally Oakes,	" " "
Lydia Adams,	" " "
Lucinda Hickok,	November 7, "
Mary Carr,	" " "
Lucy Hendee,	November 20, "
Mary Wright,	" " "
Mary Spencer,	December 12, "
Polly Ward,	" " "
Philena Ives,	" " "
Mary Rich,	" " "
Ruth Rich,	" " "

Elder Rich continued his pastoral labors here till the 23d day of April, 1803, when the church "voted to dismiss him from his pastoral charge, by agreement with the Elder and the church." Soon after the termination of his pastorate here, he removed to Pennsylvania, and located near Sugar River, a

branch of the Susquehanna, where he and his wife soon after died.*

After the dismission of Elder Rich, the condition of the church became very unpleasant. Dissensions crept in among the members to such an extent that they found it difficult to agree upon any measures calculated to build up the church, and advance the interest of the Redeemer's kingdom. It was thought best, therefore, at a meeting held on the second day of July, 1803, to solicit advice from the Baptist Churches of Clarendon, Wallingford, Middletown, Hubbardton, Whiting and Brandon. On the 12th of July, the pastors of these churches, with delegates, assembled at William Spencer's barn, in Pittsford, and there met the Pittsford church in conference. Here the Pittsford church expressed a desire to have their brethren from sister churches sit as a council, and give their opinion respecting certain questions which would be laid before them. Whereupon the council organized by choosing Rev. Harvey Green, Moderator, and Rev. Sylvanus Haynes, Scribe. The following is the record of what was brought before this council:

"1st. It was a question in the minds of some of the church, and upon this they desired the minds of the council, whether they are a visible church of Jesus Christ in Gospel order.

"2d. Having trials in the body relative to their leaving the meeting house;† they inquire whether they have regularly left the meeting house, and ought to continue as they are.

"3d. In what way ought a minister to be supported?

"4th. What measures ought to be taken to regulate the improvement of gifts?

* Hendee's M. S.

† The meeting house had been built by members of the Baptist and Congregational Churches, with other individuals, and the two churches had occupied it on alternate Sabbaths, but for some reason the Baptist Church had withdrawn from it.

"5th. In the absence of the moderator, who is to open the meetings of the church, the deacon or clerk?"

The following is the report of the council:

"1st Question. We are of opinion that the church has had, and still continues to maintain her existence as a church of Christ, but we are sorry to add that we have discovered a few things wherein we view them to be reprehensible. 1st. For declining to fix any stated times for their communions. 2d. With regard to their omitting public worship a number of Lord's days successively, we think them, as a body, blameworthy. 3d. We think they were too negligent in looking up delinquent members. 4th. With regard to the church keeping no records for fifteen years, we think they were very imprudent, and materially endangered the very being of the church. 5th. With regard to loss of articles and covenant for ten years, etc., we judge that articles and covenant are truly necessary for a church, and ought to be safely preserved by him with whom they are intrusted by the church; and that the church, or those with whom they were intrusted, were too neglectful in suffering them to be gone so long, without making inquiry after them, or substituting others in their stead.

"2d Question. In relation to leaving the meeting house, we are of opinion that the church were irregular, considering their covenant obligations with the other society. [See Town Records.]

As it respects your return to the meeting house, we have to say, that we view it very difficult for neighboring societies to advise you respecting your own economy in this affair; but as you desire our opinion, we will render it, which is as follows:

"That, every attendant circumstance considered, we are rather of the opinion that the church had better return to the meeting house, upon the footing they were before they parted; provided the church can freely enjoy the use of the house one-half of the time, as the Congregational Society generously

offer; and provided, also, that on their half of the time, they may freely worship God according to their own consciences, articles and covenant. But, after all, if there should be any who should feel as though they could not join with their brethren in going to the meeting house, we think the church ought not to discipline them merely for not going; though, by the way, we feel peculiarly affected and concerned for Elder Rich, who is now far advanced in the decline of life, and who has so long labored in the Gospel, and borne the burden and heat of the day; and we are truly sorry, and feel diffident (being mostly younger men) in rendering a judgement which we fear will not be cordial to his feelings; but after all we could see no other way from the light we have gained.

"3d Question. In relation to ministerial support, we have to say that it should be done by equality in the church, agreeable to your own articles and the express word of God in 2d Cor., VIII.; 12, 13 and 14.

"4th Question. In relation to the regulation of gifts, we answer according to your own articles, and agreeable to the plain word of God, which says: "Let one speak and the other judge," and "Be ye all subject one to another."

"5th Question. We think in ordinary cases, where a church has a minister, he is, of course, their leader; but in the absence of the pastor, it is most proper for the clerk to open the meeting by calling for a nomination for a moderator; and if the clerk be absent, this work devolves on the deacon. But if they have no pastor, we think it most safe for the church to choose a moderator to stand during the pleasure of the church."

The church accepted the report of the council as a settlement of the several questions submitted for consideration, and there is reason to believe that greater harmony afterwards prevailed.

During a part of the fall of 1803, and the following winter, the church was supplied with preaching by an Elder Rathburn.

At a meeting, December 10th, the church "voted that Elisha Rich, Jr., let Elder Rathburn have two barrels of cider, for which the church shall become accountable;" and January 14th, the church "voted to choose a committee of two to make an equality of the two barrels of cider which the church voted that Elisha Rich, Jr., should let Elder Rathburn have, upon the brethren of the church."

It appears that the church held meetings for public worship quite regularly, though not always supplied with preaching, and accessions to its members were made from time to time. On the 22d of June, 1805, the "church voted to request Brother Audrews to preach for them one half of the time the ensuing year, for which it was agreed to pay him seventy dollars. Brother Andrews answered that he was satisfied with the offer, and would preach as long as should be thought best on both sides."

How long Elder Andrews labored with the church is not now known, but probably not long, as we find the following ministers supplying at different times in the years 1806 and 1807, viz.: Elders Haynes, Dana, Hurlbut, Green and Ware.

On the 23d of January, 1808, the church "voted to request Elder William Harrington to come and improve his ministerial gifts in this place."

Also "voted to give Elder Harrington one hundred dollars for his services the ensuing year." Elder Harrington complied with this request, and entered at once upon his ministerial labors in this town, though we can find no evidence that he was ever installed as pastor of the church.

Of Elder Harrington's personal history we know but little. He had been preaching for the Baptist Church of Clarendon, and on coming to Pittsford he purchased the real estate which had formerly belonged to Elder Elisha Rich, and built the house which is now the residence of Azro Dickerman. He was acting pastor of the church here about nine years, and during

the earlier part of this period his labors appear to have been attended with good success. Many were added to the church, and among these were some of the most active and influential men of the town. But during the latter part of his ministry, there was a want of harmony among the members of the church, and the discordant elements embarrassed all his efforts to promote its growth in numbers and holiness.

On the 1st of May, 1817, he asked to be discharged from his pastoral care, and his request was granted by a vote of the church. In August following, however, an arrangement was made by which he agreed to preach for the church one half of the time for one year. His labors here terminated with the fulfillment of this engagement, and in a little more than a year afterwards he removed to Hartland. N. Y., where he died.

In September, 1819, there were upon the church roll the names of ninety-three persons then living, and of whom the clerk had knowledge. Soon afterwards the church became so weakened by deaths, removals and the withdrawal of support, that it was found difficult to sustain preaching, and on the 25th day of October, 1824, it disbanded.

The present Baptist Church was organized in 1841, and the following is from the record:

"PITTSFORD, July 14, 1841.

"A few persons of the Baptist denomination met at the Town Room to take into consideration the formation of a new Baptist Church in Pittsford.

"1st. Chose C. A. Thomas, Moderator, and Roswell Woodcock, Secretary.

"2d. Prayer was offered by the Moderator.

"3d. After some deliberation on the subject of organizing a new church, it was unanimously voted that, in our opinion, it would be well to have a new Baptist Church constituted in the town of Pittsford.

"4th. A discussion of some interest was had on various

subjects preparatory to the constituting of a new church, after which, voted to adjourn, to meet on Monday, the 19th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M."

"PITTSFORD, July 19, 1841.

"Met at the Town Room in Pittsford, according to adjournment.

"1st. Prayer was offered by Brother Nahum Mills.

"2d. The members of the Baptist Churches present voted that if a new church be organized in Pittsford, it be a church with the same restrictions as the other churches in the Vermont Association.

"3d. Those desirous of being embodied in a new church presented their certificates, as follows:

From the Brandon church—Samuel Hendee, John Rockwood, Roswell Woodcock, Ezra Spencer and Polly Spencer.

From the Rutland church—Samuel Dutton, Celia Dutton, James R. Smith, Emeline Smith, Edward Hendee, Mary Ann Hendee and Nahum Mills.

"4th. Received by a relation of their Christian experience, Mrs. Lucretia Pond and Miss Louisa A. Kelley.

"5th. Voted to accept the articles and covenant of the Brandon Baptist Church, with a slight alteration of the first clause of the ninth article.

"After the dedication of the meeting house, agreeably to the invitation of those desirous of being embodied in a new church, ministers and laymen repaired to the Town Room. The council was organized by the appointment of John Ide, Moderator, and C. A. Thomas, Clerk.

"The following persons entered their names as members of the council:

Brandon—C. A. Thomas, John Conant.

Orwell—John Ide and O. S. Murray.

Whiting—V. Church and —— Baker.

Hubbardton—B. Allen and Amos Churchill.

Hinesburgh—W. G. Johnson.
Rutland—Samuel C. Richards and John Smith.
Poultney—V. R. Hotchkiss and H. Gorham.
Middletown—R. Myers and D. Spofford, Jr.
Hardwick—A. Angier.
Bridport—A. Harvey.

"The council having examined the credentials of fourteen individuals, wishing to be formed into a new church, and also their articles of faith and covenant, voted to adjourn to the meeting house, and publicly recognize them as a church of Christ.

"The services were as follows:

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Allen.
Sermon by Rev. Mr. Johnson.
Reading of Covenant by Rev. Mr. Thomas.
Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Ide.
Prayer by Rev. Mr. Myers.

"At a meeting, October 4, 1841, the church elected Samuel Hendee and Ezra Spencer, Deacons."

Elder Charles Berry was employed as a preacher, and he commenced his labors here on the 7th of November. He had been connected with the Baptist Church in Massena, N. Y., but it would appear from the records that before coming to Pittsford, he had been preaching in Salisbury, Vt. During his ministry here of one year only, more than twenty united with the church, some by letter of recommendation and others by profession.

Elder Berry was succeeded by Elder Levi Smith, who was acting pastor of the church three years. On coming to this church, he brought a letter of recommendation from the Passumpsic church, where he had probably been employed as a preacher. We should judge by the records that he was an active Christian laborer, and gave very general satisfaction to his parishioners. During his ministry here several severe cases

of church discipline had to be encountered, and it would not be strange if his influence was somewhat weakened by these complications.

Elder Washington Kingsley was the next acting pastor, and the church had the benefit of his labors from March 6, 1847, to February 3, 1849. He was followed by an Elder Constantine, who supplied the pulpit from March to November, 1849. Elder H. B. Wright, from Bennington, was next employed to supply the pulpit, and his labors extended from December 1, 1849, to January 4, 1851. His salary was $300 per annum.

Elder Volney Church, from Whiting, commenced preaching here April 1, 1851, and continued his ministry with the church till February 5, 1853. His salary was $200, with house rent and firewood, besides some donations. From April 2, 1853, to April 1, 1854, the church was supplied with preaching by Elder Nichols. We then find the following entry:

"After Elder Nichols left, the church held religious meetings on Sundays for a while; most of the members became discouraged, and left for other meetings. In September a letter was received from Elder Kingsley, manifesting an interest for the Pittsford church, and this encouraged the minds of some, and it resulted, finally, in his coming to Pittsford. The labors of Elder Kingsley, as pastor of the Baptist Church, commenced on Sunday, the 22d day of October, 1854, under very discouraging circumstances."

Elder Kingsley's second pastorate here was continued to August 29, 1858, and during this time the church increased in numbers and in strength.

Elder I. H. Wood was the next acting pastor. He began his ministerial labors here March 27, 1859, and continued them till April 1, 1865. He is the son of Edmund Wood, and was born in Colcraine, Franklin county, Mass., April 9, 1809;

married Julia A. Franklin, August 5, 1847, and located in Coleraine. Before coming to Pittsford, he had been preaching for the Baptist Church in Weston, Vt. During his pastorate in Pittsford, eleven members were added to the church, nearly all on profession.

The present pastor, Elder Isaiah Cady Carpenter, commenced his labors with the church July 7, 1865. "The church agreed to give him $250, use of parsonage and firewood. The annual pastor's donation, and aid from the convention not to be reckoned in the above $250."

Elder Carpenter's grandfather, Jonathan Carpenter, was born in Seekonk, Mass., and married Rebecca Howard, of Ashford, Conn., where they located and resided some years.

Their children were Elisha, Jonathan and Rebecca. Jonathan, the second son, married Elizabeth Bartlett, of Attleboro, Mass., and located in Ashford, where both died. Their children were Samuel H., Jonathan, Elizabeth, Ephraim, Lucretia, Cady and Isaiah C.

The youngest son, the subject of this notice, was born in Ashford, and was educated at the "Connecticut Literary and Scientific Institute." He was first settled as pastor of the Baptist Church in Templeton, Mass., where he labored seven years. He was then employed in the interest of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society three years. He subsequently preached in Thompson, Conn., three years; in Montville three years; in Russell, Mass., two years; in Londonderry, Vt., two years; in Newfane five years, and in Salem, N. Y., three years. From the latter town he came to Pittsford. He is an earnest Christian and a faithful pastor, and his labors here have been attended with more than ordinary success. During his pastorate of a little more than six years, sixty-five have been added to the church.

From the time the church was organized, in 1784, to the time it disbanded, in 1824, there were added to it

By Profession,	191
Received by Letter,	79
Total,	270

From the time the present church was organized, in 1841, there have been added to it

By Profession,	120
Received by Letter,	76
Total,	196

DEACONS.

There were no regularly appointed deacons of the Baptist Church till September 30, 1786, when Caleb Hendee,* Abel Stevens† and Colburn Preston were elected to this office. The other deacons have been :

Samuel Hendee and Ezra Spencer, elected October 16, 1841.

Roswell Woodcock and James R. Smith,‡ elected February 11, 1843.

Samuel Hendee and Roswell Woodcock are the present acting deacons.

In the year 1788, an effort was made by some individuals living in that part of Pittsford known as Whipple Hollow, together with persons living in that vicinity, in the north part of Rutland, to form a religious society, and they petitioned the Legislature for an act of incorporation. The prayer of the petitioners was not granted, but they formed an association and took the name of "Orange Parish." They held religious meetings, and occasionally had preaching by ministers living in the vicinity. About the year 1790, they employed Rev. Abraham Carpenter, from Plainfield, N. H., as their preacher. We have

* Died October 2, 1823. † Removed to Canada about 1796. ‡ Died March 11, 1867.

already given some account of the early life of Mr. Carpenter. Soon after he came to Pittsford a church was organized, and he was installed as its pastor. The services on this occasion were held at the house of Asa Stevens,* and Rev. Lemuel Haynes, of Rutland, and Rev. Ithamar Hibbard, of Poultney, assisted in the exercises.

Mr. Carpenter was a very devoted Christian, and a faithful pastor, and under his ministry the church prospered. Few pastors have secured a stronger hold upon the affections of his people. He died, after a short illness, August 21, 1797, and his remains were interred in the parish burying ground. His wife, Elizabeth, died March 30, 1830, aged 92 years.†

After the death of Mr. Carpenter, the parish secured the services of Rev. Mr. Norton, who was a man of some talent, but wanting in characteristics so essential to success. Under his ministry the religious interest in the society gradually abated, dissensions sprung up among the members, the minister soon left, and the meetings were discontinued.

The early history of the Methodist Church in this town is involved in considerable obscurity. The first circuit on the west side of the mountains in this State was organized in 1798, and called the Vergennes Circuit. The first preacher appointed to this circuit was Rev. Joseph Mitchell, who is described as "a man of extraordinary natural powers; a shrewd, witty, energetic and overwhelming preacher." Soon after he was appointed to this circuit, probably in the fall of 1798, it was announced that he would preach in Brandon on a particular day. Col. Benjamin Cooley and his brother Caleb, having

* This was before the Meeting House was finished.

† They had nine children; four sons, Jesse, Cyrel, Abraham and Cyrus; and five daughters, two died in infancy, and Susanna, Elizabeth and Olive. Of the sons, Jesse settled at Corinth, Vt., where he died; Cyrel and Cyrus, we are informed, graduated at Dartmouth College, and studied medicine; the former located in Saratoga, N. Y.; Abraham settled in Floyd, N. Y. Of the daughters, Susanna married Nathaniel Allen, and died in Sudbury in 1838; Elizabeth married Charles Moses, and died in Malone, N. Y., in 1812; Olive married John Wood.

heard considerable about this denomination at the south, felt a strong desire to hear the new preacher. Accordingly, when the day arrived, they went, and on reaching the place of meeting, in open air, they saw a man who was just commencing religious services. They described him as "plainly clad, tall and erect, of a grave countenance, and full of energy and zeal for his divine Master." At the close of the service the two brothers introduced themselves to the preacher, and Col. Cooley invited him to visit him at his home in Pittsford. The preacher promised to do so at his earliest convenience. On returning home, they declared that they had heard a man whose religious views coincided exactly with their own, and that they were Methodists; and ever after this their influence was given in favor of this denomination. At the close of his first meeting in Brandon, Rev. Mr. Mitchell gave notice that he would preach at the same place in four weeks from that day. When the day arrived, Col. Cooley having decided to attend the meeting, gave his wife an invitation to accompany him. She readily consented, and two horses were soon in waiting at the door. The Colonel having mounted one, and Mrs. Cooley the other, they set out on the way, through woods and clearings, over hill and dale. The route lay through territory associated in the Colonel's mind with some of the most exciting scenes of his military experience in the Revolutionary war, and as this was the first time Mrs. Cooley had passed through this section of the country, her husband took great delight in pointing out to her the localities of some of the most interesting events of that war. The eight miles were soon measured, and they found the preacher in his place, and his words and manner attracted their undivided attention. At the close of the meeting, the Colonel introduced Mrs. Cooley to the preacher, and both expressed their belief in the truthfulness of the doctrine he had preached.

A short time after this meeting, the preacher, in fulfillment

of his promise, came to Pittsford, and preached at Col. Cooley's house. Notice of this meeting having previously been given, a large number were in attendance, and the services are said to have been quite impressive. This was the first sermon preached in Pittsford by a Methodist minister, and although we cannot state the exact time of the occurrence, yet tradition, supported by some collateral evidence, points to the fall of 1798 as the time when Methodism was introduced into this town.

The next Methodist preacher who visited Pittsford was an Elder McLain. He came here in 1799, held several meetings at Col. Cooley's, and organized a class meeting. The class consisted of four members only, viz.: Israel Lake, Mrs. Col. Cooley, her daughter Mary, and a fourth whose name is not now remembered. Mr. Lake was the class leader.

In the year 1800, Rev. Henry Ryan frequently visited Pittsford, and while here made his home at Col. Cooley's house, where he had regular appointments to preach. "Mr. Ryan was a man of vast size and strength, and utterly fearless in the presence of those lewd fellows of the baser sort, who sometimes delighted in making disturbance in Methodist meetings, and maltreating Methodist preachers. More than one such fellow has taken counsel of that *discretion* which is the better part of valor, and retired before this son of thunder."*

In the latter part of September, 1802, the first Methodist quarterly meeting in this town was held at Col. Cooley's barn. As usual at such meetings, there were quite a number of clergymen, and the congregation was made up of people from nearly all the neighboring towns. The Colonel and Mrs. Cooley, in the exercise of their accustomed generosity, did all in their power to administer to the temporal wants of the congregation. Their oven was kept continually heated, and as soon as one batch of eatables had been sufficiently baked, and the temper-

* History of Middlebury.

ature could be raised, another took its place. In their zeal to hasten the cooking, the oven was overheated, the woodwork in proximity to the oven ignited, and, just in the midst of the preaching service, the flames were discovered issuing from the roof of the house. The exercises were suspended, and all rushed to save the house and its contents. But the flames rapidly spread, and in spite of all their efforts the building, with a large proportion of its contents, was soon in ashes. All the clergymen, and many of the congregation, lost some part of their wardrobe. A subscription was at once started to aid the Colonel in building another house. As soon as this came to his knowledge, he thanked his friends for their sympathy and kind intention, but requested them to desist, saying that he had enough left to build another house, and did not need their money. If they had any to spare, he hoped they would give it to those poor ministers who had suffered by the disaster.

Col. Cooley, with but little delay, commenced work on the new house, and so rapid was its progress that the building was ready for occupancy early in the following winter. This was a large house, two stories high; the upper story was converted into a hall, and in this the most of the Methodist meetings were held until the meeting house was built, in 1816.

Ebenezer Washburn was one of the early ministers who occasionally visited this town and preached at Col. Cooley's house. At that time Methodism was somewhat unpopular in the State. Methodist preachers were looked upon by many as visionary fanatics, and were known by the common name of *Ranters*. They experienced strong opposition, which was sometimes carried to the extreme of personal abuse. In Mr. Washburn's letters, referring to his labors on this circuit, he says: "Here, too, I was compelled to be a man of contention. If I presented Christ to the people as having tasted death for every man, that was strenuously opposed by the doctrine of partial atonement. If I called upon sinners to repent and

believe the Gospel, I was told that a sinner could not repent until he was converted. If I preached the knowledge of sin forgiven, that was wild and dangerous fanaticism."

Speaking of the trials which he endured on this circuit, he says: "I have had stones and snow balls cast at me in valleys. I have had great dogs sent after me, to frighten my horse as I was peaceefully passing through small villages. But I was never harmed by any of them. I have been saluted with the sound of Glory, Hosanna, Amen, Hallelujah, mixed with oaths and profanity. If I turned my horse to ride towards them, they would show their want of confidence, both in their master and themselves, by fleeing like base cowards."

Whether any of these indignities were encountered in Pittsford, the narrative does not state; but we should hope, for the credit of the town, that no such stain is to be found upon her early record. Whatever views of Methodism might have been entertained at that time by individuals, it is true that modern light discloses no prouder achievements than have been accomplished by it in its conflict with the powers of darkness.

William Anson was the next preacher who appeared in Pittsford, but of his trials or successes here we have no account. He is represented to have been a faithful and competent minister. On account of impaired health, he retired to a farm in Saratoga county, N. Y., in 1823, and died there in 1848, respected and beloved.

Samuel Draper was here in 1806, and during a large proportion of the year he made his home at Col. Cooley's house. He was presiding elder in Champlain and Ashgrove districts, each four years. He died in 1824.

There were several other preachers here at an early day, and among these may be mentioned James Smith, Samuel Cochrane, Samuel Luckey, William Ross and David Lewis.

The first camp meeting in this town was held in 1815, on the farm now owned by Samuel T. Fenton. A large audience

was in attendance, and it is represented as having been "a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord." The closing sermon was preached by the Presiding Elder, Henry Stead, from this text: "The breaker is come up before them; they have broken up, and have passed through the gate, and are gone out by it; and their king shall pass before them, and the Lord on the head of them."*

A camp meeting was held on the farm owned by the heirs of Capt. Caleb Cooley, in 1817, and another was held at the same place in 1821. Two camp meetings were also held on the farm owned by Chapman Hitchcock, one in 1836, the other in 1839.

From the records kept here, it is impossible to determine when the Methodist Church in this town was organized, but it was probably not far from the year 1800. We shall not attempt to trace its history, as the materials for doing this are not easily accessible.

The following ministers have officiated here for longer or shorter periods since the year 1808:

S. Brown,	H. DeWolfe,	J. Ayers,
D. Bates,	L. Pease,	L. Prindle,
C. Goff,	J. Braman,	M. Witherill,
L. Lewis,	C. H. Gudley,	J. T. Craige,
J. B. Stratton,	T. Seymour,	A. C. Hand,
D. Bromley,	A. C. Rice,	J. M. Weaver,
G. Hill,	J. Ames,	S. Madison,
J. Byington,	J. Poor,	H. Blanchard,
T. Spicer,	J. Clark,	J. Alley,
S. Madden,	C. Prindle,	C. DeRoll,
N. White,	R. Wescott,	G. Palmer,
P. Doane,	A. Dunbar,	A. Witherspoon,
M. Amadon,	M. Bigelow,	M. Ludnum,
B. Goodsel,	A. Hazelton,	S. Stiles,
L. Davey,	S. Stebins,	M. Stewart,
H. Barnet,	J. Goodrich,	B. Brown,
J. Stead,	E. Crawford,	J. Fassett,

* Mic. II: 13.

S. Halbert,	J. Chase,	J. Ingalls,
C. Meeker,	E. A. Rice,	B. Eaton,
J. E. Bowen,	L. Warner,	J. E. Metcalf,
C. F. Burdick,	M. Spencer,	G. H. Townsend,
D. W. Dayton,	D. P. Hubbard,	O. Gregg,
P. P. Atwell,	J. Elkins,	C. C. Gilbert.

Present members of the church,.....	87
Probationary,.....	13
Total,.....	100

Class Leaders.—T. A. Hitchcock, John Ward.

Stewards.—Charles Hitchcock, Charles A. Hitchcock, J. C. Howe, Russell N. Wood, Samuel Eckley, Daniel Ray, Mrs. Joseph Peabody, Mrs. Royal Hall.

Recording Steward.—C. A. Hitchcock,

RELIGIOUS REVIVALS.

At an early period of our history, the reputation of the people of the town for morality and steady habits was far from being enviable. Not that all the inhabitants, or even a large portion of them, were lax in morals and given to dissipation, but there were a few noisy, vicious individuals who had, by their opprobrious conduct, brought a reproach upon the town, so that it became extensively known as the haunt of a set of lawless, unprincipled men. The better class of the people were ashamed to acknowledge themselves residents of the town; and when at a distance from their homes, they were inquired of respecting the place of their abode, they would almost invariably reply, "on Otter Creek." They were very careful to avoid the name of Pittsford, as it was full of odium.

This dishonor was due to a few young men who had received (apparently of choice) very little, if any, religious instruction, and, therefore, naturally enough, they had no regard for the Sabbath or religious institutions; and their vicious propensities,

having never been restrained, were exhibited in aets alike dis graceful and eriminal.

But there were here a few humble Christians, who wept not only for their own sins, but for the sins of the people; and they earnestly besought the Lord for the outpouring of His Spirit, and the effeetual display of His grace. The Lord heard their prayer, and did great things for them, whereof they were glad. A deep solemnity soon pervaded all elasses of people, and this was followed by a glorious revival of religion, as the fruits of which there were about sixty-five added to the chureh. "Some, who were already members, were indueed to believe that they had never experienced religion until this season of refreshing from the presence of the Lord." About a hundred in the town were hopefully converted. This was in the fall of 1784, and the work was continued about six months. "Those who were its happy subjeets were chiefly in the morning of life, from the age of fourteen to twenty-five." That the work was genuine, is evineed by the change in their principles and habits, which were now in conformity to the Christian standard.

After the termination of this revival, A. D. 1785, there was a spiritual dearth of about eighteen years, during which time there were very few hopeful eonversions; only seventeen were added to the Congregational Church, and eight to the Baptist. In Deeember, 1802, the Lord was pleased onee more to visit his people, and in answer to their prayer, to manifest, by the copious effusions of His Spirit, that the time to favor Zion had come. An uncommon solemnity pervaded all classes of the people, and many were inquiring what they should do to be saved. The chureh was awakened, backsliders reclaimed, and, through sovereign merey, many were soon rejoieing in hope of sins forgiven. Within two years about one hundred were gathered into the Congregational Chureh,* as the fruits

* Under the pastoral charge of Rev. Eleazer Harwood.

of this great awakening. A respectable number were also added to the Baptist Church.*

A third revival of religion in Pittsford commenced in March, 1808. Rev. Holland Weeks, who had a short time before been installed as pastor of the Congregational Church, wrote a full history of it, and we make the following extracts from his published account:

"Previous to this time, indeed, a number of the Christian brethren had an impression that such an event was about to take place. In consequence, probably, of an unusual solemnity which was observable at a lecture the 22d of March, the same impression became more sensible and extensive. At a conference, March 29th, with a view of making a public profession of religion, a man in the evening of life presented himself, and, as we trust, gave the reason of the hope that was in him, with meekness and fear. At the same time, a delinquent brother, with many tears, confessed his sins. He acknowledged particularly his neglect of duty; desired forgiveness, and solemnly promised that in future, by Divine grace, he would fulfill his covenant with God and his brethren by walking with the church. The assembly was deeply affected; all seemed to be sensible that there was a clear and beautiful manifestation of the Divine presence.

"The next week, April 4th, in compliance with the request of a mother in Israel, who for a long time, by painful sickness, had been confined upon the bed of death, the church, at the house of her residence, attended a lecture and the sacramental supper. At the time of the lecture it could scarcely be said that there was an appearance of anything special. God had reserved a manifestation of his gracious and resistless agency until the people had received the benediction. Previous to the communion, a professor, who had been guilty of shortcomings

*Under the pastorate of Elder Elisha Rich.

in duty, arose, and, in an impressive manner, acknowledged his transgressions. He stated that he left home with the determination to make his confession before he communicated with the brethren at the table of the Lord. After him followed his consort, a sister in the church, and made her acknowledgment, begging the forgiveness of God and of his people, promising to amend her ways in future, by Divine assistance. An aged father then arose, who is now in eternity, but who at that time lived about seven miles from there, and declared that he came to the lecture with the determination to make his confession. Next after him followed a brother, against whom a complaint had been laid before the church for neglect of duty in a variety of particulars. It appeared that when all hope of his recovery by human means had been obliterated from the church, God had been pleased, in an extraordinary manner, to call up his attention; that he had been irresistibly convicted, and greatly astonished in the view of his conduct; that he had hopefully obtained consolation, and became resolved to fulfill his solemn vows; that these things had transpired within the course of a few days; and that he also had come to the meeting with a determination to make his confession, and to make it still more publicly the next day at the house of God.

He accordingly confessed, in a manner which was accompanied with a surprising effect upon all who were present. All seemed to realize that the Great Head of the church in very deed was present. After the communion service, several non-professors related what the Lord, within a few days, had done for their souls. These, likewise, came with the intention to confess their sins. As there had been no previous consultation among the confessors; as they had not seen each other to have an understanding on the subject, the places of their residences being in some instances not less than eight miles apart; and as it was not antecedently known that there was a revival of religion in the place, we could not but perceive in so remark-

able a coincidence an affecting evidence of the agency of God. The proof was invincible, that the Spirit of promise had caused in the minds of many, at once, in different places, a conviction of sin, and a determination to embrace the same opportunity to acknowledge their transgressions, and publicly to espouse the cause of truth.

"God was pleased, soon after this, in a copious manner, to pour out His Spirit in the southeast section of the town. The work then gradually spread like fire in the woods, sweeping all before it. There was scarcely a shrub, or a sturdy oak, which did not seem to bow to its mighty influence. It soon extended eastward into Chittenden, and westward, into the southern district of Pittsford; after that, still further west, and then north, until the whole town was in a light and glowing flame. In the month of August it spread into West Rutland, prostrating the lofty cedars, the oaks of Bashan, the high towers, and every fenced wall; then into Ira and Clarendon, Middletown and Poultney, Castleton and Hubbardton, Benson, East Rutland and Hampton. Among all ranks and ages of people, from the child of six years, to the grey head of eighty, of whatever morals, sentiments, manners or habits, the work of conviction was, in its nature, exactly the same. They had one difficulty which affected and surprised them all. To the inquiry, what is your complaint, they had in substance but one reply, which was, that they were great sinners.

"But, notwithstanding every promising blossom was not ultimately succeeded by the desired or anticipated fruit, yet, on the whole, there was a glorious harvest. After a joyful ingathering of precious souls for about six months, this third revival terminated in autumn, A. D. 1808. It appears that during this time a hundred and thirty-three were added to the church;* that nearly two hundred in the town of Pittsford were hopefully called into the kingdom, and that the sum of

* This number were added to the Congregational Church.

those in the vicinity, other towns with Pittsford inclusive, was seven hundred and fifty."

For some time after the termination of this third revival, the prayer and conference meetings were well attended, and the most who had obtained a hope of sanctification, appeared to maintain the life and practice of religion. By degrees, however, the interest in religious subjects began to abate; there was less punctuality on the part of many in the performance of religious duty, and a lamented lukewarmness crept in among them.

At the expiration of about two years, scenes of levity began to be introduced, and many were led astray by the attractions of the ball-room. The people of God became greatly alarmed, betook themselves to prayer, and besought the Great Head of the church to stay the tide of evil influences, and to manifest His loving kindness in the outpouring of His Spirit, and in the salvation of souls. For the evening of the annual Thanksgiving, in 1810, a ball was appointed, and many of the youth were making preparations for it. Others were calculating to attend their anniversary conference, which, in the autumn of 1808, they had substituted for their anniversary Thanksgiving ball.

At the usual religious meeting of that day, the pastor of the Congregational Church preached a sermon on levity, in which he exhibited its nature and tendency, supported the doctrine that levity is inconsistent with thanksgiving, and closed with a solemn appeal to Christians to avoid the appearance of evil, and to be truly thankful to God for the multitude of His tender mercies.

"In the evening of Thanksgiving day, the greatest part of the youth," says the pastor, "attended the religious conference. But, to our great surprise, some went from the house of God to the house of mirth. Regardless of the advice and warning which had been given them, they went to their own company;

they preferred the counsel of the ungodly, 'the way of sinners and the seat of the scornful.' Yet, as appeared afterwards, they could not all of them effectually brave the remonstrances of their consciences. There was a string too painful to be mitigated, and a voice too loud to be hushed by the sound of viol, or the clatter of ridicule. One, in spite of resistance, was seized with such horror and dismay as to depart with precipitance from the distressing scene. Another, deeply impressed with the solemnities of eternity, and with a sense of sin and guilt, could not but feel that every one who was following the sound of the viol, was 'set in slippery places,' and dancing over the flames of an endless hell. In these circumstances, and at this time, the fourth revival of religion in Pittsford may be said to have commenced."

In the evening of the next day after Thanksgiving, the youth very generally attended the conference, and there was a solemnity exhibited which is peculiar to seasons of special attention. Many were so much affected as to weep. On the first Sabbath in January, 1811, there was a great concourse at the house of God, and as deep, inquisitive attention, as if some strange event had occurred. In the evening, at the conference in Mill Village, there was a great crowd of people, and wonderful solemnity was depicted upon almost every countenance. "On Thursday evening, January 10th, a number of youth," says the pastor, "who were pricked in the heart, came to my house with the interesting inquiry, 'What must I do to be saved?'

"January 13th, Sabbath evening, a conference was opened near the meeting house. It was a solemn, impressive and interesting meeting. On Tuesday evening a lecture was preached at the Mills. There was a thronged assembly, as silent as death. From day to day, during this week, the youth were flocking to my house with the interesting inquiry, what they must do to be saved. At this time the Lord was perform-

ing 'wonders of grace' in the school at Mill Village. This school consisted of more than a hundred scholars, many of whom were professors of religion, hopefully born into the kingdom in the times of the second and third refreshing from the presence of the Lord. Many of the non-professors were so deeply affected with a sense of their situation as transgressors, that for a number of days they were unable to study their lessons. This was the situation of more or less at a time for several weeks. There being but very few in the school who had not some serious impressions, it was often more like a solemn religious meeting than a nursery of human literature."

This revival continued several months, during which time a large number were permitted to rejoice in the confident hope of sins forgiven; and what is not a little remarkable, they were mostly children, or persons in early life, whose parents were members of the church. The writer whom we have quoted remarks that, "Much had been said in Pittsford both for and against the promise, as regarded its application to children in their covenant connection with their parents. Many believed in it without wrath or doubting; others discarded it, with no less confidence, as mere fable and superstition. That the dispute might be forever settled, God was pleased to 'pour out His Spirit' almost exclusively upon the seed of those who believed in this 'exceeding great and precious promise,' and 'His blessing upon their offspring.' Others, with the exception of none but those who associated with us at the time, were wholly exempted from a participation. It was a remarkable Providence, a surprising dispensation of grace, universally noticed and frequently mentioned both by the friends and enemies of the covenant." A large number were gathered into the churches, as fruits of this revival, but the records of the Congregational Church during this period are so imperfect, it is impossible to determine the exact number of its accessions.

A fifth revival of religion in this town commenced in the

latter part of the year 1816. A revival had been in progress for some time in the town of Brandon, and nearly two hundred conversions were there reported. Late in November, Deacon Calvin Drury, and a few other members of the Pittsford church, attended several meetings in that town. Becoming very much interested in the religious work there, they came home and appointed a meeting to be held at the Mills school house.

The meeting was quite fully attended, and more than ordinary solemnity pervaded the assembly. It was soon perceived that quite a number of young people were under serious conviction, and anxiously inquiring what they must do to be saved. Deacon Drury, who appears to have taken the lead in this revival, invited all who wished to become Christians to meet him the next Saturday evening, at his house, for religious conversation and prayer. Several attended, and the interest manifested was so encouraging that meetings were held at the same place several successive Saturday evenings.

As the interest increased, these meetings were more fully attended, and it became necessary to hold them in some larger room, and in a more central location. The upper story of the new factory was then unoccupied, and this was converted into a hall, and used for religious gatherings.

At this time the Congregational Church was destitute of a pastor, though they held meetings at the meeting house every Sabbath, and were supplied with preaching once in two weeks by Rev. Lemuel Haynes, of Rutland. On alternate Sabbaths the meetings were conducted by the deacons, a sermon being usually read by Deacon Ithiel Barnes. Meetings were held several times during the week, either at Factory Hall, or at school houses in different parts of the town. The men most active in sustaining them were Deacons Drury and Barnes, Thomas Hammond, Samuel Fairfield, Amos Kellogg, Joshua Kingsley and Allen Penfield.

The meetings increased in interest, and almost every week some hopeful conversions were reported. The revival extended into the north part of Chittenden, where about twenty became subjects of this work of grace. Within a period of eight months, seventy-one united with the Congregational Church, as the result of this revival.

The next considerable religious revival occurred in the year 1832, and during the pastorate of Rev. Willard Child, who writes of it as follows: "It was preceded by years of labor, by lectures and Bible class instructions, and pastoral visits in the different districts of the town, and by an organized system of tract distribution by the church. These efforts, in connection with the ministrations of the Sabbath, had, so far as instrumentalities are concerned, prepared the way for the season of special revival which followed. At that time 'four-days-meetings' were employed as means of promoting the salvation of men. They were not resorted to as means of getting up a revival. But when a revival interest in the church and in the community existed, the neighboring pastors and churches were invited to come and aid in the protracted religious revival, beginning usually on Tuesday A. M., and continuing usually until Friday evening. Such a meeting was thought advisable at that time in Pittsford, and with prayer and labor on the part of the church, was prepared for and appointed. And we were favored for four days with the sermons, exhortations and prayers of such men as Revs. Charles Walker, of Rutland; Steel, of Castleton; Drury, of West Rutland; and Ingram, of Brandon, with some members from the different churches. Meetings were held in the church A. M. and P. M., and evenings in the different districts of the town. The result was memorably happy. The saving power of the Divine Spirit was manifestly present in all the meetings, and multitudes turned to the Lord. Of the numbers I cannot now speak definitely, but I think that in Pittsford and Chittenden—for

Chittenden then was associated with Pittsford—there could not have been less than two hundred who professed submission to Christ. But the work no more ended with the four-days-meeting than it began with it. Labors were continued, and conversions took place for a considerable time afterwards, and a religious change, greater and more blessed than I had ever seen before, or have since witnessed, was seen in the church and in the community."

Revival interests, more or less marked, were enjoyed from time to time, resulting in some additions to the churches, and in an increased spirituality and Christian activity of their members. But the latest revival, and the one which will long be remembered for its steady progress and happy results, began in 1866. It was preceded by no more than the ordinary means of grace, unless we take into consideration the efforts of a few young men who had been hopefully converted, and held weekly prayer meetings for the conversion of their comrades, and the general outpouring of God's Spirit and revival of His work. Conversions began to multiply, and it was soon found that an unusual seriousness pervaded the community. On the 1st of November, 1867, was formed the Christian Association, an organization composed of members of the three religious denominations, and designed, by co-operative, systematic effort, to advance the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom. Meetings were usually held every Sabbath afternoon or evening in the different school districts of the town, conducted by members of the association, and a union meeting was held at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening. These meetings were quite well attended, and many who had not been accustomed to attend the sanctuary on the Lord's day, were soon brought within the reach of religious influence, and conversions were almost every week reported. As the fruits of this revival, more than one hundred have been gathered into the churches, and among these many active and influential Christians. The

meetings of the Christian Association have, with little interruption, been sustained to the present time, and the amount of good they have accomplished can hardly be estimated. The cordial support which the association has received from the three religious denominations of the town, is a demonstration of the genuineness of their Christian life, and their love for the salvation of men.

CHAPTER XX.

MEETING HOUSES—BURYING GROUNDS.

The Log Meeting House; House begun by Members of the Congregational Church; The Union, or White Meeting House; Orange Parish Meeting House; The Methodist Society build a House; Build a Second House; The Freewill Baptist Society build a Meeting House in Whipple Hollow; The Brick Meeting House, Repairs on it; Church Built by the Roman Catholics. —Burying Grounds: Baptist, or North Burying Ground; Burying Ground on West Side of the Creek; Congregational, or South Burying Ground; Cemetery Association, Act of Incorporation; Cemetery Laid Out; Dedication; First Interment Therein; First Birth in the Town; First Death.

For more than a year after the two churches of this town were organized, their meetings were held in private houses or barns. The first meeting house in the town was built in 1786, by members of the Baptist Church, with the assistance of some non-professors, who were favorably inclined to that denomination. This was a log house, and stood about where the Baptist meeting house now stands. It was used not only as a house of worship, but, for nearly ten years, it was the place where most of the public gatherings for secular purposes were held.

About the same time, members of the Congregational Church began the construction of a meeting house on land now owned by H. F. Lothrop. This was to be a frame house, and the frame was erected some eighty rods south of the present

residence of Jeduthan Thomas. The road from Squire Drury's to the village—a section of the old military road—passed near the site selected for this house. But, after the frame was raised, the location of it was considered so unfavorable that it was never boarded, and no meetings were ever held in it. The frame was afterwards given by the proprietors to Rev. Mr. Harwood, who took it down, and, with the timber, built a wing to his house. The same building is now the wood-shed attached to the residence of Mr. Harwood's grandson, Hon. Samuel H. Kellogg.

The Congregational meetings continued to be held at private houses or school houses until 1795, when the White Meeting House, so called, was built. This was built by an association composed of men of all the religious denominations in the town. The association, whose members were entitled proprietors in the records, organized by choosing Benjamin Cooley, Moderator, and Caleb Hendee, Jr., Clerk. After adopting a plan for a meeting house, they chose a committee consisting of Benjamin Cooley, Samuel Copley, Caleb Cooley and Phineas Ripley, to put the building of the house under contract. This committee, after receiving proposals from a number of builders, accepted the proposal of Adget Lathrop, and with him they executed an agreement in writing for building the house.

The house was built by Mr. Lathrop, according to the condition of the contract, and finished in season to be dedicated in November, 1795. It stood several rods northwest of its present position, and was occupied by both the societies. Either Mr. Harwood conducted the service one part of the day, and Elder Rich the other, or each pastor conducted both the services on alternate Sabbaths.

Mr. Lathrop's contract did not include the painting of the house, and the proprietors, at a meeting, January 4, 1796,

"voted to color the body of the meeting house white, the roof Spanish brown, and the inside Prussian blue."

At a meeting, December 8, 1797, the proprietors "voted that the auditors chosen heretofore, to wit, Amos Kellogg, Thomas Hammond and Capt. Ebenezer Hopkins, proceed to make a complete settlement with the building committee.

"Voted to have an addition of one to the auditors.

"Made choice of Andrew Leach for the additional auditor."

The auditors repaired to Mr. Markham's to settle with the committee for their services done in and about building the meeting house, and in about an hour they returned without agreeing on the sum to be paid for said services.

The proprietors "voted to allow the said committee, for their services done in and about the meeting house, the sum of fifty dollars. This was divided among them by the auditors in the following manner, to wit: To Samuel Copley, twenty dollars; to Phineas Ripley, fifteen dollars; to Col. Benjamin Cooley and Capt. Caleb Cooley, fifteen dollars, to be equally divided between them. Whereupon the committee expressed themselves as fully satisfied; and, furthermore, Phineas Ripley and Col. Cooley made a free donation of the sums that were voted them for their services, as above, to the proprietors of the house—Col. Cooley's quota being seven dollars and fifty cents."

In 1802, the Baptist society, for some reason, withdrew from the meeting house, and again held their meetings in private houses, until 1806, when they built their present place of worship. After the Baptists had left the Union Meeting House, the Congregational society purchased their interest in it, and the funds thus obtained were used by the Baptists in building their new house. Bildad Orcutt was the master mechanic in the construction of this house, and it was finished and ready for occupancy in October.* It was used as a house of worship till

* As soon as the frame was raised, a temporary floor was laid. Boards were then laid on blocks, and these served the purpose of a table. On this table was quickly placed a bountiful collation for the workmen—rum not omitted.

the church disbanded, in 1824, when it was neglected, and fell into a dilapidated condition. But it was remodeled and thoroughly repaired about the time the church was reorganized, in 1841. It is now a neat and commodious house.

In 1788, a petition was presented to the General Assembly of Vermont, from a part of the inhabitants of Pittsford and Rutland, being in Whipple Hollow, asking for the establishment of a parish by the name of "Orange Parish." The petition was referred to a committee, who reported adversely. The petitioners, however, organized themselves into a parish, and built a meeting house, probably about the year 1790. This house stood just north of the south line of the town, and almost exactly where Joseph W. Mills' barn now stands. It was occupied as a place of worship some years, but about the year 1820, having fallen into considerable disrepair, it was removed, and converted into a dwelling house.

The Methodist society of this town built a meeting house in 1816, on land then owned by Chapman Hitchcock, one of the leading men of that denomination. The location was on the plot of ground some one hundred rods south of the present residence of Capt. Charles Hitchcock. This was a frame house, boarded, but never fully finished, though it was occupied as a place of worship till their present chapel was built, in 1833. This latter building is a neat structure, with a conference room in the basement, and a fine-toned bell in the tower. The whole has been kept in good repair, and is creditable to the people who worship there.

A meeting house was built in Whipple Hollow, also, in 1833, by a Freewill Baptist Society, which had been organized there. This was a small house, and stood on land now owned by J. W. Mills, on the east side of the road, nearly opposite the site of the old meeting house, already mentioned. Meetings were held in it till the fall of 1848, when it was burnt. It needed extensive repairs, and the proprietors were divided

in opinion, some wishing to repair the old house, and others preferring to build a new one in another place. The controversy became quite exciting, but a small majority were for repairing, and the contract was made for the work. But the night before the workmen were to commence the repairs, the house was laid in ashes. This was a great disappointment to some, and gave rise to some pretty sharp discussions; and it is not strange that the party which came so near succeeding, should attribute the origin of the fire to some one in the interest of the opposing party.

The Congregational meeting house was built in 1835–6–7, by the Meeting House Society, which was organized in conformity to the laws of the State.

The following is the constitution, with the names of the associated members of the society:

"We, the subscribers, inhabitants of the town of Pittsford, do voluntarily associate, and agree to form a society, by the name of the Pittsford Congregational Meeting House Society, in Pittsford, for the purpose of building, holding and keeping in repair a Congregational Meeting House in the village of Pittsford, aforesaid.

"Providing, always, that no tax assessed shall ever be levied on the slips or pews in said house when erected, or on the owner or owners of the same, as such, for any other purpose than for making necessary repairs from time to time on said house.

"Providing, also, that each slip or pew in said house, when erected, shall entitle the owner or owners thereof to two votes, and no more.

Provided, furthermore, that the occupation of the pulpit in said house shall be and remain under the control of a majority of the proprietors in said house, in concurrence with the Congregational Church worshipping therein. According to the first section of an act entitled 'an act for the support of the Gospel,' passed October 26, 1797, and an act in addition to 'an act for the support of the Gospel,' passed November 10, 1814.

"In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands severally.

"Dated at Pittsford this 25th day of August, A. D. 1834.

Andrew Leach,
G. Hammond,
Calvin Drury,
—— Tiffany,
A. G. Dana,
S. Penfield,
A. Hammond,
S. W. Boardman,
John Rockwood,
Amos Crippen,
Martin Leach,
Warren Barnard,
James Gorham,
Asa Nourse,
Henry Messer,
Lyman Rockwood,
T. F. Bogue,
Jacob Sheldon, Jr.,
S. Gilbert, Jr.,
Chas. G. Boardman,
Joseph Tottingham,
S. H. and A. C. Kellogg,
Daniel O. Mitchell,
W. Humphrey,
M. C. Bogue,
Isaac Owen,
John Hitchcock,
Amos Hitchcock,
Addison Buck,
Rufus Frost,
William S. Granger,
L. F. Scofield,
J. M. Goodnough,
N. P. Hall,
Thomas D. Hall,
M. J. Wood,
Abel Penfield,
T. H. Palmer,
Timothy Lester,
Josiah Nourse,
Jona. Dike, Jr.
Simeon Parmelee,
K. Winslow,
Elijah Brown, Jr.
S. W. Moulton,
John Stevens,
Jason Harwood,
Henry Simonds,
Charles Sullings,
Ithiel Barnes,
Robert Loveland,
Chas. T. Colburn,
William Mead,
Anthony Willis,
J. O. Parmelee,
Asher Burditt,
N. D. Clifford,
Luke Osgood,
I. C. Wheaton,
N. K. Andrews,
Jeffrey Barnes,
E. H. Drury,
J. A. Penfield,
C. Granger,
Orlin Smith,
George N. Eayres,
German F. Hendee,
S. B. Loveland,
Franklin Burditt,
C. M. Winslow,
Chas. L. Penfield,
Fobes Manley."

This society held its first meeting in its corporate capacity on the 25th of August, 1834, and organized by choosing Thomas H. Palmer, Chairman, and A. G. Dana, Clerk. After transacting some preliminary business, it adjourned to the 28th instant, and at this adjourned meeting the society adopted a code of by-laws presented by A. G. Dana.

At an adjourned meeting, on the 4th of September, the

committee which had been appointed to solicit subscriptions to the building fund, made a report, and the "society chose Andrew Leach, Josiah Nourse and John Rockwood a building committee.

"Voted, that Doct. Winslow be a committee to obtain further subscriptions.

"Chose Andrew Leach, Treasurer.

"Voted to appoint a committee to prepare and present a plan for the house at the next meeting.

"Chose A. G. Dana, Thomas H. Palmer, Abel Penfield, John Rockwood and T. F. Bogue for said Committee.

"To the end that our building committee may be indemnified for such expense as the building of the said house may exceed the subscriptions,

"*Resolved*, That when said house shall be finished, the slips shall be appraised by a disinterested committee, and be exposed for sale at auction, and sold to the highest bidder; and also that after the sale of said slips, the debts of the corporation shall be paid out of the avails of said sales, and the remaining funds distributed among the subscribers to said house, in proportion to the amount of subscriptions paid by them.

"Which resolution was unanimously adopted."

At a meeting of the society on the 8th of October, the committee on the plan of the house made the following report:

"That said house be 75 feet in length by 55 feet in width, with a basement of stone and lime, the wall nine feet in height, and not less than two feet in thickness. That the walls be of brick, not less than sixteen inches in thickness, and 24 feet high above the stone work of the basement, with a tower and dome of a height and form adapted to the house. The pulpit to be situated between the two doors of the entrance, said doors to correspond with the two aisles passing through the length of the house. The gallery to be across the end of the house, opposite the pulpit, and to be of a circular form. That there be a lobby 14 feet wide (within the wall) across the end of the

house, with two doors to enter the same. The house estimated to be sufficient to contain 80 slips. The windows to be of the Gothic style, with diamond lights. The painting and plastering to be executed in a manner equal to that of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas H. Palmer, of this town."

This report, after being so altered that the house should be 52 feet wide, instead of 55 feet, and contain side galleries, and three doors of entrance instead of two, was unanimously adopted.

A plan of the house was drawn according to the foregoing specifications by William Cain, an architect, of Rutland, with whom the building committee made a contract for building the house.

Work was commenced on the house early in the summer of 1835, and was continued, with occasional interruptions, till the early part of July, 1837, when it was finished. It was dedicated on the 18th of July, with appropriate services, as follows:

Invocation and reading of Scriptures, by Rev. Mr. Ingraham.

Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Curtis.

Sermon, by the Pastor, Rev. Mr. Childs.

Prayer of Dedication, by Rev. Mr. Mitchell.

Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Wood, of Dartmouth College.

The next day a large proportion of the pews were sold at auction, and from the sales the society realized, according to the treasurer's report, $7009 53.

The expense of building the house, according to the same report, was $5984 66.*

This house was used for religious meetings till the summer of 1859, when extensive repairs became necessary. The foundation of the northwest corner had settled, and produced extensive fractures in the walls. The society ordered a thorough

* This does not include sums paid to officers and committees of the society for their services.

examination of the house by competent men, who reported that it would be necessary to take down the walls of the northwest corner, and rebuild them from the foundation.

At a meeting on the 28th of July, the society chose Isaac C. Wheaton, Jeffrey A. Randall and Augustus Hammond a committee to repair the house, at an expense not exceeding three thousand dollars. Also the society

"*Resolved*, That in making such repairs, said committee are directed to change the location of the pulpit from the south end of the house to the north end, and also to arrange the slips or pews by having three aisles or passage-ways instead of two, as now arranged—that is, one on the east wall, one on the west, and one in the center; and that the walls of said house be made with a proper hard finish, and the top of the room frescoed; the slips or pews to be fully trimmed and upholstered, and the whole to be done in a good and substantial manner, and according to the modern finish of houses of the description of the house of said society."

The building committee awarded the contract for repairing the house to Peter Johnson, of Brandon, who obligated himself to do the work in accordance with the foregoing specifications. He was to receive for the service three thousand dollars.

The repairs were completed March 1, 1860, on which day the society held a meeting, and adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That this society hereby tender to Mr. Peter Johnson their hearty approbation of the thorough and faithful manner in which he has fulfilled his engagement in the recent repair of their house."

The house was occupied for the first time, after the repairs were made, on the first Sabbath, being the first day of April, and the services had reference to a rededication.

The house will compare favorably with almost any church edifice in a rural district. A new bell, weighing eighteen hundred pounds, has recently been hung in the tower.

The Roman Catholics have a neat church edifice here, built in 1859, under the superintendence of Rev. Charles J. Boylan,

then parish priest. It is seventy feet in length and forty feet in width, and the walls are twenty-two feet high. It has a tower and dome. The site was given by Henry F. Lothrop, Esq. Mass was first served in the house Deeember 25th, Christmas, 1859,

BURYING GROUNDS.

There are four burying grounds in the town. The first was laid out in 1785, though it is evident that the proprietors intended that ground for burial purposes long before it was regularly laid out, as it was thus used almost from the first instanee of mortality in the township. The inclosure contains two acres, and is located on the west side of the road southwest of the Baptist meeting house. It is not known whose remains were first interred there, but the oldest head stone we ean find bears this inseription: "In memory of Hannah Drury, wife of Ebenezer Drury, who died Dee. 12, 1777, in the 35th year of her age."

There was a burying ground, at a very early day, on the west side of the Creek, on land formerly owned by James Hopkins. It was situated on the east side of the road, some six or eight rods north of the three fragments of a large boulder, which are eonspieuously seen from the road. This land was given by Mr. Hopkins to the people of the town for burial purposes, or, at least, it was so understood at the time it was began to be used by them for such purposes. At what time it was given, or when the first interment was made in it, is not known, though there is an allusion to it upon the records as early as 1785. A tradition makes this the oldest burying ground in the town, though we have reason to doubt its truthfulness. There were interred here the remains of members of the Waters, Sheldon, Lake, Mead and Stevens families, and, possibly, the remains of individuals of other

families. The last interment there was that of a child of Daniel Stevens, about the year 1803.

When the farm, of which this ground was a part, passed out of Mr. Hopkins' hands, no reservation was made of it.

Consequently, Mr. Hopkins' successors have claimed it as a part of their property, and used it accordingly. It is now claimed by G. and L. Hendec, as a part of the Buck farm, which they purchased a few years since. The head-stones have all been removed, the mounds leveled, and not a vestige of the graves is now to be seen.

The third burying ground was laid out in 1793. On the 4th of March in that year, the town "voted to lay out a burying place northeast of the meeting house plot, on the town plot.

"Chose Benjamin Cooley, Thomas Hammond, Noah Hopkins, William Cox and Samuel Copley a committee to lay out a burying place."

This committee laid out the ground in accordance with their instructions, and at the annual meeting in March, 1794, the town instructed the selectmen to fence the burying ground. Small appropriations have occasionally been made for repairing the fences, but no great amount has ever been expended in improvements upon the place. The first interment in this yard was in 1793, very soon after it was laid out, but it is not certainly known whose the remains were. The first head-stone put up here bears the following inscription: "In memory of Sally Hammond, daughter of Capt. Thomas Hammond and Mrs. Hannah, his wife, who died September 22d, 1793, in the 9th year of her age."

The next oldest head-stone bears this inscription: "In memory of William Cox, Jr., son of Mr. William Cox and Mrs. Beulah Cox, who died Nov. 29, 1793, aged 13 years, 6 months and 26 days.

Death must be paid when God doth call,
As I have paid it so must all;
And when you this memorial see,
Prepare for death and follow me."

On the 2d day of March, 1857, an association composed of a large number of the citizens of the town was formed, and took the name of the Cemetery Association. They organized by the choice of David Hall, President; T. F. Bogue and C. T. Colburn, Vice Presidents; Siloe Dunklee, Treasurer; Jeremiah Powers, Henry F. Lothrop, Charles Hitchcock, Cyrus Dike, William B. Shaw, George B. Armington, Samuel H. Kellogg, Trustees.

This association, by its trustees, purchased the Hill lot, consisting of six acres, a little distance east of the village, for a cemetery. In the following autumn the association applied to the General Assembly for an act of incorporation, which was granted on the 24th day of November, and is as follows:

"It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:

Section 1. David Hall, George B. Armington, Jeremiah Powers, Cyrus Dike, Charles Hitchcock, Henry F. Lothrop, William B. Shaw, Thomas F. Bogue, Samuel H. Kellogg, Charles T. Colburn, Benjamin F. Winslow, William F. Manley, Roswell Woodcock, Royal Hall and Thomas A. Hitchcock, their associates and successors, are hereby constituted a corporation by the name of the Pittsford Cemetery Association, and by that name may sue and be sued, may have a common seal, and enjoy all the privileges incident to corporations.

Section 2. Such corporation may take a deed of, and hold the lands already purchased and in the hands of the trustees, to wit: six acres situated in said Pittsford, to be held and occupied for a cemetery for the burial of the dead, and for no other purpose. Such association may also purchase or take by gift, and hold personal property to such an amount as may be

necessary for carrying out the objects contemplated in this act, and no other, and may keep or sell the same, and apply the proceeds to promote the objects of the association. The association may also hold any real estate by gift.

Section 3. The officers of the association shall be a president, secretary, treasurer, and a board of five trustees, who shall be elected at the annual meeting, and hold their several offices one year, and until others are chosen in their place.

Section 4. The affairs and property of the said association shall be managed by the board of trustees, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The trustees shall have power to call special meetings of the association, and they shall require security of the treasurer for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office.

Section 5. The first meeting of the corporation shall be holden at the Sons' Hall, in Pittsford, at such time as a majority of the persons named in the first section of this act shall appoint and reasonably notify; at which meeting the officers named in section three shall be appointed ; and at such meeting, or any subsequent meeting duly called by the trustees, they may adopt such by-laws, rules and regulations as may be thought necessary to promote the objects of the association, not inconsistent with the laws of this State.

Section 6. The land which may be held for a cemetery, or such portion thereof as may from time to time be, in the opinion of the trustees, required for that purpose, shall be surveyed and laid in the manner already contemplated by the association into lots, avenues, walks, alleys and open areas, of such size and form as the trustees may direct, and a plan or plans thereof shall be made from time to time by the direction of the trustees, and filed in the town clerk's office in Pittsford. After such plan or plans shall have been so filed, the trustees may convey the lots already sold, and may sell and convey all the lots so designated on such plan or plans for the sum of not

less than six dollars for each single lot. And every conveyance of any such lot shall be expressly for burial purposes, and no other, and shall be in the corporate name of the association, and executed by the president thereof.

Section 7. There shall be an annual meeting of the corporation at such time and place as the by-laws may prescribe, at which the officers and trustees shall be elected, the by-laws of the corporation made, altered or amended, and no assessments upon the lots of members shall be voted except at the annual meeting.

Section 8. Every person who shall be a proprietor of a lot in the cemetery of the association, or if there be more than one proprietor of such lot, then such one of such proprietors as a majority of the joint proprietors shall designate to represent such lot, may vote at the meeting of the corporation. Each person shall be entitled to one vote for each lot he may own. The persons receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected officers and trustees. In all elections, after the first, the officers and trustees shall be chosen from among the proprietors of the lots in such cemetery. The trustees shall have power to fill vacancies occurring during their term of office.

Section 9. The corporation may, by vote, assess a tax not exceeding fifty cents in any one year, upon each lot in the cemetery of the corporation. If any proprietor or proprietors refuse to pay the tax so assessed, the corporation may sue for and collect the same with costs. If there be more than one proprietor of a lot, the corporation may sue either or all the proprietors of such lot for the tax assessed thereon. *Provided*, no assessment shall be made upon the lots, unless notice thereof be inserted in the warning for the annual meeting.

Section 10. The proceeds arising from the sale of lots in such cemetery, as well as from the assessments of taxes voted upon such lots, shall be applied to the payment of any debts

incurred by the corporation in the purchase of cemetery grounds and property, in fencing, improving, planting trees and embellishing such grounds and the avenues leading thereto, in providing suitable conveniences for the burial of the dead, and in defraying the necessary expenses in the care and management of the same, and for no other purpose.

Section 11. The trustees shall, at each annual meeting, make a written statement of their doings, and of the affairs of the association, and a minute account of the receipts and expenses of the preceding year.

Section 12. Each proprietor of a lot shall be deemed to own and hold the same in fee simple to him and his heirs forever, to use the same for the burial of the dead, and for no other purpose whatever; and subject to such conditions, restrictions and regulations as the corporation or trustees may from time to time see fit to adopt. Each member of the corporation may also have access to, and may use the grounds, paths, walks and roads of the cemetery at all reasonable times, subject to such restrictions and regulations as the corporation or trustees may prescribe.

Section 13. The corporation or the trustees may adopt, from time to time, such rules and regulations as they may deem necessary to preserve propriety, solemnity and good order in the use of the cemetery; to promote good taste, neatness and beauty in the embellishment of the grounds, ornaments, inscriptions and works of any kind; but no rules or regulations shall be adopted to restrain any proprietor of a lot in the free exercise or enjoyment of his religious sentiments as to the burial of the dead, or in the ornamenting of his own lot.

Section 14. The cemetery lands, structures and property of the corporation shall be exempt from all public taxes, as, also, the lots of the proprietors; nor shall the lots be liable to be sold or levied upon by execution, or to be applied in payment of debts of the individual proprietors; but the proprietors of

lots in such cemetery, their heirs or legal representatives, may hold the same and all structures and monuments thereon exempt therefrom, so long as the same shall remain appropriated to the use of a cemetery. And during that time no street or highway shall be laid out through such cemetery, or any part thereof, without the consent of the corporation."

At a meeting on the 5th of December, the association "voted to accept the act of incorporation as the constitution of the association, and chose the following officers:

David Hall, *President.*
William F. Manley, *Secretary.*
John W. Dunklee, *Treasurer.*

Henry F. Lothrop,
Cyrus Dike,
Charles Hitchcock,
Jeremiah Powers,
S. B. Loveland,
} *Trustees.*"

The corporation has tastefully laid out and improved the grounds of the cemetery, so that it is now a beautiful spot for the purpose to which it has been consecrated.

On the 4th of July next after the purchase of the lot, and after some improvements had been made upon it, public dedicatory services were held thereon, which consisted of an able address by George Leon Walker, a dedicatory prayer by Rev. Charles Walker, D. D., and the singing of the following hymn, composed for the occasion by the orator, G. L. Walker:

"O, Thou to whose eternal years
No grief, or loss, or change is known;
We hallow here, our place of tears,
For death that dwells with us alone.

Here hearts that bleed will sadly turn;
Here pity fill the drooping eye,
And stricken hope with love will yearn
O'er us who fade away and die.

Yet they who weep, and they who rest,
Alike are known and near to Thee;
And they are dearer to Thy breast
Than to our hearts they e're can be.

Bless, then, this spot, where years shall bring
Thy loved ones, Lord, to their repose;
Spread o'er them here Thy sheltering wing,
And in Thy peace their dust enclose.

So shall this place of tears be made
The hill of hope, the field of peace.
Here calmly then can we be laid
To wait the hour when time shall cease.

And when these bending skies have flown,
And all who sleep shall rise again,
Be this the garner of Thine own,
The harvest of the precious grain.

Take Thou this hill, it first was thine;
From earthly use these bounds we free;
To nobler sheaves its roods resign,
And give it, Lord, again to Thee."

The first interment in the cemetery was made in the afternoon of the 4th of July, 1857, immediately after its dedication. The remains interred were those of Richard Montgomery Powers, who died Feb. 15, 1848, and was buried on the home farm. His remains were removed to this cemetery at the time above mentioned.

The questions are often asked: "Who was the first person born in this town?" and "Who was the first person that died?" The former question is more easily answered than the latter.

Gen. Hendee, who is good authority upon such a subject, says, "The first white child born in this town was a daughter to Felix Powell, but it did not live long." He also says that "the first male child born in town was Alfred Buck."* At what time the daughter was born to Felix Powell we have no means of knowing. Alfred Buck was born March 28, 1771.

* Hendee's MS.

Effort has been made to ascertain the name of the person who first died in the town, but without success. The child of Felix Powell, already mentioned, died early, and possibly that was the first instance of mortality among the early settlers. Gen. Hendee, some years before his death, gave a lecture* here on the early history of the town. In that lecture he gave the name of the first adult who died in the town, and stated that in consequence of there being no boards at hand, the remains of the person were wrapped in a blanket, and buried without a coffin. The manner of the burial is remembered, but the name of the person is forgotten.

Three persons, David Crippen (the father of David, Jr., and Darius), John Marshall and Isaac Rood, disappeared from the records at a very early day, and of the two former we can obtain no information. We are assured, however, that the last named person died in this town. Gen. Hendee says: "Isaac Rood came into this town in the early settlement, and died soon after on my father's farm." Again he says: "Isaac Rood and wife were living in this town before the Revolutionary war, but Mr. Rood died soon." †

If Mr. Rood was not the first person who died in this town, he was certainly almost the first.

* This lecture was not written.

† Hendee's MS.

APPENDIXES

TO THE

History of Pittsford.

APPENDIXES.

APPENDIX A.

LIST OF PROPRIETORS' CLERKS.

Gideon Warren,.....1770 — 1771
Benjamin Cooley,.....1771 — 1774
Ebenezer Lyman,.....1774 — 1775
Samuel Ellsworth,.....1775 — 1776
Nathan Fassett,.....1776 — 1777
William Cox,.....1777 — 1784
James Ewings,.....1784 — 1787
Benjamin Cooley,.....1787 — 1802
John Penfield,.....1802 — 1817

The Proprietors' Records, prior to 1770, are not to be found, consequently we have no knowledge of any of their officers earlier than that period. In 1817, the proprietors transferred their records and interest in the township to the town, and all land-pitches and title-deeds afterwards were recorded by the town clerk.

Benjamin Cooley was town clerk from March, 1790,* to March, 1800; Caleb Hendee, Jr., from March, 1800, to March, 1826, excepting one year;† Samuel H. Kellogg from March, 1826, to the present time.

LIST OF SELECTMEN AND CONSTABLES—1790 TO 1873.

Year	SELECTMEN.	CONSTABLES.
1790	Benj. Cooley, Elisha Adams, Thos. Hammond,	Nathan Webster.
1791	Caleb Cooley, Thos. Hammond, Sam'l Fairfield,	Nathan Webster.
1792	Thos. Hammond, Caleb Cooley, Sam'l Fairfield,	Ozias Crampton.
1793	Benj. Cooley, Thos. Hammond, Sam'l Fairfield,	Caleb Hendee, Jr.
1794	Amos Kellogg, Sam'l Fairfield, Phineas Ripley,	Thos. Hammond.
1795	Amos Kellogg, Milton Potter, Amasa Ladd,....	Jeremiah Powers.
1796	Caleb Cooley, Caleb Hendee, Jr., Milton Potter,	Jeremiah Powers.
1797	Thos. Hammond, Amos Kellogg, Benj. Cooley,	Andrew Leach.
1798	Thos. Hammond, Amos Kellogg, Amasa Ladd,	Edward Beales.
1799	John Penfield, Adget Lathrop, Abel Wright,...	Nehe'ah Hopkins, jr.
1800	Benj. Cooley, John Penfield, Adget Lathrop,...	Timothy Mead.
1801	Benj. Cooley, Adget Lathrop, Thos. Hammond,	Nehe'ah Hopkins, jr.
1802	Thos. Hammond, John Penfield, Benj. Cooley, Anthony Butler, Elijah Adams,.....	Ashbel Lee.

* The existing town records commence here, but how much earlier Colonel Cooley had served as town clerk is not known.

† Amos Kellogg was elected town clerk in March, 1821, and served one year.

LIST OF SELECTMEN AND CONSTABLES—*Continued.*

Year	SELECTMEN.	CONSTABLES.
1803	Stephen Avery, Sam'l Fairfield, Adget Lathrop,	Neh. Hopkins, jr.
1804	Adget Lathrop, Caleb Cooley, Milton Potter,...	Neh. Hopkins, jr.
1805	Adget Lathrop, Caleb Cooley, Simon Harwood,	Samuel Hopkins.
1806	Adget Lathrop, Thos. Hammond, Sam'l Fairfield	Ozem Strong.
1807	Thos. Hammond, Caleb Cooley, Samuel Morgan	Ozem Strong.
1808	Thos. Hammond, Caleb Cooley, Milton Potter,	Ozem Strong.
1809	Thos. Hammond, Caleb Cooley, Elijah Adams,	Ozem Strong.
1810	Thos. Hammond, Caleb Cooley, Samuel Morgan	Ozem Strong.
1811	Thos. Hammond, Caleb Cooley, Samnel Morgan	Ozem Strong.
1812	Thos. Hammond, Caleb Cooley, Samuel Morgan	Ozem Strong.
1813	Thos. Hammond, Adget Lathrop, Samuel Smith	John Van Allen.
1814	Adget Lathrop, Amos Kellogg, Milton Potter,	John Van Allen.
1815	Adget Lathrop, Amos Kellogg, Milton Potter,	Jona. Dike.
1816	Amos Kellogg, Isaac Wheaton, Samnel Smith,	Jona. Dike.
1817	Samnel Smith, Andrew Leach, Isaac Wheaton,	John Barnes.
1818	Samnel Smith, Isaac Wheaton, Isaac Bresee,....	John Barnes.
1819	Sam'l Smith, Chap'n Hitchcock, Caleb Hendee, jr	German F. Hendee.
1820	Andrew Leach, Sam'l Smith, Chap'n Hitchcock,	German F. Hendee.
1821	Sam'l Smith, Chapman Hitchcock, Amos Crippen	Jeffrey Barnes.
1822	Chapman Hitchcock, Amos Crippen Isaac Clark	Jeffrey Barnes.
1823	Sam'l Smith, Sturges Penfield, S. W. Boardman,	Jeffrey Barnes.
1824	Samuel Smith, Jona. Warner, Thomas Adams,	Jeffrey Barnes.
1825	Gordon Newell, John Barnes, Harris Bogue,....	Jeffrey Barnes.
1826	John Barnes, Harris Bogne, Artemas Carpenter	Jeffrey Barnes.
1827	Art. Carpenter, Lyman Granger, G. Hammond,	Jeffrey Barnes.
1828	Gordon Newell, John Rockwood, T. F. Bogne,	Jeffrey Barnes.
1829	Thomas F. Bogue, Jeffrey Barnes, John Pierpoint	Jeffrey Barnes.
1830	Jeffrey Barnes, John Simonds, G. F. Hendee,...	Jeffrey Barnes.
1831	Jeffrey Barnes, G. F. Hendee, Henry Simonds,	Eleazer Barnes.
1832	G. F. Hendee, Deodat Brewster, Harris Bogue,	Eleazer Barnes.
1833	Deodat Brewster, Harris Bogne, Peleg C. Barlow	Jeffrey Barnes.
1834	Harris Bogne, P. C. Barlow, G. F. Hendee,.....	Deodat Brewster.
1835	Harris Bogue, David Richardson, C. Granger,	Deodat Brewster.
1836	Harris Bogne, D. Richardson G. F. Hendee,....	Deodat Brewster.
1837	Harris Bogne, D. Richardson, G. F. Hendee,...	Deodat Brewster.
1838	D. Richardson, David Hall, jr., Abraham Owen	Rnfus Frost.
1839	David Hall, jr., Abraham Owen, Jeffrey Barnes,	Rnfus Frost.
1840	Amos C. Kellogg, Jeffrey Barnes, Harris Bogne,	Isaac C. Wheaton.
1841	A. C. Kellogg, D. Richardson, Jeffrey Barnes,...	Caleb Cooley.
1842	A. C. Kellogg, D. Richardson, Jeffrey Barnes,..	Rufus Frost.
1843	T. F. Bogue, D. Richardson, Elisha Pike,.....	Rnfns Frost.
1844	T. F. Bogne, D. Richardson, A. Burditt,.....	Franklin J. Hendee.
1845	T. F. Bogue, Elisha Pike, Nathan D. Clifford,..	John W. Dnnklee.
1846	T. F. Bogue, Asher Bnrditt, Jeffrey Barnes,....	Jeffrey A. Randall.
1847	T. F. Bogne, Jeffrey Barnes, Asher Burditt,....	Jeffrey A. Randall.
1848	Jeffrey Barnes, David Hall, Orlin Smith,.....	Jeffrey Barnes.
1849	Orlin Smith, I. C. Wheaton, Henry W. Merrill,	Jeffrey A. Randall.
1850	Isaac C. Wheaton, Asher Burditt, Asa Nonrse,	Jeffrey A. Randall.
1851	Isaac C. Wheaton, Asher Burditt, Asa Nourse,	Carlos A. Hitchcock.
1852	Henry F. Lothrop, Orin Thomas, S. P. Griswold	Carlos A. Hitchcock.
1853	Oren Thomas, S. P. Griswold, Jona. Burditt,...	Carlos A. Hitchcock.
1854	Jona. Bnrditt, J. A. Randall, Josiah Leonard,..	Carlos A. Hitchcock.
1855	J. A. Randall, Josiah Leonard, I. C. Wheaton,..	Carlos A. Hitchcock.
1856	J. A. Randall, Josiah Leonard, I. C. Wheaton,..	Carlos A. Hitchcock.
1857	I. C. Wheaton, W. G. Fish, Caleb Smith,.....	Carlos A. Hitchcock.
1858	I. C. Wheaton, Caleb Smith, S. B. Loveland,....	Carlos A. Hitchcock.
1859	Caleb Smith, S. B. Loveland, Charles Hitchcock	Carlos A. Hitchcock.
1860	S. B. Loveland, C. Hitchcock, D. A. Richardson,	Carlos A. Hitchcock.

LIST OF SELECTMEN AND CONSTABLES—*Continued.*

Year	SELECTMEN.	CONSTABLES.
1861	Chas. Hitchcock, D. A. Richardson, R. Burditt,	Carlos A. Hitchcock.
1862	D. A. Richardson, Ransom Burditt, A. C. Powers	Carlos A. Hitchcock.
1863	Ransom Burditt, A. C. Powers, J. A. Randall,...	Carlos A. Hitchcock.
1864	A. C. Powers, J. A. Randall, D. P. Peabody,....	Carlos A. Hitchcock.
1865	J. A. Randall, D. P. Peabody, H. F. Lothrop,...	Carlos A. Hitchcock.
1866	D. P. Peabody, H. F. Lothrop, Frank'n Burditt,	Carlos A. Hitchcock.
1867	H. F. Lothrop, F. Burditt, Orin Phillips,.....	Carlos A. Hitchcock.
1868	F. Burditt, Orin Phillips, G. N. Eayres,.....	Carlos A. Hitchcock.
1869	O. Phillips, G. N. Eayres, Junia Sargent, ...	Carlos A. Hitchcock.
1870	Junia Sargent, Capen Leonard, Wm. E. Hall,..	Carlos A. Hitchcock.
1871	Junia Sargent, Wm. E. Hall, Lafayett Hendee,	Carlos A. Hitchcock.
1872	Wm. E. Hall, Lafayett Hendee, J. M. Goodnough	Carlos A. Hitchcock.

LIST OF TOWN REPRESENTATIVES.

This town has been represented in the General Assembly of the State by thirty-two persons, as follows:

Jonathan Fassett, 1778, '83, '86.
Ebeuezer Drury, 1779, '80, '81, '82.
Eleazer Harwood, 1784.
Gideon Cooley, 1787.
Noah Hopkins, 1788, '89.
Benjamin Cooley, 1790, '91, '92, '93, '97.
Thomas Hammond, 1794, '99, 1800, '01, '02, '05, '08, '10, '11, '12.
Amos Kellogg, 1795, '96, '98.
Caleb Hendee, Jr., 1803, '04, '06, '07, '09, '13, '15, '17, '20, '21, '22.
William Harrington, 1814, '16.
Gordon Newell, 1818, '19.
Jonathan Warner, 1823, '24, '25.
Lyman Granger, 1826, '27.
German Hammond, 1828.
Jirah Barlow, 1829, '30.
German F. Hendee, 1835, '52.
Samuel H. Kellogg, 1836, '37, '38, '39, '42, '43, '44.
Henry Simonds, 1840, '41.
Thomas F. Bogue, 1845.
Jeffrey Barnes, 1846, '47.
David Hall, 1848, '49.
Simeon Gilbert, 1850, '51.
Charles Hitchcock, 1853, '54.
Henry W. Merrill, 1855.
Jonathan Warner, 1856, '57.
Jeffrey A. Randall, 1858, '59.
Chester Granger, 1860, '61.
Henry F. Lothrop, 1862, '63,
Isaac C. Wheaton, 1864, '65.
Asa Nourse, 1866, '67.
Daniel P. Peabody, 1868, '69.
Carlos A. Hitchcock, 1870, '71.

N. B.—In the years 1785, 1831, '32, '33, '34, no representatives were chosen.

APPENDIX B.

The following papers relating to the confiscated estate of Roger Stevens, Jr., were found in the office of the Secretary of State:

"FEBRUARY 16TH, 1779.

A list of accounts and claims exhibited against the confiscated estate of Roger Stevens, Jr., examined before

BENJAMIN WHIPPLE and THOMAS SAWYER, } *Commissioners.*

1775.
Jan. 4. Due to Jonathan Rowley from Roger Stevens, Jr., by note, as per margin,..... £3 2s. 0d.
Due to Jonathan Rowley from Roger Stevens, Jr., by book, to balance,..... £1 8s. 6d.

1777.
Feb. 6. Due to David Doan from Roger Stevens, Jr., by book, to balance,..... £5 12s. 0d.
Due to Stephen Herrick from Roger Stevens, Jr., by note,..... £17 5s. 2d

1774.
Feb. 5. Due to Samuel Ellsworth, Jr., by note,..... £3 18s. 0d.

1776.
March 30. Due to Charles Bottom from Roger Stevens, Jr., by book, to balance,..... £0 5s. 6d.

1777.
Feb. 14. Due to Abiathar Waldo from Roger Stevens, Jr., by note and interest,..... £13 2s. 8d.

1776.
April 6. Due to Cephas Smith from Roger Stevens, Jr., by note and interest,..... £31 15s. 9d.

1773.
Dec. 5. Due to Samuel Waters from Roger Stevens, Jr., by note and interest,..... £131 10s. 0d.

1773.
Dec. 15. Due to Samuel Waters from Roger Stevens, Jr., by note and interest,..... £20 12s. 5d.

N. B.—The two foregoing obligations of Samuel Waters against Roger Stevens, Jr., are to be paid on condition that said Waters delivers a certain mortgage deed given by Roger Stevens, Jr., of one hundred acres of land in Pittsford, as security for the forementioned debts, &c.

1779.
Feb. 24. Due to Samuel Waters, Jr., from Roger Stevens Jr., by book, to balance,..... £1 10s. 0d.
" Due John Whaling from Roger Stevens, Jr., by note, which he proved to be lost when the savages plundered his house, and interest,... £22 5s. 11d.

1779.
March 9. Twenty dollars counterfeit money passed from Roger Stevens, Jr., to Gideon Cooley, judged to be honestly due to Cooley,..... £6 0s. 0d.

1774.
Dec. 23. Due to Mary Stevens from Roger Stevens, Jr., by note and interest,..... £14 7s. 11d.

1773.
Feb. 3. Due to Gersham Beach from Roger Stevens, Jr., by book, to balance,..... £22 18s. 2d.
" Due to Joshua Reynolds from Roger Stevens, Jr., by bargain, as proved,..... £20 7s. 6½d.

1779.
March 23. Due to Roger Stevens from Roger Stevens, Jr., by book, to balance,.....£76 4s. 0d.
1776.
March 10. Due to Nathaniel Sheldon from Roger Stevens, Jr., by book, to balance,..... £3 18s. 0d.

The above claims against the estate of Roger Stevens, Jr., were allowed by the commissioners appointed by the Court of Confiscation, and this report dated the 24th day of March, 1779, was

Signed, BENJAMIN WHIPPLE, THOMAS SAWYER, } *Commissioners.*

The above claims, amounting to £396 3s. 6½d., were ordered to be paid by Gov. Chittenden, June 17, 1779.

RUTLAND, March 23, 1779.

This may certify that Roger Stevens has merited the regard of the subscribers by procuring upwards of eleven hundred dollars of Roger Stevens, Junr.'s estate at his own trouble and expense, which would otherwise, perhaps, been secreted; and as the said Roger Stevens demands the moderate sum of Ten Dollars for his service, it is our judgment that he is entitled to his demand for his honesty to the Public in that Particular.

Signed, BENJAMIN WHIPPLE, THOMAS SAWYER, } *Commissioners.*

To His Excellency in Council."

The above was paid by order of Gov. Chittenden, June 17, 1779.

APPENDIX C.

"AN ACT OF 1779, DIRECTING LISTERS IN THEIR OFFICE AND DUTY.

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the representatives of the freemen of the State of Vermont, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same,

That all male persons in the several towns in this State, from sixteen years old to sixty (ministers of the gospel, the president and tutors of the college, annual school-masters, and students of the college, until the expiration of the time for their taking their second degree, excepted) shall be set in the list, each person at six pounds.

And all rateable estate shall be set in the list as follows, viz:

Every ox or steer, of four years old and upwards, at four pounds each.
Each steer or heifer of three years old, and each cow, three ponnds.
Each steer or heifer, of two years old, two pounds.
Each steer or heifer, of one year old, one pound.
Each horse or mare, of three years old or upwards, three ponnds.
All horse kind, of two years old, two pounds.
All horse kind, of one year old, one pound each.
All swine, of one year old or upwards, one pound each.

Every person having money on hand, or due to them, over and above all debts charged thereon, shall put the same into the annual list, at the rate of six for every hundred pounds.

That all lands within this State, after being improved one year, either for pasture, plowing or mowing, or stocked with grass, and within inclosure, shall be set in the list at ten shillings per acre.

That the listers shall retnrn the sum total of the list unto the General Assembly in October, annually, with a certificate from the

assistant justice or town clerk, before whom the said listers were sworn, that they were sworn to the faithful discharge of their office some time before the first day of May preceding."

The following certificate and returned list are the earliest found among the State papers from this town:

"This may certify that the inhabitants of Pittsford, at their annual meeting in the month of March last, made choice of Benjamin Cooley, Nehemiah Hopkins and Lieut. Moses Olmstead as Listers for said town, and they were, at the same time, sworn to the faithful discharge of their duty before me.

EBENEZER DRURY, *Justice of the Peace.*

The sum total of the polls and other rateable estate in the town of Pittsford for this present year, 1781, is £573 10s. 0d.

BENJAMIN COOLEY,
NEHEMIAH HOPKINS,
MOSES OLMSTEAD,
} *Listers.*"

The followiug are the anuual Lists returned from this town from 1781 to 1800:

Years.	*Lists.*
1782	£985 0s. 0d.
1783	1085 0 0
1784	1501 0 0
1785	1772 15 0
1786	1784 0 0
1787	2079 0 0
1788	2160 6 0
1789	2356 0 0
1790	3413 11 0
1791	3311 10 0
1792	3623 15 0
1793	4021 14 0
1794	4099 10 0
1795	4516 10 0
1796	4213 0 0
1797	$16,608 25
1798	17,379 99
1799	17,372 62*

APPENDIX D.

PITTSFORD POST OFFICE.

This was established in the month of January, 1808. From that time to the present the office has been in charge of the following Postmasters:

Oliver Keith,	appointed	January, 1808.
Joshua Brooks,	"	October, 1808.
Ozem Strong,	"	October, 1, 1809.
John Barnes, Jr.,	"	January 18, 1815.
Thomas Tiffany,	"	February 20, 1819.
Asher Southworth,	"	November 22, 1821.
Isaac Hayden,	"	January 2, 1823.
Germau F. Hendee,	"	June 21, 1824.

* From the Records in the office of the Secretary of State.

Whipple Spooner,	appointed	January 6, 1827.
Elijah Brown, Jr.,	"	March 4, 1828.
Addison Bnek,	"	May 19, 1837.
Samuel D. Winslow,	"	May 28, 1841.
Sidney P. Griswold,	"	September 25, 1845.
Samuel D. Winslow,	"	May 4, 1849.
Robert R. Drake,	"	May 20, 1853.
Henry Simonds,	"	April 13, 1861.
George H. Simonds,	"	Deeember 6, 1865.
Dan K. Hall,	"	January 10, 1870.
L. F. Seofield,	"	Jnly 1, 1872.

APPENDIX E.

The following list of Wolf Hunters, referred to in 1809, was taken by Gen. Caleb Hendee on the ground, after the two wolves had been killed:

"C. Cooley,
G. Beaeh,
A. Rice,
S. Wright,
C. Riee,
M. Keeler,
L. Osgood,
—— Needham,
—— Riggs,
K. Winslow,
S. Penfield,
M. Gibbs,
E. Adams,
—— Cox,
E. Stevens,
L. Dimiek,
R. Hitehcoek,
J. Winslow,
A. Owen,
J. Starks,
P. Woodrnff,
J. Hall,
E. Farrar,
S. Gilbert,
J. Tnpper,
V. Keith,
A. Owen, Jr.,
S. Walker,
E. McCollom,
J. Hitcheoek,
C. Bresee, Jr.,
S. Hendee,
R. Loveland,
J. Sargent,
Joab Powers,
A. Cooley,
H. Potter,
Wm. Smith,
W. Stevens,
J. Barnes,
S. Wheeler,
S. Hawkins,
O. Strong,
W. Hall,
J. Beaeh,
—— Brown,
M. Bates,
L. Warner,
—— Booth,
S. Smith,
J. Batts,
E. Lymnan,
J. Barnes,
J. Keith,
—— Bogue,
J. Dike,
C. Hendee, Jr.,
T. Hopkins,
A. Penfield,
J. Hnnter,
C. Drury,
B. Grandy,
T. Adams,
B. Oreutt,
W. Frisbie,
J. Brewster, Jr.,
J. Lathrop,
B. Grandy, Jr.,
P. Sqnire,
J. Call,
R. Wright,
S. Pratt,
—— Lineoln,
T. Gibbs,
M. Potter,
A. Lathrop,
J. Kendall,
W. Spencer,
E. Brown,
E. Speneer,
Dik Ewings,
H. Starks,
S. Mead,
A. Penfield,
B. Needham,
E. Wadsworth,
S. Fenn,
L. Phillips,
A. Crippen,
D. Stevens, Jr.,
T. Taft,
D. Brewster,
J. Barnes, Jr.,
I. Wheaton,
C. Chase,
A. Ward,
P. Riee, Jr.,
S. Hall,
A. Drury,
T. Walker,
A. Leaeh,
S. Warner,
C. Gibbs,
T. Mead,
E. Smith,
J. Osborn,
T. Barlow,
T. K. Rowe,
O. Clapp,
B. Wright,
—— Bogne,
R. Ware,
J. Phillips,
—— Rawson,
W. Hay."

APPENDIX F.

The following is the earliest School Rate of which a record can be found:

	£	s.	d.
"Caleb Hendee, Jr.,	1	1	10
Elias Hall,	0	3	0
Abiathar Millard,	0	7	10½
John Van Allen,	0	4	6
Hiram Hopkins,	0	2	3
Enoch Cheney,	0	2	3
Samuel Craft,	0	2	3
James Ewings,	0	19	6
Daniel Warren,	0	2	8
Andrew Leach,	0	9	8
Enos Pierson,	0	4	8
Alexander Ewings,	0	6	0
Amos Webster,	0	4	6
William Orcutt,	0	7	6
Adget Lothrop,	0	9	0
Stephen Hopkins,	0	12	0
Samuel Hopkins,	0	16	11
Solomon Moulton,	0	5	3
Elisha Woodruff,	0	9	6
William Wallace,	0	2	3
Nathan B. Graham,	0	6	2
Joshua Morse,	0	6	11
Benjamin Cooley,	1	0	6
Oliver Bogue,	0	9	0
John Train,	0	9	4

"The above is a School Rate assessed by the Committee of the First School District of Pittsford, agreeable to a vote of the inhabitants of said District at their Legal Meeting in January 21st, A. D. 1796, and laid on the Grand List of A. D. 1795, for the purpose of paying Caleb Hendee, Junior, one half of his wages for the two last quarters.

Attest, WM. ORCUTT, BENJ. COOLEY, ABITHAR MILLARD, } *Committee.*

PITTSFORD, January 21st, 1796."

The following, relating to a School Meeting in 1797, has been found:

"School Meeting, February 28, 1797.

2. Voted to hire a master the ensuing year.

3. Voted to raise Twenty Pounds on the Grand List of A. D. 1796, for the support of a school.

4. Voted to adjourn until the second Wednesday of March next, at 6 o'clock P. M., at this place."

APPENDIX G.

FAMILY RECORDS.

ADAMS, THOMAS m Polly Cole. Children—1, Clarissa d 1812; 2, Thomas d 1836; 3, Elisha; 4, Arbela d 1804; 5, Arbela 2d b April 18, 1804, m Olive Haws; 6, Mary; 7, Hiram; 8, Eliza d 1823; 9, Sarah; 10, Clarissa 2d; 11, John; 12, Elias T.

ADAMS, ARBELA s of Thomas and w Olive, had 1, Sarah F. b February 11, 1832; 2, Helen E. b August 17, 1848; 3, Charles F. b August 24, 1849.

ADAMS, ELIAS T. s of Thomas, m September 30, 1841, Adeline Haselton. Children—1, George D. b September 9, 1842; 2, Francis C. b March 14, 1844, m November 14, 1861, William R. Hall; 3, Thomas M. b October 1, 1846; 4, Mary A. b September 24, 1848; 5, Abbie A. b January 26, 1851.

ADAMS, ELIJAH s of Elisha, b October 9, 1764, m Ruth, dr of Elisha Rich. Children—1, Elijah d young; 2, John d 1828; 3, Nehemiah; 4, Thomas; 5, Elisha; 6, Samuel; 7, Anna, m Amos Hiues; 8, Polly, m —— Parsons; 9, Lydia, m Jotham Hall; 10, Sophia; 11, Ruth.

ANDREWS, KELLOGG b 1766, m January 3, 1789, Cynthia Horton. Children—Robert, Nathaniel H., Bradford, Ladocia and Davis. The father d August 10, 1846; the mother d February 25, 1809.

ANDREWS, NATHANIEL K. s of Kellogg, b 1799, m Eunice Barnes, b 1795. Children—Saloma B., Loretta, Austin A., Martha P., John aud Charles R. The father d June 8, 1855.

ANDREWS, AUSTIN A. s of Nathaniel K., b December 8, 1827, m September 4, 1849, Lucy J. Richardson. Children—1, John D. b November 22, 1850; 2, Frank K. b February 6, 1853; 3, Mary J. b September 8, 1854; 4, Twins b July 29, 1857, d September 26, 1857; 5, Anabell R. b May 13, 1860; 6, Lorelie D. b April 11, 1862; 7, James A. b July 22, 1864; 8, Thomas J. b January 7, 1867. The father d July 2, 1868.

ARMINGTON, GEORGE B., M. D., b October 14, 1801, m October 14, 1828, Abigail Tomlinson. Children—1, Jane E. b September 5, 1829, m Charles D. Brown; 2, Mary F. b June 28, 1831, m Royal C. Taft, of Providence, R. I.; 3, Ellen G. b May 14, 1834, m Henry Messer; 4, Emma C. b June 2, 1837, m Henry W. Rice; 5, Harriet E. b September 7, 1839, m Edwin Barrows; 6, Abbie L. b June 18, 1842, d January 9, 1861. Dr. Armington d 1863.

ALEXANDER, FRANCIS m —— Stocker. Children—1, Jennie R. b December 5, 1861; 2, George H. b February 2, 1866; 3, Frank E. b April 30, 1868.

AUSTIN, DANIEL b December 14, 1828, s of Joseph, m July 11, 1852, Sophia Noland, who d June 17, 1867. He married 2d January 3, 1871, Lucinda Bullard, b June 5, 1840. Children—1, Sophia b May 17, 1853, d July 9, 1870; 2, Daniel b February 4, 1855; 3, Delina b November 10, 1856; 4, Cordelia b April 28, 1858; 5, Mabel Estelle b April 20, 1872.

BARNES, JOHN b March 13, 1756, m September 25, 1785, Saloma Harwood, b March 5, 1768. Children—1, John b February 14, 1787; 2, Hannah b December 11, 1789, d August 26, 1790; 3, William b June 3, 1791, d August 16, 1791; 4, Jeffery b May 27, 1792; 5, Elizabeth b November 9, 1793, d December 26, 1794; 6, Eunice b May 14, 1795; 7, Nehemiah b December 1, 1796; 8, Abigail b September 26, 1798, d July 29, 1803; 9, Margaret b August 15, 1801, d July 22, 1803; 10, Stephen b May 23, 1804, d September 26, 1835; 11, Eleazer b June 10, 1807; 12, Martha b June 28, 1810. The father d January 2, 1820; the mother died September 26, 1825.

BARNES, JOHN, JR. s of John, m September 19, 1814, Electa Dimick, b Sullivan, N. H., August 25, 1793. Children—1, Elizabeth b December 25, 1816; 2, Jeffery A. b Juue 24, 1819, d March 13, 1821; 3, Johu R. b June 28, 1822; 4, Electa T. b March 31, 1824; 5, Dorcas Ann b Augnst 23, 1832. The father d December 1, 1850.

BARNES, JOHN R. s of John Jr., m July 3, 1845, Mary Cooley, b July 14, 1824. Children—1, John Dimick b July 20, 1846, d June 15, 1851; 2, George b August 23, 1848; 3, John b January 3, 1853.

BARNES, JEFFERY s of John, Sen., m February 24, 1823, Violet Brew-

ster, b February 28, 1797. Children—1, Helen b March 17, 1826, d August 11, 1827; 2, Emily F. b March 10, 1828; 3, Josephine b February 8, 1830; 4, William P. b February 2, 1832, m December 26, 1854, Mary P. Roach, d June 16, 1861; 5, Henry C. b May 18, 1837; 6, Eugene b July, 1839, d January, 1840; 7, Edward L. b May 21, 1843, m January 25, 1867, Ella H. Hall.

Barnes, Nehemiah 4th s of John, Sen., m March 9, 1823, Ladocia Andrews. Children—1, Allury b December 22, 1823, m February, 1845, William H. Woodbury, located in Hebron, Ill.; 2, Charles b June 2, 1825; 3, Benjamin Franklin b March 27, 1827, m November, 1853, Mary Ann Eayres; 4, Infant son b September 16, 1831, d June 16, 1832; 5, Laura Ann b March 9, 1833, d March 7, 1842; 6, Harriet C. b August 25, 1836; 7, Infant dr b March 5, 1838, d December 5, 1838. Mrs. Ladocia Barnes d July 15, 1864.

Barnes, Ithiel b April 27, 1763, m 1784, Grizzel Hunt, b December 11, 1765. Children—1, Nancy; 2, Abigail; 3, Experience; 4, Isaac; 5, Susan; 6, Ann; 7, Polly; 8, Ithiel. The father d April 23, 1840; the mother d September 5, 1845.

Barnes, Ithiel, Jr. s of Ithiel, b June 12, 1803, m May 13, 1830, Charlotte Palmer, b March 26, 1808. Mr. Barnes d August 6, 1866.

Barlow, William m —— ——. Children—1, William, m —— Rich; 2, Lewis; 3, Jirah; 4, Simeon.

Barlow, William Jr. m —— ——. Children—1, Peleg C., m Lucy Buck; 2, Rich; 3, Wright; 4, Jirah J.; 5, Lewis, Jr.

Barlow, Jirah s of William, Jr., m July 5, 1801, Anna, dr of Simeon Parmelee. Children—Sylvester, Jirah and Simeon, and several daughters.

Barnard, Dan m Lydia Dodge. Children—Joseph, Dan, Rufus, Andrew, Roger, Esther, Abigail, Lydia, Freedom and Miriam.

Barnard, Andrew s of Dan, b November 28, 1764, m 1st, Dolly Bills, who d 1815; m 2d —— ——. Children—1, Frederick; 2, Warren b August 26, 1790; 3, William b October 21, 1792; 4, Jason b September 28, 1794; 5, Royal b July 29, 1796; 6, Dolly b November 29, 1798; 7, Joseph b September 21, 1800; 8, Rhoda b September 6, 1802; 9, Andrew b November 11, 1804; 10, Almira b March 29, 1806; 11, John D. b May 21, 1808; 12, George W. b June 8, 1810; 13, Mary M. b September 14, 1814; 14, Alanson b February 4, 1818; 15, Henry b May 20, 1819; 16, Douglass b August 8, 1821; 17, Andrew b March 21, 1824. The last four by the second wife.

Barnard, Warren s of Andrew, b August 26, 1790, m 1st, November 4, 1813, Elizabeth Clark, who d January 6, 1814; m 2d, December 4, 1826, Abigail H. Lincoln, who d April 3, 1857; m 3d, April 24, 1860, Laura W. Shaw. Mr. Barnard d October 19, 1871. Children—1, George W. b December 8, 1827; 2, Harriet P. b January 10, 1835, d October 7, 1858.

Bates, Joshua b March 20, 1782, m 1st, December 6, 1804, Rebecca Douglass, b March 6, 1785, d September 9, 1839; he m 2d, Mary Warner, who died September 10, 1865. Mr. Bates d February 10, 1867. Children —Maria and Benajah Douglass.

Bates, Benajah Douglass s of Joshua, b July 18, 1810, m October 25, 1836, Jemima F. Warner, b July 27, 1814. Mr. Bates d October 16, 1864. Children—George D., Everell C., Thomas V. and Maria E.

Bates, Hiram b June 20, 1802, m March 5, 1832, Mary B. Richardson, b June 28, 1809. Children—1, Sarah R. b March 21, 1834; 2, Oliver F. b November 13, 1839, m June 5, 1862, Eliza A. Lindsley.

Blair, David b 1817, m 1835, Helen Morton, b 1818, d 1866. Children —1, Maggie E. b 1837, m December 15, 1860, George Y. Johns; 2, David B. b 1839, m 1862, Nancy Morton; 3, John M. d April 27, 1869; 4, Joseph C. b 1843; 5, James W. b 1846, m 1867, Hattie Hauck; 6, May J. b 1850.

Bogue, Oliver b April 13, 1757, m 1778, Lucy Derrin, b February 15, 1762. Children—1, Ebenezer, m R. Loomis; 2, Oliver C.; 3, Harris; 4, Stella, m Elisha Adams; 5, Damaris C.; 6, Lucy; 7, Alexander; 8, Orpha; 9, Rebecca W., who d; 10, Rebecca W., 2d; 11, Marens C. The father d February 2, 1828; the mother d October 16, 1850.

Bogue, Alexander s of Oliver, b April 9, 1792, m September 9, 1821, Hannah Stanton, b June 18, 1799. Children—Mary, Oliver, Henry S., Marcus C., Franklin A., George, Lucy A. and Mary Ann. The mother d July 5, 1839; the father d December 15, 1842.

Bogue, Marcus C. s of Alexander, b July 8, 1827, m November 29, 1849, Sarah Giddings, b August 27, 1828 Children—1, Mary C. b April 9, 1852; 2, Helen A. b September 24, 1855; 3, George H. b February 21, 1857; 4, Sarah J. b November 13, 1860; 5, John C. b May 14, 1862.

Bogue, Harris s of Oliver, m February 18, 1819, Laura Hubbell, removed to De Kalb, Ind., where he died. Children—1, Charles Page b May 10, 1821; 2, Damaris Corintha b July 6, 1823; 3, Harris Decater b January 18, 1827; 4, Stella Ann b August 21, 1828.

Bogue, Thomas F. son of Jeffrey, b June 17, 1795, m Elizabeth Stewart, b 1794. Children—1, Horace V. N. b 1821, d May 23, 1851; 2, Edwin S. b 1824, m 1st, Mary Dike, who d; m 2d, Susan Sabin; 3, Jane E. b 1828; 4, Sarah A. b 1830; 5, Thomas F. b 1832, m January, 1868, Caroline Hall; 6, Willard C. b 1837.

Boardman, Samuel W. s of Timothy, b November 20, 1789, m May 5, 1823, Anna Gilbert, b December 6, 1793. Children—1, George Nye b December 25, 1825, m August 15, 1854, Anna Walker; 2, Charles b January 22, 1828, d December 11, 1847; 3, Samuel W., Jr. b August 21, 1830, m 1st, J. E. Haskell, who d October 27, 1859, m 2d, Lizzie Green; 4, Simeon Gilbert b July 7, 1833. Samuel W. Boardman d May 13, 1871.

Bradley, Cornelius b November 15, 1843, m September 5, 1862, Mary McKearen, b April 28, 1845. Children—1, Ellen b June 1812, 64; 2, Mary Ann b April 1, 1866; 3, Patrick b June 8, 1868; 4, Emma b October 31, d November 21, 1870.

Bresee, Christopher m Hannah Hinman. Children—Kendriek, Isaae, Abraham, Anna, Cornelius, Christopher, Jr., Enoeh, Achsah, Hannah, Sarah, Catharine, Jaeob, Lucy and Hinman.

Bresee, Jacob s of Christopher, b Oetober 1799, m Patience Leach, b July, 1806. Children—1, Jacob d Jnne 15, 1841; 2, Patience d June 3, 1863; 3, Harriet L.; 4, Wallace E.; 5, Jacob F.

Bresee, Wallace E. s of Jacob, b Jnne 18, 1837, m January 1, 1860, Mary C. Dnnklee. Children—1, Katie P. b November 16, 1862; 2, Carrie b October 25, 1868.

Bresee, Jacob F. s of Jacob, b Scptember 7, 1841, m March 17, 1863, C. A. Leonard. Children—1, Charles b December 26, 1865; 2, Mary C. b May 1, 1870.

Brown, Elijah Jr. m Sarah Adams. Children—1, Sarah b January 16, 1779, m Daniel Greenough; 2, Elijah 3d born April 15, 1781, m December 19, 1811, Mary Williams, d February, 1860, wife d December, 1847; 3, Oliver b December 23, 1783, d March 3, 1784; 4, Electa b Jannary 31, 1785, m Nathan Gibbs, Jr.; 5, Lydia b March 2, 1787, m Elisha Keeler; 6, Anne b March 13, 1791, m Samuel Mead; 7, Oliver b October 17, 1793, m Lydia Maria Bixby, November 11, 1823; 8 and 9, Irena and Ira b May 17, 1796 (the former m Chauncy Beach, the latter m Christiana Adams); 10, Samuel b July 23, 1798, m Betsey Hemenway; 11, Philander b September 25, 1800, m Loretta Poor.

Brown, Elijah 3d s of Elijah, Jr., m Mary Williams "Daughter of Hon. Samuel Williams, who was born in Union, Conn., about the year

1756. He came to Rutland, Vt., with his father's family, probably about 1775, and died February 28, 1800. During the quarter of a century that he lived in Rutland, he was quite prominent in all public affairs, occupying the offices of justice, town clerk, town representative, member of the State council, assistant and chief judge of the county court. His character and ability made him influential in the public councils; not of extensive reading, but intelligent, public spirited, cool and discreet, generous, early religious, a deacon in the church; owner of a large real estate; a member of the Legislature from the age of twenty-seven, almost all the time till his death; the chief founder of Rutland village, his sad, early death, caused by falling on a knot in a log, in Plymouth, shocked the community. The mile of vehicles that followed his remains home, and the large crowd that attended his funeral, attested the country's appreciation of its loss. Judge Samuel Williams, with Rev. Samuel Williams, LL. D., founded the Rutland *Herald* in 1794." Children —1, Mary W. m 1st E. L. Granger who d: she m 2d B. F. Winslow; 2, Charles D.; 3, Caroline H., m —— Bond; 4, Lucia W.; 5, Fayette P.; 6, Putnam.

Brown, Charles D. s of Elijah 3d, b March 17, 1819, m September 26, 1849, Jane E. Armington, b September 5, 1829. Children—1, Hattie A. b July 17, 1863; 2, Charles H. b June 26, 1868.

Brown, Fayette P. s of Elijah 3d, m Abbie W. Tyler. Children—1, George Tyler b March 16, 1855, d February, 1856; 2, Fayette W. b October 3, 1857; 3, Mary T. b June 6, 1862, d May 18, 1868; 4, George Tyler 2d b July 15, 1864; 5, Elizabeth Tyler b October 14, 1869.

Brown, Oliver s of Elijah Jr., b October 17, 1793, m November 11, 1823, Lydia M. Bixby. Children—1, William Nelson b January 25, 1825, m April 9, 1850, Martha ——; 2, Henry O. b June 14, 1827, m August 22, 1853, Mary ——; 3, Edward Eugene b September 7, 1828; 4, Frederick M. b July 7, 1831, m August 27, 1854, Mary M. Read; 5, Mary Ann b December 27, 1832, m 1st, February 13, 1853, Andrew Amadon, who died April 16, 1854: m 2d, —— Smith; 6, Lydia Maria b March 20, 1836, m October 2, 1862, William Eayres, d 1870.

Brown, Samuel A. s of Elijah, Jr., b July 23, 1798, m February 11, 1822, Betsey Hemenway. Children—1, Adelia b April 6, 1823, m E. B. Watkins; 2, James M. b March 2, 1825, supposed to have been lost at sea; 3, John G. b March 4, 1827, d November 8, 1847; 4, Caroline L. b July 15, 1831, m Augustus H. Barrows; 5, Sarah A. b August 9, 1833, m Charles F. Adams; 6, Agnes b June 30, 1835, d June 28, 1865; 7, Samuel W. b September 28, 1837, d 1844; 8, Mary Frank b January 13, 1840, m Hannibal J. Reynolds; 9, Willard C. b August 29, 1842; 10, George b August 20, 1844; 11, Samuel b February 12, 1847.

Bucknam, James b October 11, 1811, m 1st, July 17, 1838, Mahitable Pratt, b October 10, 1810, d July 20, 1844: he m 2d, August 28, 1844, Almira Dunklee. Children—1, Annett T. b December 22, 1839; 2, Aliee M. b June 23, 1844; 3, Minnie A. b April 15, 1852.

Butler, James D. b July 25, 1795, m October 6, 1816, Rispah Morgan, b March, 1800. Children—Samuel, Eleazer H., Mary, Adaline F., Peter, Willard C., Benjamin F. and James D., Jr.

Butler, Samuel s of James D., b July 7, 1817, m April 20, 1850, Mary Colligan, b December 24, 1834. Children—1, William B. b December 2, 1852; 2, Eliza Ann b June 29, 1854; 3, Walter Scott b October 2, 1856; 4, Frederick H. B. b March 11, 1867.

Burditt, Asher b March 31, 1788, m 1st, March 24, 1814, Melinda Davis, who d February 21, 1832: m 2d, Damaris C. Deming.* Children—1, Charlotte, m Lewis White; 2, Melinda, m John Stevens; 3, Harriet m

* Daughter of Oliver Bogue. She had married Dan Deming, who died in 1823.

Martin Leach; 4, Ransom; 5, Franklin; 6, Susan, m Thomas D. Hall. The father d October 22, 1855.

BURDITT, RANSOM s of Asher, b August 1, 1821, m March 22, 1843, Laurenza Davis, b March 22, 1821. Child—Emma L. b August 28, 1851.

BURDITT, FRANKLIN s of Asher, b August 18, 1826, m October 4, 1849, Susan E. Dike, b May 21, 1825. Children—1, Dan Deming b November 15, 1850; 2, Susan E. b June 22, 1852; 3, Asher b November 18, 1855; 4, William F. b April 30, 1858; 5, Edwin Dike b September 16, 1866.

BURDITT, JONATHAN b November 15, 1798, m April 5, 1827, Sally Floyd, b April 30, 1809. Children—1, Haschall, m Mrs. —— Walker; 2, Richard b May 17, 1832, m Nancy Ann Howland; 3, Charles, m Altha Landon; 4, Mary Elizabeth, m —— Howland; 5, Nancy Victoria, m Jas. D. Butler, Jr. The father d July 6, 1868; the mother d December 19, 1863.

BURR, ANSEL m 1818, Esther ——. Children—Carlos W., Daniel Warren, Cushion, Sarah, George and Henry. The father d in 1870; the mother died ——.

BURR, CARLOS W. son of Ansel, b 1820, m October, 1841, Mary ——, b 1819. Children—1, Charles H. b October, 1843; 2, Ellen S. b November, 1849; 3, Emma E. b August, 1851.

BUCK, ISAAC m Elizabeth Waters. Children—1, Isaac, m and located in Addison, d in Madrid, N. Y.; 2, William m Elizabeth Murray, d in Fairfield, Vt.; 3, Samuel, m —— Bush, resided in Bridport, d in New York; 4, Alfred; 5, Eunice, m Abel Stevens, moved to Canada about 1795; 6, Betsey, m Joel Doolittle, d in Canada. The father d of small pox in the army. The mother m 2d, Timothy Barker, who died: m 3d, —— Bates, of Shaftsbury.

BUCK, ALFRED s of Isaac, b March 28, 1771, the first male child born in this town, m 1795, Marcia Barnes, b March 17, 1772. Children—1, James b January 10, 1796, m Chloe Bates, removed to Wisconsin; 2, Lucy b September 1, 1797, m Peleg C. Barlow, M. D., removed to Illinois; 3, Abel b May 29, 1801; 4, Addison b February 19, 1804; 5, Betsey b May 22, 1810, m James H. Ewings, M. D., removed to Wisconsin.

BUCK, ADDISON s of Alfred, m April 16, 1827, Amanda H. Haywood, who d November 4, 1853: m 2d, July 10, 1861, Fidelia Field, who d November 7, 1871. Children—1, Harriet b December 23, 1829, m July 21, 1853, Elijah S. Broughton; 2, Charles A. b May 29, 1832, d August 26, 1835; 3 and 4, Charles Fitzland and Francis H. (twins) b February 23, 1835—the former resides in California; the latter d May 26, 1835—5, Julius Horton b July 13, 1826, d August 20, 1853; 6, Sarah Elizabeth b November 13, 1841, m November 7, 1866, John A. Dennett.

CARPENTER, REV. ABRAHAM b September 23, 1739, m Elizabeth Bliss, b April 5, 1738. Children—Sons. 1, Jesse, located in Corinth, Vt.; 2, Cyrel, a physician, settled in Saratoga, N. Y.; 3, Abraham, settled in Floyd, N. Y.; 4, Cyrus, a physician. Daughters—1, Susanna, m Nathaniel Allen, d in Sudbury in 1838; 2, Elizabeth, m. Charles Moses, died in Malone, N. Y., 1812; 3, Olive, m John Wood, d in Pittsford. The father d in Whipple Hollow, August 21, 1797; the mother d March 30, 1830.

CARPENTER, REV. ISAIAH C. m Nancy Cody. Children—1, George F. b November 23, 1837, d September 9, 1840; 2, Edwin J. b May 22, 1840, m Mary Patee; 3, Mary A. b August 20, 1842, m John O. Spring; 4, Elon B. b March 26, 1845, d 1870; 5, Marilla W. b May 28, 1846, m Charles Martin; 6, Arthur B. b March 12, 1854.

CARPENTER, DANIEL m Lucy Nichols. Children—1, Polly b November 27, 1776, m Richard M. Powers; 2, John, moved to the West; 3, Artemas, m 1st, Sally Lawrence, who died: m 2d, Nancy Wood; 4, Daniel; 5, Caleb, m Melinda Burr; 6, Lucy, m Justus Powers.

CARRIGAN, JAMES, b in Ireland 1804, m February 17, 1827, Margaret Ratigan, b in Ireland 1804. Children—1, Patrick b December 27, 1828, m Jnne 27, 1857, Bridget Carrigan; 2, Walter b September 1, 1830, m September 28, 1850, Elizabeth McAlster; 3 and 4, Michael and John (twins) b March 12, 1832—the former m May 3, 1861, Ann Mooney, the latter d June 13, 1836; 5, Edward b May 7, 1834, d November 13, 1861; 6, Mary b January 11, 1836, m June 24, 1853, Patrick Mooney; 7, Ann b January 3, 1838, m December 6, 1857, John O'Neil; 8, John 2d b March 9, 1840, m February 24, 1867, Carrie McEnany; 9, Frank b January 2, 1842, m Nov. 1, 1871, Bridget Carmedy; 10 and 11, Margaret and Catherine b November 18, 1846—the former m November 23, 1867, James Matthews; the latter m September 14, 1869, Thomas Keith; 12, Joseph b December 19, 1849.

CHAFFEE, BENJAMIN b August 7, 1768, m January 16, 1794, Judith Fuller, b September 23, 1770. Children—1, Demas b October 26, 1794; 2, Dexter b September 28, 1796, d September 21, 1852; 3, son b October 8, d October 20, 1798; 4, Huldah b July 16, 1800, d July 3, 1804; 5, Huldah 2d b October 15, 1804; 6, Daniel b July 14, 1811, d October 7, 1839. The father d December 26, 1850; the mother d March 22, 1835.

CHAFFEE, DEMAS s of Benjamin, m May 22, 1851, Elvira M. Baird, b May 30, 1808.

CHAFFEE, DANIEL s of Benjamin, m February 7, 1832, Miranda Haven. Children—1, Noah F. b February 6, 1833; 2, Charles H. b July 11, 1836; 3, George D. b July 2, 1839.

CHAFFEE, SIMEON b February 5, 1772, in Rehoboth, Mass., m March 20, 1796, —— ——, who died; m 2d, April 22, 1813, Fanny Pearsons, b January 11, 1782. Children—Stephen, Joel, Job, Carpenter, Amos, Simeon, Sophrona, Soloma, and Solana, by first wife; Warren, Herman, Christopher, Nathaniel and Susannah, by second wife. The father d August 23, 1859; the mother, Fanny, d October 20, 1859.

CHAFFEE, WARREN s of Simeon, b January 6, 1814, m September 11, 1842, Chloe M. Pinne, b September 10, 1818. One son, Eugene W., b Nov. 8, 1848.

CHILD, REV. WILLARD D. D., b November 14, 1796, m September, 1827, Katherine Griswold. Children, two living—1, Willard, a physician, m Emma Knapp, resides at Mooers, N. Y.; 2, Katherine K., m Rev. Edward A. Walker, who d in 1865. Mrs. Child died some years since.

CHINGREAU, AUSTIN m November 14, 1846, Margaret Bilille b April 19, 1826. Children—1, Agnes b October 24, 1847; 2, Mary b March 14, 1849; 3, Austin b July 17, 1850; 4, Hattie b December 22, 1853; 5, Sarah b August 18, 1856; 6, Lizzie b November 13, 1860; 7, George b March 16, 1862; 8, Henry b October 24, 1864; 9, Minnie b June 5, 1869.

CLIFFORD, EDWARD m Abigail Winslow. Children—1, Simeon, m Susan Martin; 2, Anna, m Jabez Colburn, of Greenwich, Mass.; 3, Amelia, m —— Walker; 4, Fanny, m Ebenezer Conant, d in Illinois; 5, Abigail, m Elisha Cox, d in Michigan; 6, Samuel, m Ruth ——; 7, Edward, Jr., m Rachel Rich.

CLIFFORD, EDWARD JR., s of Edward, m 1791, Rachel Rich. Children—1, Martha b April 13, 1792, m 1820, John Lothrop, d at Stafford, N. Y., May 13, 1837; 2, George A. b August 16, 1793, d March 26, 1813; 3, John R. b July 25, 1795, m 1819, Julia Kneeland, d in Detroit; 4, Samuel R. b July 19, 1797, m Phineas Graves, of Canada, d in Chicago, Ill., July 13, 1849; 5, Leonard R. b July 12, 1799, m Rachel ——, d in Peoria, Ill., Nov. 7, 1848; 6, Amelia b March 6, 1801, m 1854, David Ward, d July 5, 1855; 7, Caleb b July 26, 1803, m Hepsebah Barlow, d December 5, 1865; 8, Nathan D. b February 9, 1806, m Daphna Smith, resides in Maiden Rock,

Wisconsin; 9, William B. b April 21, 1808, m Harriet Cadwell, d July 19, 1851; 10, Mary A. b April 30, 1810, m February 22, 1831, Isaac C. Wheaton.

Cooley, Col. Benjamin b April 30, 1747, m February 18, 1773, Ruth Beach, b January 11, 1756. Childreu—1, Benjamin, Jr., b January 9, 1774, was never m, d in Pittsford December 7, 1858; 2, Samuel b November 14, 1775, m October 5, 1797, Polly Dike, removed to the West; 3, Ruth b December 31, 1777, m in her fourteenth year Jeremiah Needham, moved to Ferrisburg; 4, Azariah b April 7, 1780, m Lydia Huntley, resided on the home farm, d September 5, 1852; 5, Noah b July 2, 1782, m January 24, 1804, Jane Sutherland, b August 24, 1787; 6, Mary b January 29, 1786, m Col. Wait Wright, of Rutland; 7, Naomi b October 6, 1788, m Andrew Sutherland, removed to Michigan; 8, Eunice b April 16, 1791, m Noah Beach, of Whiting, and removed to the West; 9, Susannah b April 2, 1793, d in infancy; 10, Dorothy b May 17, 1794, m Isaac Miller, of Sudbury. The father d February 27, 1810; the mother d September 1, 1825.

Cooley, Samuel s of Col. Benjamin, m Polly Dike. Children—1, Irene b August 27, 1798; 2, Asenath; 3, Noah; 4, Noah; 5, Samuel, Jr.; 6, Jonathan; 7, William; 8, Benjamin; 9, Chester; 10, Mary; 11, Dike. The father d at the age of 66; the mother d at the age of 56.

Cooley, Azariah s of Col. Benjamin, m Lydia Huntley. Children—1, Reuben; 2, Benjamin,* d January 2, 1833, aged 29; 3, Lewis d October 2, 1831, aged 23.

Cooley, Noah s of Col. Benjamin, m 1802, Jane Sutherland, b August 24, 1787. Children—1, Audrew S. b 1804; 2, Samuel b 1806; 3, Caleb C. b 1808; 4, James G. b 1810; 5, Milton b 1815; 6, Mary b 1823, d 1851; 7, Benjamin F. b 1825. The father d January 11, 1852; the mother d July 4, 1854.

Cooley, Caleb b February 12, 1762, m May 6, 1784, Elizabeth Sanford, b April 26, 1762. Children—1, Mary b June 2, 1785, m January, 1822, Reuben Tullar, d February 23, 1864; 2, Margaret b March 8, 1787, m March, 1808, Justine Darliug, resides near Canton, N Y.; 3, Catharine b November 22, 1789, m 1811, Samuel Wheeler, d February 20, 1869; 4, Betsey b November 5, 1791, m 1810, Jesse Woodward, resides in Newfane; 5, Sarah b October 27, 1793, m 1845, Jesse Harris, d August 4, 1853; 6, Ruth b June 21, 1795, resides ou the homestead; 7, John b March 17, 1797, m October 12, 1823, Amanda Cook, d July 17, 1856; 8, Caleb, Jr., b August 16, 1799, d on the homestead March 2, 1867; 9, Ann b May 10, 1810, resides on the homestead.

Cooley, John s of Caleb, m Amanda Cook. Children—1, Mary b July 14, 1824, m July 3, 1845, John R. Barnes; 2, George b June 27, 1826, m Eunice Jenkins; 3, Oren b March 2, 1828, m —— Manley; 4, Henry b February 19, 1830, m Frances E. Rowe; 5, Francis b January 16, 1832, m Betsey Smith; 6, Charles b June 17, 1834, m Mary Whitcomb; 7, Ann Eliza H. b June 5, 1836, m Francis Thomas; 8, Roxana H. b July 9, 1838, m Dan Flanders; 9, Agnes A. b March 25, 1841, d March 21, 1842; 10, Eugene A. b August 30, 1843, m —— Helpin.

Cooley, Gideon s of Benjamin, of Greenwich, m October, 1858, Elizabeth Osborn. Children—1, Gideon b March 10, 1760; 2, Elizabeth b November 3, 1761; 3, Jacob; 4, Calvin; 5, Lnther; 6, Abigail. Jacob is the only one of the above children who is known to have married in this town. Mr. Cooley, the father, removed to Canada with his family in 1793.

Cooley, Reuben s of Benjamin, of Greenwich, b April 25, 1752, m, and had—1, Sarah, m —— Cobleigh; 2, Reuben, m ——, d in 1844; 3, Ben-

* Benjamin m and had—1, Lewis, now a minister in the West; 2, James, resides in Leicester; 3, Stafford, d in 1867.

jamin, m ——, resides in New York; 4, Arad d 1851; 5, Elias, resides at the West; 6, Thomas; 7, Caleb; 8, Susan, m, now a widow; 9, Anthony, m, resides in Michigan.

Cox, William m Beulah Batt. Children—1, Sarah, m Joshua June; 2, Hannah, m Eleazer Warner; 3, Betsey, m Amasa Ladd, who d: m 2d, Isaac Miller; 4, Mehetable, m Elisha Warner; 5, William, Jr., d 1779; 6, Unity, m Seth Warner; 7, William 3d d November 29, 1793; 8, Elisha, m Abigail Clifford. There was also a Beulah and Edward, but we have little knowledge of them. The father d October 28, 1801; the mother afterwards m Ebenezer Lyman, and d March 4, 1815, aged 75 years.

Cox, Elisha s of William, m Abigail Clifford. Children—1, Eliza Ann b September 9, 1810; 2, Beulah Delaney b July 20, 1813; 3, Fanny Alvira b March 1, 1815.

Colburn, Charles T. b October 11, 1801, m November 3, 1829, Olivia S. Moulton, b October 16, 1801. Children—1, Jane b August 19, 1831, d October 16, 1832; 2, Charles S. b July 2, 1833, graduated at Middlebury College, now a lawyer in New York.

Cotting, William C. b in 1808, m 1833, Mary S. Kimball b in 1808. Children—1, Harriet L., m —— Armour, resides in Iowa; 2, Edward E. m February 17, 1857, Avis A. Rowe. Mrs. Mary S. Cotting, d in 1863.

Crippen, Samuel m Esther ——. Children—1, Amos b May 22, 1778, m Lucy, dr of John Hitchcock; 2, Lois, m David Morgan, of Rutland; 3, Screpta, m —— Westcott, of Clarendon. Samuel Crippen died about the year 1783; Mrs. Esther Crippen afterwards m —— Sheldon, d in March, 1824.

Crippen, Amos s of Samuel, m Lucy Hitchcock. Children*—1, Esther, m Laban Bowen, d in Pennsylvania; 2, Cyrus b May 12, 1803, m ——, and located in New York; 3, Sarah, m Amasa Greenough, removed to Pennsylvania; 4, Amos b May 12, 1808, m Charlotte Smith, of Rutland; 5, Lucy, m Benjamin Stevens, of Pennsylvania; 6, Charles d 1835; 7, Samuel d 1843; 8, William, m Sarah Clark, d in Washington, D. C. Amos Crippen d in Peunsylvania, August, 1864.

Crippen, David m —— ——. Children—1, David, left town in 1779; 2, Darius, m November 1, 1776, Abigail, dr of Roger Stevens. Children —1, Mary b February 8, 1780; 2, Samuel b June 21, 1782; 3, Betsey b October 4, 1785; 4, Deborah b December 29, 1788; 5, Darius b March 20, 1792. This family removed to Canada about 1795. Darius, the father, was drowned, and Abigail, his widow, afterwards went to the western part of New York to reside with a son, and died there.

Darling, Justine b in Marlboro, Mass., in 1784, m 1808, Margaret, dr of Caleb Cooley. Children—1, Mary b June 14, 1809, d February 18, 1842; 2, Harriet b October 30, 1813; 3, Hester A. b January 17, 1817; 4, Sarah b June 28, 1821; 5, Blanchard b June 22, 1830, d July 24, 1854.

Dike, Jonathan s of Gideon, m December 28, 1775, Esther Barnard. Children—1, Gideon b April 24, 1777; 2, Irene b June 25, 1779, m Isaac Wheaton; 3, Polly b August 4, 1781, m Samuel Cooley; 4, Dan b July 2, 1784, m Abigail Mitchell; 5, Jonathan b April 16, 1786; 6, Orelia b August 2, 1788, m Rev. Josiah Hopkins; 7, Chester b December 21, 1792, d aged about 20 years; 8, William b August 5, 1797, m Susan Mitchell. Parents died in Chittenden.

Dike, Gideon s of Jonathan, m Bethiah Gibbs. Children—1, Bethiah d in infancy; 2, Dan m Caroline Crooks; 3, Hannah, m Thomas J. Leonard; 4, Cyrus; 5, Mary, m Capen Leonard; 6, Laura, m Alanson Wainwright; 7, Electa, m Harvey Gurnsey; 8, Celia, m Alanson Wain-

* The children were by his wife Lucy. After her death, Mr. Crippen married Mrs. Lucinda Ives, who died in May, 1872.

wright; 9, Edward, m Betsey Fales; 10, Harry d, aged about 20 years; 11, Stillman d, aged 9 years; 12, Bethiah 2d d, aged 20 years. Gideon Dike d November 9, 1829; Mrs. Bethiah Dike d June 2, 1828.

Dike, Jonathan s of Jonathan and Esther, m 1808, Tamesin Hammond. b January 4, 1787. Children—1, Charles F. b February 22, 1809, m Eliza Herrick; 2, George W. b April 19, 1811, m Elizabeth Wallace; 3, William H. b June, 1813, m Louisa Alvord; 4, Amelia b August, 1815, m Seth Andrews; 5, Paulina A. b November, 1817, m John W. Greggs; 6, Loraine H. b June, 1824, m Dr. George Page; 7, Mary E. b 1826, m Edwin S. Bogue, d 1851. Mrs. Tamesin Dike d August 23, 1829; Jonathan Dike d 1870.

Dike, Cyrus s of Gideon and Bethiah, b June 5, 1810, m March 8, 1838, Sarah A. Woodbury, b in Gardner, Mass., May 26, 1813. Children—1, Henry S. b August 10, 1840, m February 14, 1867, Matilda Bardwell; 2, Gideon E. b February 11, 1842, d February 7, 1852; 3, John W. b May 28, 1844, m February 7, 1866, Helen A. Farmer, d September 19, 1866; 4, Bethiah S. b January 9, 1853.

Dickerman, Azro B. b June 8, 1831, m February 11, 1859, Agues Jane Foster, b July 9, 1839. Children—1, Mary L. b November 6, 1862; 2, Morris b May 6, 1865.

Dooling, Patrick b in Ireland March 17, 1812, m June 9, 1838, Rose Armstrong, b in Ireland November 5, 1819. Children—1, James b April 3, 1839; 2, Ann b April 8, 1841, m July 4, 1857, Patrick Higgins; 3, Maria b April 5, 1845, m August 10, 1863, William Currier; 4, Julia b July 6, 1848; 5, Patrick b August 28, 1859; 6, Catharine b March 9, 1863; 7, John b January 28, 1866.

Douglass, Byron J. b in Richmond, June 28, 1838, m September 30, 1862, Sarah Jane, dr of John Stevens. Children—1, Abbie Melinda b December 16, 1863; 2, Mabel Amanda b August 19, 1866,

Drury, Abraham m Abigail Morse. Children—1, Sarah b April 6, 1793, d December 22, 1793; 2, Almon b March 22, 1795, moved to the West.

Drury, Ebenezer m Hannah Keys, who d December 12, 1777: m 2d, Thankful ——, who d August 8, 1791: m 3d, Mary Jackson, who d February 12, 1831. Children—1, Luther b November 25, 1763; 2, Calvin b May 8, 1765; 3, Sarah b June 16, 1767, m —— Horton; 4, Ebenezer, Jr., b March 10, 1770, m —— Flint; 5, Abel b February 7, 1772; 6, Hannah b March 30, 1774, m —— Keith; 7, Lois b August 10, 1776, m Daniel Farrington. The above were the children of Mr. Drury by his wife Hannah, and all but the last were born either in Templeton or Shrewsbury, Mass. By his wife Thankful he had—8, Daniel b April 18, 1780; 9, Jonathan b February 21, 1782; 10, Elisha b July 12, 1784, m —— Ladd; 11, Needham b September 3, 1786, m Clara Ladd. By his wife Mary he had—12, Mary b June 10, 1795, d January 7, 1798. The children by the second and third wives were born in Pittsford. Ebenezer, the father, d in Pittsford, August 8, 1818.

Drury, Calvin s of Ebenezer, m 1st, Azubah Harward. Children—1, Nathan b August 23, 1791 d September 17, 1791; 2, Amos, Rev., b December 18, 1792, m Sarah Swift, d August 18, 1841; 3, Hannah b May 21, 1795, m Oriu Field; 4, Isaac b November 12, 1797, m Betsey Van Allen; 5, Electa b March 26, 1801, m Israel Hayden; 6, Sabrina b April 20, 1803, m Thomas Tiffany: m 2d, C. R. Pierce: m 3d, Albert S. Tott; 7, Abigail b March 7, 1805, m A. J. Tiffany; 8, Elizabeth b March 21, 1810, m Henry B. Prentiss, who d: m 2d, Charles H. Kellogg; 9, Ebenezer Harwood, M. D., b August 7, 1813; 10, Lois b September 20, 1815, m William F. Wallace. The above were the children of Mr. Drury by his wife Azubah, who d December 17, 1824, and he m 2d, Sarah Weed, September 22, 1825, by whom he had, 11 and 12, Calvin W. and Sarah A. (twins) b August 5, 1826.

DRURY, EBENEZER H. m March 9, 1848, Harriet A. Champlain, who d May 31, 1850: he m 2d, January 1, 1851, Catharine Bogue, who d June 4, 1856: he m 3d, June 5, 1862, Zilpha Taft. One child—George Dowd b December 12, 1849, d March 7, 1850.

DRAKE, ROBERT R. b 1816, m February 29, 1844, Nancy E. Tottingham, b April 26, 1816. Children—1, Ellen A. b June 2, 1845, m June 23, 1870, Herman P. Schuyler; 2, Robert Henry b March 8, 1847; 3, Charles Edward b September 25, 1849, d October 26, 1850; 4, Emilie H. b May 1, 1852; 5, Gracie b March 1, 1854, d March 15, 1854; 6, James B. b August 20, 1856, d October 24, 1857; 7, Norman T. b September 16, 1858.

DUFFY, JOHN b 1798, m April 9, 1837, Mary Ratigan, b 1806. One dr, Margaret b December 8, 1840, m James Dooland. John Duffy d February 12, 1868.

DUFFY, MICHAEL b 1801, m 1829, Mary McCalley, b 1802. Children—1, John b 1830; 2, James b 1831; 3, Margaret b 1835, m Martin Fitzpatrick; 4, Michael b 1837; 5, Dan b 1839; 6, Patrick b 1841; 7, Thomas b 1843; 8, Mary Ann b 1845; 9, David b 1847, d August 9, 1872.

DUNKLEE, SILOE b January 18, 1805, m January 16, 1827, Elizabeth Booth, b February 29, 1804. Children—1, Charles b January 4, 1828, d February 15, 1828; 2, George W. b January 1, 1829, m September 2, 1856, Julia Clark; 3, Elizabeth A. b November 12, 1830, m September 28, 1848, J. C. Taylor; 4, Helen S. b October 30, 1832, m March 16, 1858, Alexander Parmelee; 5, Chloe J. b August 16, 1834, m March 22, 1854, John Clark, who d: m 2d, Francis Bogue; 6, Sarah b October 2, 1837, m November 7, 1858, Horace Winslow; 7, Mary C. b March 10, 1839, m January 1, 1860, Wallace Brcsee; 8, Francis L. b November 17, 1841, m May 20, 1866, C. R. Phelps; 9, Susan A. b February 4, 1843, m May 5, 1867, G. B. Hunter.

DUNLAP, EPHRAIM b in Windham, Conn., April 17, 1746, m about 1790, Betsey Tedder, b in New Ipswich, N. H., September 2, 1765. Children—1, Rachel b May 29, 1793; 2, Betsey b November 7, 1795; 3, John R. b August 23, 1800, m 1827, Sarah Walker; 4, Solomon L. b October 5, 1805, m October 1830, Sarah Peters, d in 1856. The father d April 6, 1814; the mother d April 15, 1809.

ELLSWORTH, SAMUEL b in East Windsor, Conn., m at the age of 30 years, Amy Matson. Children—1, Samuel, Jr., m Irena Parsons, who d: m 2d, —— Bnndy; 2, Caroline, m Caleb Hendee; 3, Israel, m 1st, Hopestill Stevens, whom he left: m 2d, Ann Bennett, d in Virginia. Samuel, the father, d in Arlington, aged about 85; Amy, the mother, d in this town, aged about 75.

EAYRES, GEORGE N. b December 12, 1824, m September 19, 1849, Almira A. Allen b in Hinesdale, N. H., October 11, 1822. Children—1, John Allen b December 14, 1850; 2, Anna Harriet b June 19, 1852; 3, George Almon b February 11, 1857; 4, Almira Jane b September 11, 1859, d June 9, 1864; 5, Mary S. b November 23, 1862; 6, Edward Newton b January 30, 1866, d March 23, 1866.

ECKLEY, AMANUEL B. b in Boston, June 27, 1796, m in 1824, Polly Simmons, b in Chittenden, April 26, 1798. Children—William, Azubah, William 2d, Samuel, Elizabeth, Mary and Joseph. Polly, the mother, d September 24, 1862.

ECKLEY, SAMUEL s of Amanuel, b November 5, 1829, m January 1, 1868, Lucy M. Powers, b July 28, 1848. One child—Frank S. b May 7, 1870.

ELLIOTT, ROBERT b in Irelaud, m Mary Crana, b also in Ireland. Children—1, James b October 8, 1853; 2, Katharine b March 23, 1855; 3, Thomas b May 3, 1857; 4, Robert, Jr., b April 5, 1859; 5, Mary b September 8, 1861; 6, Maggie b March 25, 1863; 7, William b July 11, 1865; 8, Elizabeth b January 17, 1866.

EWINGS, JAMES ESQ., b in Edinburgh, Scotland, come to America, m Naomi, dr of Benjamin Cooley, of Greenwich. Children—1, Benjamin b in Greenwich in May, 1776, m Eunice Doolittle, then of Pittsford, moved to Haldimand, Canada, where he d October 3, 1852; 2, Polly; 3, James, Jr., b in Pittsford in 1780, removed to Canada, m Polly, dr of Moses Doolittle; 4, Hannah; 5, Daniel Sullivan,* b in Pittsford January 27, 1787, m December 31, 1809, Harriet, dr of Ebenezer Tuttle, and resided some years at Gookin's Falls, but removed to Clarendon, where his wife died, and he m 2d, Eliza Tuttle, sister of his former wife; 6, Clarissa; 7, Belinda; 8, Maria; 9, Naomi. All the above, except Daniel Sullivan, Clarissa and Naomi, died in Canada. James Ewings, Esq., d in 1828; Naomi, his wife, May 4, 1841.

EWINGS, JAMES JR., s of James Ewings, Esq., m Polly Doolittle.† Children—Fidelia, Naomi, James Sullivan, Ira Doolittle, Almon Edwin and Harriet Eliza. All were born in Canada.

EWINGS, JAMES SULLIVAN M. D., s of James Ewings, Jr., was b April 13, 1812, m August, 1835, Betsey A., dr of Alfred Buck. Children—They have had three, two of whom d in Pittsford; the third m Henry Hitchcock, of Springfield, Ohio.

EWINGS, DANIEL SULLIVAN s of James Ewings, Esq., m 1st, 1828, Harriet Tuttle. Children—1, Harriet, m Jeffrey A. Barney, of Shrewsbury; 2, Julius A. C., m Mary Otis, of Danby, resides in Clarendon; 3, Theressa, m Heman Everest, now resides near Clarendon Springs; 4, Jane, m Dr. Seneca Wing, of New York, d November 25, 1845; 5, Lucy Ann, by his 2d wife, Eliza, b April 14, 1824, m G. L. Smith, of Rutland.

FALLOON, JEREMIAH JR., s of Jeremiah, m June 9, 1856, Mary Ann Keith. Children—1, Catherine b October 9, 1858; 2, Mary b November 13, 1862. The father d in Texas, September 13, 1865; the mother m 2d, Hosea Landon.

FALLOON, JAMES s of Jeremiah, Sen., b December 15, 1841, m June 25, 1861, Bridget Carrigan, b May 6, 1841. Children—1, James Francis b May 26, 1862; 2, Mary E. b June 10, 1865; 3, Henry b July 3, 1867, d December 20, 1867; 4, Julia King b December 12, 1869.

FASSETT, JONATHAN s of John Fassett, of Bennington, b in Bedford, Mass., May 7, 1745, m at Saratoga, N. Y., October 9, 1764, Mary Montague, b in Sunderland, November 24, 1746. Children—1, Betsey b in Bennington, October 23, 1765; 2, Naomi b March 15, 1768; 3, Josiah b January 4, 1770, d 14th day of same month; 4, Molly b December 5, 1770; 5, Aznbah b in Pittsford, March 1, 1774, d the 31st day of same month; 6, Jonathan, Jr., b October 22, 1775; 7, Moses b December 14, 1777, a noted teacher of music; 8, Esther, b December 24, 1780; 9, Lydia b November 23, 1782; 10, Samuel Montague b October 5, 1784; 11, Philo b March 8, 1787. Jonathan Fassett d at Bakersfield, Vt., May 21, 1825.

FASSETT, JONATHAN JR. s of Jonathan, m Anna Safford, of Cambridge, Vt. Children—1, Anna b July 6, 1802; 2, Francis Louisa b February 2, 1804; 3, Alvin Fay, b February 14, 1806; 4, Chauncy Langdon; 5, Frances Eliza. The last two were born in New York. Jonathan, the father, d 1832; Anna, the mother, d in Lewiston.

FASSETT, AMOS s of John, of Bennington, b June, 1752, m 1773, Anna Lawrence, b in Norwich, Conn., December 22, 1755. Children—1, Samuel b 1774, d August 31, 1776; 2, Anna b August 29, 1776, d May 10, 1792; 3, Lucy b September 8, 1778, m John Powell, d November 26, 1809; 4, Amos, Jr., b October 11, 1780, m Sally Ditson, of Montgomery, d December, 1857;

* David S. Ewings died June 17, 1862.

† At the time of her marriage, Miss Doolittle was not quite fifteen years of age.

5, Polly b June 27, 1782, m Dr. E. Littlefield, of Berkshire, d June 27, 1866; 6, Samantha b November 14, 1784, d June 25, 1807; 7, Hiram b January 23, 1787, m Olive Gates, of Enosburgh, d December 2, 1865; 8, Lorenzo b December 14, 1788, m Laura Webb, settled and living in Enosburgh; 9, Anrelia b March 26, 1791, m John Powell, of Richford; 10, Alvin b June 4, 1793, m Ann Butler, settled in Enosburgh, d February 2, 1762; 11, Anson b September 9, 1795, m Edna Ladd, resides in Enosburgh; 12, Pliny b September 22, 1798, m Louisa Upham, resides in Montgomery. Amos Fassett d in Enosburgh, February, 1810; Mrs. Anna Fassett d August 28, 1813.

FENTON, SAMUEL b in Rutland, Mass., 1774, m in Rutland Vt., 1798, Cynthia Woods, b in Braintree, Mass., April 1, 1774. Children—Dulcima, Joanna, John, Lydia, Sarah, Samuel T. and Anna W. Samuel, the father, d in Pittsford, July 25, 1854; Cynthia, the mother, d April 25, 1857.

FENTON, SAMUEL T. s of Samuel, b August 25, 1810, m October 26, 1831, Miss A. R. Hall, b September 15, 1811. Children—1, Charles J. b May 29, 1834; 2, Jerome H. b January 22, 1841.

FENTON, CHARLES J. s of Samuel T., m July 4, 1855, Almira P. Daggett, who d July 26, 1863; m 2d, October 9, 1869, Zalina Burbank.

FIELD, ORIN b in Cornwall, June 12, 1792, m March 22, 1815, Maria Alvord, who d March 13, 1826: m 2d, August 16, 1826, Hanuah, dr of Deacon Calviu Drury, of Pittsford, who d May 4, 1836: m 3d, October 20, 1836, Almira Searl, who d: m 4th, December 5th, 1844, Mrs. Rhoda Weeks, widow of Salmon Weeks. Mr. Field resides in Cornwall.

FITZPATRICK, MARTIN m Caroline L. Pond, who d: m 2d, —— Duffy. Children—1, Daniel b November 8, 1842; 2, James Austin b August 28, 1844, d December 24, 1851; 3, Mary Ellen b July 5, 1847, d December 24, 1851; 4, Ann Eliza b August 10, 1849, d December 28, 1851; 5, Martin Charles b March 13, 1853.

FLETCHER, ALBERT W. b September 2, 1831, m September 1, 1864, Lucretia M. Churchill, b November 30, 1839. Children—1, Azem O. b November 18, 1866; 2, Bertha M. b April 26, 1869.

GILBERT, SIMEON s of Jonathan and Hannah, b in Brookfield, Mass., August 29, 1761, m July 12, 1787, Sarah Amadon, of New Braintree, b February 12, 1765. Children—Sarah A., George Nye, Hannah, Anna, m Samuel W. Boardman, and Simeon, Jr. Simeon, the father, d January 5, 1835: Sarah, the mother, d ——.

GILBERT, SIMEON JR., s of Simeon and Sarah, b in Pittsford, Dec. 19, 1801, m Sept. 19, 1825, Margaret Ingersoll, b in Rupert, Augnst 12, 1798. Children—1, James Boardman b Aug. 12, 1826, m Hannah Eaton; 2, George Ingersoll b Aug 14, 1827, m Cornelia Richardson; 3, Clarissa Jane b September 11, 1828, d September 11, 1840; 4, Ebenezer Dwight b October 27, 1829, m Ruth Porter; 5, Nathaniel Porter b February 19, 1831, m Mary Perkins; 6, Lucretia M. b February 12, 1832; 7, Sarah Nye b February 11, 1833, m S. C. F. Thorndike; 8, Simeon b January 19, 1834; 9, John Ingersoll, b October 11, 1836, m Kate Fessenden; 10, Frank b September 28, 1839, m Frances Baker.

GOODNOUGH, JOHN M. s of Willis, b March 30, 1813, m May 30, 1838, Sarah Ann Gorham, b January 29, 1819. Children—1, Irving B. b July 30, 1841, d October 30, 1857; 2, Grace A. b July 1, 1854.

GODFREY, GEORGE b November 21, 1793, m November 6, 1823, Relief Lincoln, b March 3, 1787. Children—1, Arvilla H. b September 26, 1824, m David Scofield; 2, Adelia S. b May 13, 1827, m Elhanan Nichols; 3, Mary J. b October 16, 1829, m William Johnson; 4, George L. b July 23, 1833, d March 13, 1835. George, the father, d October 5, 1837; Relief, the mother, afterwards m —— Randall, d May 20, 1863.

GORHAM, JAMES s of Wakeman, b in Chittenden in June, 1801, m Dec.

9, 1829, Angeline Woods Tottingham, b in Pittsford, October 1, 1809. Children—1, James T. b April 26, 1834, m Jnly 2, 1855, Addie N. Ives, d August 21, 1866; 2, Mary E. W. b December 3, 1839, m September 28, 1859, Rollin S. Meacham.

GORHAM, DEMING s of Seth, b January 6, 1789, m Febrnary 11, 1808, Sabra Gates. Children—1, Horace b June 5, 1811; 2, Sarah Ann b January 29, 1819, m John M. Goodnough; 3, Betsey Jane b December 16, 1826, m Lewis F. Scofield. Deming, the father, d November 11, 1861; Sabra, the mother, d June 23, 1869.

GOULD, JONATHAN s of Samuel, b May 3, 1821, m March 11, 1851, Laura Dimick, b May 28, 1817. Children—1, Charles b January 10, 1852; 2, Ellen b June 29, 1859.

GRIFFITH, DANIEL J. b in Mount Tabor, November 1, 1828, m December 23, 1853, Mary Burditt, b March 25, 1828. Children—1, Ellagene L. b April 10, 1857; 2, John H. b March 27, 1859.

GRANGER, SIMEON b in Suffield, Conn., 1734, m November 26, 1757, Abigail Dndley, d in 1815, at Sandersfield, Conn. Issne—five daughters and three sons, of which the youngest was Simeon, Jr., b March 17, 1770, at Springfield, Mass., m 1791, Phebe Couch, b at Sandersfield, Conn., 1774. Children—Lyman, Chester, Rensselear, Dudley, Edward, Livingstone and Mary Ann, who m Caleb Rich Hendec, Esq.

GRANGER, LYMAN s of Simeon, Jr., b December 22, 1794, in Sandersfield (a lawyer by professiou), m in 1823, Frances M. Smith, of Rutland, who d December 31, 1834: m 2d, Elizabeth Spurr, widow of Dr. Spurr, of Granville, N. Y. Mr. Granger d Juue 18, 1839.

GRANGER, CHESTER 2d s of Simeon, b July 5, 1797, at Sandersfield, m December 5, 1827, Mary P. Smith, of Rutland. Children—five sons, of which three d in infancy, leaving—1,

GRANGER, LYMAN COUCH b January 12, 1832, became a physician by profession, was assistant surgeou in the navy in the war of the Rebellion, d September 26, 1864.*

2. GRANGER, WILLIAM SMITH 2d s of Chester, b —, ——, m June 12, 1870, Caroline R. Pitman, of Providence, R. I., resides in that city.

GRANGER, RENSSELEAR DUDLEY 3d s of Simeon, Jr., b June 3, 1803, at Salisbnry, Conn., m Febrnary 14, 1827, Harriet M. Gibbs, of Granville, N. Y., who d August 8, 1838. Mr. R. D. Granger d at Rutland, March 15, 1871. Children—three sons and two daughters. One of the daughters d young; the other, Elizabeth M., and oldest child, b Jnly 3, 1828, m and resides in Saginaw, Mich. The following are the sons:

GRANGER, GEORGE G. b July 4, 1829, m and living in Boston, Mass.

GRANGER, CHARLES L. 2d s of R. D. Granger, b May 3, 1832, at Woodstock, Vt., now in the U. S. army.

GRANGER, R. D. JR., 3d s of Rensselear D. Granger, b ——— —, ——, d at Bastross, Texas, November 12, 1866.

GRANGER, EDWARD LIVINGSTONE 4th s of Simeon, Jr., b April 5, 1808, m Jannary 6, 1834, Mary W. Brown, d at Pittsford, December 1, 1846. Mrs. Mary W. Granger afterwards m B. F. Winslow. Children—one son and one danghter, as follows: 1, Helen M. b October 29, 1842, m Henry J.

* Dr. Granger studied medicine with Dr. Theodore Woodward, of Castleton, and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York. He commenced the practice of his profession in that city, but soon afterwards he went on a voyage to Europe, and returned to this country soon after the commencement of the War of the Rebellion. In 1862, he was appointed assistant surgeon in the navy, and in this capacity he served in Farragut's fleet in the department of the Gulf. He was wounded in the attack on Fort Jackson, and was soon afterwards permitted to return home on furlongh. While at home he took a sudden cold, which brought on congestion of the lungs, of which he died.

Stevens, Esq., of Boston; 2, Edward Myron b September 18, 1844—killed while charging through Winchester with Sheridan's Cavalry, September 19, 1864.

GRISWOLD, SIDNEY P. s of Samuel, b in Orwell, August 5, 1809, m December 14, 1849, Mrs. E. L. Smith, widow of John W. Smith. Issue—one daughter, Flora A. b March 9, 1856.

HALL, ELIAS s of Elias, b in Connecticut, m 1779, Sarah Hitchcock, and located in this town. Children—Sarah, Eunice, Elias, Jotham, who m Lydia Adams, Josephus, Lovica, John, Asahel and William. Elias, the father, d in Williston, October 29, 1820; Sarah, the mother, d in 1814.

HALL, DAVID b in Colchester, Conn., November 8, 1764, m April 5, 1784, Abigail Hitchcock, b in Bolton, Conn., April 12, 1762. Children—John, Abigail and David, Jr. David, the father, d in Pittsford, November 7, 1841; Abigail, the mother, d August 28, 1833.

HALL, DAVID JR., s of David, b June 3, 1795, m April 20, 1820, Electa E. Wheaton, b in Chittenden, December 1, 1799. Children—1, Dike Wheaton b March 18, 1822; 2, Thomas Denny b August 21, 1823; 3, Norman Perry b August 4, 1825; 4, Mary Ellen b June 23, 1827, m January 6, 1847, Jonathan S. Kelly; 5, Isaac Scott b November 6, 1829; 6, William Pitt b September 14, 1831; 7, Adam Clark b February 28, 1834; 8, Dan Kirk b May 5, 1845. David Hall, Jr., the father, d in Pittsford, March 7, 1860.

HALL, DIKE WHEATON s of David, Jr., m November 25, 1847, Emily Harriet Dodge, of Genesee, Wis. Children—1, George White, b June 26, 1851; 2, Lillie Agnes b July 13, 1858; 3, Carrie Wheaton b July 2, 1860.

HALL, THOMAS DENNY s of David, Jr., b August 2, 1823, m March 22, 1848, Susan Burditt, b in Pittsford, July 1, 1828. Children—1, David Dorr b January 12, 1849; 2, Franklin Denny b September 20, 1850, drowned in Otter Creek June 24, 1864.

HALL, ISAAC SCOTT s of David, Jr., m July 4, 1851, Helen M. Tower, of Rutland. Children—1, Mahlon b April 11, 1855; 2, David P. b 1857, d 1861.

HALL, WILLIAM P. m July 9, 1857, Ann I. Kelley. Children—1, William P., Jr., b May 29, 1859, d August 10, 1859; 2, Lora C. b March 26, 1866.

HALL, DAN KIRK s of David, Jr., b in Pittsford, May 5, 1843, m January 16, 1867, Mattie Annette Wheaton, b July 22, 1844.

HALL, JOHN b July 3. 1747, in Canaan, Conn., m Mary Stevens, of Canaan. Children—Elias, John, Royal, Ira, Samuel, Harvey, Mercy, Mary and Olive. John, the father, d in Luzerne, Warren county, N. Y., about 1842; Mrs. Mary Hall d at same place.

HALL, ELIAS s of John, b December 25, 1773, m 1797, Sarah Buck, b September 17, 1782. Children—Royal, John, Horace, Amarilla R., David, Jane, William E., Sarah C., and Caleb C. Elias, the father, d in Pittsford, January 9, 1856; Sarah, the mother, d October 16, 1864.

HALL, ROYAL the eldest s of Elias, b in Queensbury, N. Y., February 15, 1800, m May 18, 1828, Harriet A. Burnham, b at Windsor, February 23, 1807. Children—1, Helen Temple b February 12, 1832, d October 25, 1852; 2, William Royal b November 16, 1839, m November 14, 1861, Frances Caroline Adams.

HALL, DAVID 4th s of Elias, b March 15, 1813, m April 18, 1842, Eliza Kimball, b October 11, 1816. Children—1, Carrie D. b January 22, 1843, m Thomas F. Bogue, Jr., resides in the West; 2, Ella H. b September 24, 1844, m Edward L. Barnes.

HALL, WILLIAM E. 5th s of Elias, b July 4, 1818, m May 15, 1848, Elmira M. Hitchcock, b October 29, 1822. Children—1, Alice b October 23, 1850; 2, Cora b November 5, 1854.

HAMMOND, COL. THOMAS b in Newton, Mass., Febrnary 20, 1762, m March 25, 1784, Hannah Cross, b in Mansfield, Conn. Children—1, Sally b in Shaftsbury, December 27, 1784, d in Pittsford, September 26, 1793; 2, Tamesin b in Pittsford, January 4, 1787, m Jonathan Dike, d August 23, 1829; 3, Anna b March 24, 1789, m Allen Penfield, d in Crown Point, May 1, 1847; 4, Thomas Denny b Augnst 16, 1791, m Paulina Austin, of Orwell, d March 30, 1841; 5, German b December 21, 1793, m Lovisa Chitterton, d in West Rosendale, Wis., March 12, 1861; 6, Amelia b January 17, 1796, m 1st, Aaron Baker, M. D., who d: m 2d, Joseph Eldridge, d in Bridport, December 28, 1862; 7, Charles T. b April 24, 1798, m Jane Ranney, resides at Crown Point, N. Y.; 8, Angnstns b June 5, 1800, m Mary Penfield; 9, Daniel b in 1804, d 1806; 10, John C. b September 22, 1805, m 1st, —— Smith, who d: m 2d, Nancy, sister of former wife, d in Crown Point, N. Y., January 1, 1858. Mrs. Hannah Hammond d February 2, 1819, and Col. Hammond m 2d, Mrs. Sarah Stewart. Col. Thomas Hammond d in 1847; Mrs. Sarah Hammond d in 1852.

HARRISON, WILLIAM HENRY s of Samuel, b February 22, 1790, m Febrnary 1, 1822, Sally Bogue, b in Chittenden, July 21, 1793. Children—1, William Oric b May 12, 1823, m Jannary 15, 1850, Angusta Jane Garfield; 2, Sally Ann b July 26, 1825, m March 13, 1849, Simon Harwood, of Holley, N. Y.; 3, Nancy Columbia b September 21, 1831. William Henry, the father, d in Pittsford, June 20, 1866.

HART, HAWKINS s of Hawkins and Lydia Hart, m October 18, 1825. Children—1, Horace H. b August 6, 1830, m Jane Moore; 2, John C. b May 15, 1835, m Sabra C. Smith, d in the army.

HENDEE, DEA. CALEB b in Coventry, Conn., in Augnst, 1745, m April 27, 1767, Caroline Ellsworth, of Simsbury, Conn. Children—1, Caleb, Jr., b October 21, 1768, m Lydia Rich; 2, Caroline b December 25, 1770, d March 26, 1771; 3, Jonathan b November 4, 1773, m December 31, 1795, Sally Squire; 4, Daniel b May 21, 1776, m 1st, Lucy Allen, who d: m 2d, Sally Burditt; 5, Lydia b April 2, 1778, m Abiel Smith, of Leicester; 6, Eunice b in Clarendon, September 23, 1780, m Freeman Smith, of Leicester, d in the State of New York; 7, Solomon b in Pittsford, November 20, 1782, died at the age of nine months; 8, Solomon, 2d, b October 30, 1784, m Lois Paine, of Leicester, d in 1863; 9, David b October 30, 1786, m Caroline Harrington; 10, Rachel b December 27, 1788, m Lewis Whitlock, of Brandon; 11, Samuel b April 23, 1791, m Abigail Paine. Mrs. Caroline Hendee, the mother, d May 12, 1791, and Mr. Hendee m 2d, Mary Squires, by whom he had—12, Abner b August 8, 1792, m Polly Atwood, d. Dea. Caleb Hendee d October 2, 1823.

HENDEE, CALEB JR., s of Caleb, b October 21, 1768, m Jannary 14, 1789, Lydia Rich. Children—1, Ruth b May 6, 1789, m Solomon Bliss, d 1870; 2, Polly b March 30, 1791, d April 17, 1791; 3, German Franklin b October 2, 1794, m Sarah Jones, d 1863; 4, Polly, 2d, b October 2, 1797, m Dr. Spooner, d ——, ——; 5, Sarah b October 18, 1800, m Henry Simonds, d 1833; 6, Charles Jefferson b July 1, 1805, m 1836, —— Davis, of Roxbnry, Mass.; 7, Caleb Rich b Novcmber 8, 1808, m Mary Ann Granger.

HENDEE, GERMAN F. s of Caleb, Jr., m November 30, 1820, Sarah Jones, of Claremont, N. H. Children—1, Franklin Jones b September 1, 1821, m Junc 5, 1855, Sarah Van Sicklin; 2, German b November 10, 1822, m Sarah A. Smith; 3, Lafayette b Jnne 27, 1824; 4, Charles Jefferson b March 31, 1826; 5, Frederick b December 1, 1827, d Jannary 30, 1863; 6, Sarah Rosette b October 19, 1829, m August 14, 1856, John J. Simonds; 7, Lydia b April 5, 1831, m June 18, 1867, Dr. George E. Sparhawk; 8, Edwin Henry b May 10, 1832, m March 27, 1866, Mary M. Edgecumbe; 9, Elisha Rich b January 15, 1837, m November 20, 1867, Helen A. White; 10, Eliza Maria b February 22, 1838, m November 17, 1868, Amos D. Tiffany.

HENDEE, GERMAN s of German F., m March 17, 1846, Sarah A. Smith. Children—1, Blanche b June 17, 1858, d February 18, 1870; 2, German Franklin b April 29, 1861.

HENDEE, FRANKLIN J. s of German F. m Sarah Van Sicklin. Children—1, Whipple Spooner b September 5, 1856; 2, Sarah Rosette b March 20, 1863; 3, Anna b May 16, 1866, d aged 5 months.

HENDEE, EDWIN H. s of German F., m Mary M. Edgecnmbe. Child —Eva Mary b February 16, 1867.

HENDEE, ELISHA RICH s of German F., m Hclen A. White. Child—Frederick b Jannary 19, d September 1, 1868.

HENDEE, CALEB RICH s of Caleb, Jr., m April 19, 1836, Mary Ann Granger. Children—1, Olive Ohio b June 3, 1837, d October 9, 1844; 2, George b July 26, 1839; 3, Caleb Rich, Jr., b Jnly 25, 1842.

HENDEE, JONATHAN 2d s of Deacon Caleb, m Sally Squires, by whom he had—1, Caleb, m and now living in Canada; 2, Parmelia, m —— Sherman; 3, Hiram, d in infancy. Mrs. Sally Hendee d, and Mr. Hendee m 2d, Anna Stone, by whom he had—4, Jonathan; 5, Ephraim.

HENDEE, DANIEL 3d s of Deacon Caleb, m 1st, Lucy Allen, by whom he had several children, the most of whom died young. Mrs. Lucy Hendee d, and Mr. Hendee m 2d, Sally Bnrditt, and removed to Danville, N. Y.

HENDEE, SOLOMON 4th s of Deacon Caleb, m February 20, 1811, Lois Paine, b May 31, 1794. Children—1, Alvira Lois b November 7, 1811, m John W. Smith, who d: m 2d, S. P. Griswold; 2, Olive b November 2, 1815, m Roswell Woodcock. Solomon Hendee d in 1863; Lois Hendee d in 1870.

HENDEE, REV. DAVID 5th s of Deacon Caleb, m Caroline Harrington, and had four or five sons.

HENDEE, SAMUEL 6th s of Deacon Caleb, m December 2, 1810, Abigail Paine, b October 13, 1790. Children—1, Emeline A. b October 1, 1811, m James R. Smith; 2, Olive P. b Jannary 19, 1814, m Josiah Leonard; 3, Eliza b May 1, 1815; 4, Edward b March 8, 1817; 5, Lois b September 1, 1818; 6, John S. b October 20, 1822; 7, Edwin P. b May 27, 1824; 8, Denny b February 20, 1826; 9, Mary C. b June 17, 1828; 10, Joel C. b November 2, 1830.

HENDEE, ABNER 7th s of Deacon Caleb, m Polly Atwood. Children—Rosannah, Horace, Winchester, Franklin, Angeline and Harriet. Abner Hendee d April 22, 1845.

HENDEE, RICHARD s of Jonathan, of Coventry, Conn., and brother of Deacon Caleb, of Pittsford, m Hannah Pearson, of Windsor, Conn. Children—1, Richard, m Phebe Rich; 2, Ephraim, m Lovisa Churchill, of Hubbardton; 3, Jesse, m Tirzah Rich, located in New Haven; 4, David, a soldier in the war of 1812, wonnded in the battle of Williamsburg; 5, John, located in the western part of the State of New York; 6, Hannah, m Samuel Buel; 7, Anna, m Eran Rich; 8, Phebe, m Elisha Chcney. Richard, the father, was killed at the raising of Milton Potter's barn. Mrs. Hannah Hendee afterwards m David June, of Braudon.

HENNESSY, DANIEL D. m September 16, 1827, Ellen Burn. Children —1, Milton b January 28, 1829; 2, Mary b May 4, 1830; 3, Ann b September 16, 1832; 4, Thomas J. b December 9, 1833; 5, Ellen b August 10, 1835; 6, Fanny b October 6, 1836; 7, Elizabeth b November 7, 1839; 8, Daniel b July 6, 1847; 9, James b February 18, 1850, d September 16, 1863. Mr. Hennessy d at Baton Ronge, La., August 2, 1862.

HENNESSY, THOMAS J. s of Daniel D., m September 10, 1860, Catharine Egan. Children—1, Margaret b March 9, 1863; 2, Catharine b No-

vember 11, 1867, d October 18, 1869; 3, Bridget b June 24, 1869; 4, James Edward b November —, 1871.

HEWITT, JAMES b February 23, 1771, m June, 1794, Phebe Mead, b in Rutland, 1778. Children—Alvin, Mahala, Phebe, Henry M., Sarah, James R., Seth H., William H. and Mary G.

HEWITT, SETH H. b in Pittsford, 1811, m 1838, Lovina Loveland, b in 1812. Children—1, Sarah G. b April 22, 1839; 2, Francis G. b September 25, 1841, d September 21, 1842; 3, Ruth L. b April 10, 1846, m June 14, 1863, Milton Laudon; 4, Josephine b September 4, 1851.

HEWITT, AUSTIN A. s of Israel, b in Chittendeu, m March 29, 1861, Jane M. Doming. Children—1, Mary H. b July 19, 1862; 2, Addie A. b November 16, 1864; 3, William A. b January 24, 1870.

HITCHCOCK, JOHN m Abigail Chapman. Children—John, Remembrance, Joseph, Chapman, Benjamiu, Abigail (m David Hall), Lydia (m Leonard Rawson) and Auna (m Dr. Crampton).

HITCHCOCK, JOHN JR., s of Johu and Abigail, m Hanuah Weed, aud had 10 children, all of whom d in childhood.

HITCHCOCK, REMEMBRANCE 2d s of Johu aud Abigail, m Eunice Allen. Children—1, Lyman, m Parthena Weed; 2, Abigail, m Henry W. Merrill; 3, Ira, who d young; 4, Ira, Jr., m Abigail Leouard, who d: m 2d, Elizabeth Ray; 5, Harry, m Hannah Hewlett; 6, Thomas Allen, m 1st, Azubah Kellogg, who d: m 2d, Almena Penuock; 7, Alauson, m Mary Cutler; 8, Marcus, d at the age of 18 years; 9, Eliza, m Rev. D. F. Page, d in six months from marriage.

HITCHCOCK, CHAPMAN 4th s of John and Abigail, b in Connecticut, 1775, m 1801, Chrissey Hill, b in Massachusetts, 1779. Children—1, Joseph b March 12, 1802, m Eliza Wright, d in Fredericktown, Ohio, November 16, 1842; 2, Amos b October 27, 1803; 3, Honor b July 12, 1805, m 1st, Thomas Adams, who d: m 2d, John Sheldon, d October 10, 1864; 4, John b April 3, 1807, d November 1, 1830; 5, Lydia b March 20, 1809, d December 9, 1845; 6, Mary b June 2, 1811, d September 24, 1828; 7, Charlotte b May 31, 1813, m J. L. Slason, d October 24, 1851; 8, Almon b March 27, 1815, d July 8, 1840; 9, Hester b May 24, 1817, m December 21, 1842, E. V. N. Harwood, d September 14, 1867; 10, Sarah b September 5, 1819, m 1841, Samuel Tomlinson, d October 9, 1844; 11, Charles b March 24, 1822.

HITCHCOCK, LYMAN s of Remembrance and Eunice, b 1796, m December 1817, Parthena Weed. Children—1, Carlos A. b 1820, m 1859, Mrs. Caroline (Hall) Tottiugham; 2, Oscar b 1823, d 1834; 3, Marcus b June, 1831, m Julia A. Wood.

HITCHCOCK, IRA 3d s of Remembrance, b June, 1801, m 1827, Abigail, dr of Jacob Leonard. She d in the fall of 1844: he m 2d, Elizabeth Ray. Children—1, Charles A.; 2, Eliza, m June, 1834, Gerry Whitney; 3, George b September, 1854. The two formcr by wife Abigail, the latter by wife Elizabeth.

HITCHCOCK, AMOS 2d s of Chapmau and Chrissey, b October 27, 1803, m September 4, 1838, Elizabeth Harwood, b January 29, 1814. Children —1, Erwine Van Ness, m Marie Duraut; Elisha Pike, George Hill and Mary Elizabeth. The last two d in childhood. Amos Hitchcock d September 3, 1852.

HITCHCOCK, CHARLES youngest s of Chapman and Chrissey, b 1822, m 1848, Sarah J. Merrill, b West Rutland, 1823. Children—1, Sarah b 1853, d 1853; 2, Merrill b 1854; 3, Ernest b 1856.

HITCHCOCK, ELISHA PIKE 2d s of Amos and Elizabeth, b June 22, 1845, m June 27, 1866, Susan Ida Porter, b in Middlebury, Jauuary 1, 1848.

Children—1, Mary Elizabeth b April 24, 1867; 2, George Porter b May 7, 1868; 3, Vida Maud b May 1, 1869, d August 14, 1869.

Hitchcock, Charles A. eldest s of Ira, m November 10, 1859, Laura A. Rice, of Rutland. Children—1, William G. b January 12, 1862; 2, Albert M. b January 11, 1864; 3, Abigail M. b August 28, 1866; 4, Charles L. b January 2, 1870.

Hitchcock, Thomas A. b October 22, 1806, m September 12, 1827, Azubah Kellogg, b August 22, 1805. Children—1, Francis Allen b June 24, 1828, m Harriet Foutaine; 2, Julia Annetta b July 8, 1831, m Calixte Commette.

Hopkins, Ebenezer Sen., of Harwinton, Conn., m and had sons, James, Nehemiah and Elias, and daughter Tabitha, who m Dr. Abithar Millard. Ebenezer Hopkins, Sen., d at Shaftsbury, while returning from a visit to West Stockbridge, Mass., about the year 1784.

Hopkins, James eldest s of Ebenezer, Sen., m and had—1, Caleb, m and settled in Genesee, N. Y.; 2, James, Jr., m and settled in the western part of the State of New York; 3, Rhoda, m Elias Hopkins, Jr.; 4, Susannah, m Elijah Kirkham, of Whiting, and some time after, with her husband and one child, was drowned in Lake Champlain.*

Hopkins, Dea. Nehemiah 2d s of Ebenezer, Sen., m Tryphene Smith. Children—sons: Ashbel, Ebenezer, Nehemiah, Jr., Martin and Matthew; daughters: Jemima, m Simeon Parmelee; Tryphene, m Charles Morris, of Stockbridge; Rachel, m Peter Bresee; Sylvia, m Stephen Mead. Mrs. Tryphene Hopkins d in Pittsford, in 1803; Dea. Nehemiah Hopkins d in Crown Point, N. Y., about the year 1814.

Hopkins, Ashbel eldest s of Dea. Nehemiah, m Betsey Tupper. He d in Pittsford, in 1793; Mrs. Betsey Hopkins afterwards m, and resided in Monkton.

Hopkins, Ebenezer 2d s of Dea. Nehemiah, m December 2, 1783, Rachel Mead. Children—1, Josiah b April 18, 1786; 2, Ebenezer, Jr., b August 16, 1787, located in the West; 3, Sarah b January 27, 1789, m —— Chipman; 4, Charlotte b October 24, 1790, m —— Durphy; 5, Achsah b July 19, 1792; 6, Minerva b April 22, 1794, m —— Grenelle, d of small pox in New Haven; 7, Matthew b April 7, 1796, d May 13, 1796. Ebenezer Hopkins d in Troy, Miami county, Ohio, in 1838.

Hopkins, Nehemiah Jr., 3d s of Dea. Nehemiah, m —— Durphy, and removed to the State of New York, where he d.

Hopkins, Martin 4th s of Dea. Nehemiah, m Sarah Mead. Children—Laura, Tryphene and Sarah. Mrs. Sarah Hopkins d June 6, 1801, in the 30th year of her age. Mr. Hopkins m a second time, and after residing some years in Cornwall, he removed to the State of New York, where he died about 1840.

Hopkins, Matthew 5th s of Dea. Nehemiah, m February 17, 1795, Mercy Mead. The birth of one child is recorded, William Augustus, b August 20, 1796. Mrs. Mercy Hopkins d June 22, 1800, in the 21st year of her age. Mr. Hopkins m 2d, Lucy, dr of Simeon Wright, of West Rutland; he removed to the West.

Hopkins, Elias 3d s of Ebenezer, Sen., m Mary ——. Children—sons: Elias, Jr., m Rhoda, dr of James Hopkins; John, Daniel, Royal and Jesse—daughters: Saloma, m John Van Allen; Polly, m Ozem

*They attempted to cross the Lake on the ice with a horse and sleigh. The expansion of the ice near the shore had forced a portion of it downwards, forming a basin, which filled with water to the depth of five feet. In passing this in the darkness of night, the sleigh was overturned, and they were precipitated into the water and perished.

Strong; and Huldah, m Josiah Osgood. Elias Hopkins d about 1793; Mrs. Mary Hopkins afterwards m a Mr. Lee.

Hopkins, John 2d son of Elias and Mary, m December 20, 1786, Hannah Mead. Children—1, Polly b December 20, 1787, d March 17, 1793; 2, Sabrina b July 4, 1789; 3, Roby b April 10, 1791, m —— Crary; 4, Freeman b February 27, 1793; 5, Therese b February 10, 1795. John Hopkins d in Pierpoint, N. Y., in 1832.

Hopkins, Noah b in Nine Partners, Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1730, m —— ——. Children—Hiram, Samuel, Frederick and Mary. Noah Hopkins d May 6, 1805.

Hopkins, Hiram s of Noah, b in Nine Partners, Dutchess county, N. Y., January 16, 1772, m January 3, 1793, Rachel Spotten, b in New York, Feb. 7, 1773. Children—1, Noah James b Dec. 3, 1793; 2, Isabella Maria b January 31, 1796, m Ambrose L. Brown, of Rutland, d in 1868; 3, Hiram B. b December 18, 1798; 4, William L. b October 29, 1802; 5, Frederick William b September 15, 1806; 6, Samuel Miller b June 24, 1808. Mrs. Rachel Hopkins d in Rutland, April 3, 1839; Hiram Hopkins d November 23, 1847.

Hopkins, Frederick William s of Hiram and Rachel, m December 1, 1836, Julia Anne Hooker, b in Rutland, September 9, 1810. Children by first wife—1, Sarah Hooker b November 17, 1837, m November 19, 1861, Joseph P. Woodbury, Esq., of Aspinwall; 2, Martha Vinal b October 29, 1839, d February 16, 1843. Mrs. Julia Anne Hopkins having d, Mr. Hopkins m 2d, May 17, 1843, Anna E. Lawrence, b in Weybridge, April 9, 1816. Children—3, Anne De Rose Lawrence b March 9, 1845, m July 31, 1866, Samuel E. Burnham, of Manchester; 4, Jennie Andrews De Lys b July 31, 1846; 5, Grace Viola Elizabeth b December 10, 1848, m June 6, 1867, Silas W. Gregory, of Plattsburgh, N. Y.

Howe, Joshua C. b in Henniker, N. H., July 12, 1810, m February 14, 1837, Lydia Kelley, who d July 28, 1864: he m 2d, December 31, 1864, Mary E. Worthen. Children—1, John M. b June 2, 1838; 2, Helen b October 21, 1840, d 1843; 3, Miriam b September 25, 1844.

Howland, Thomas b December 20, 1808, m April 20, 1832, Prudence ——, b October 2, 1811. Children—Martin D., Myron E. and Marshall T.

Howland, Marshall T. s of Thomas, b in Pittsford, May 20, 1840, m November 24, 1863, Jane O. Stevens, b April 11, 1839. Children—1, William B. b January 11, 1865; 2, Thomas B. b June 1, 1867; 3, Chinny A. b February 16, 1870.

Hudson, Eli b November 17, 1774, m December 6, 1798, Eunice Chase, b March 16, 1776. Children—1, Alexander b December 16, 1799; 2, John W. b November 7, 1801; 3, Joseph b June 11, 1803; 4, Seth E. b January 1, 1806; 5, Emiline Belinda b January 15, 1808, d June 22, 1821; 6, Whiting b November 10, 1809; 7, Almira b September 18, 1811, d November 3, 1820; 8, Cyrus b May 3, 1813; 9, Daniel b June 26, 1815; 10, Lucy C. b May 28, 1817; 11, Julian b December 11, 1819. Eli Hudson d April 18, 1821.

Hudson, Seth E. s of Eli, m 1836, Lucy Lillie, b in Chittenden, March 10, 1816. Children—1, Henry T. b December 23, 1837, m September 14, 1867, Ellen S. Jackson; 2, Mary E. b April 14, 1840, m September 26, 1861, Royal B. Thomas; 3, Edwin S. b July 2, 1842, d August 23, 1863; 4, Susie L. b May 17, 1844, d July 25, 1865; 5, Cortes b March 3, 1847; 6, Arabella C. b June 12, 1854.

Humphrey, Willard s of Joseph and Hannah, b in Rutland, July 2, 1803, m October 22, 1833, Melinda Harwood, b July 8, 1808. Children—1, Abbie b September 14, 1834, m January 21, 1857, Isaac Chatterton, d October 27, 1866; 2, Willard S. b March 7, 1841, m October 24, 1865, Marion Porter; 3, Joseph Henry b April 24, 1850. Willard Humphrey d 1871.

HUMPHREY, MOSES P. s of Joseph and Hannah, b in Rutland, December 17, 1809, m September 2, 1835, Nancy P. Leach, b March 5, 1811. Children—1, Martin b November 29, 1838, m February 23, 1860, Huldah E. Locklin; 2, Hannah b September 18, 1842, d October 5, 1860.

JACKSON, DAVID m Hannah Graton, of Spencer, Mass. Children—1, David, Jr., m Persis, dr of Benjamin Whipple, was in the war of 1812, d on his way home from the army; 2, Jonathan, m —— Morgan, of Spencer, Mass.; 3, James, m Margaret, dr of Jeremiah Wood, d in Pennsylvania; 4, William, d unmarried; 5, Samuel, m Relief Smith, who d: m 2d, Mrs. Betsey Fairfield, dr of Gideon Sheldon, d in Canada; 6, Daniel, d in Pittsford.

JACKSON, JONAS m —— Thomas. Children—1, Ansel b March 23, 1846; 2, Asa E. b June 26, 1848; 3, Sabrina b January 26, 1850.

JENNER, STEPHEN b March 14, 1749, m February 16, 1774, Mary Kirkham, b August 2, 1755. Children—1, Timothy b July 17, 1775; 2, Asa b December 17, 1777; 3, Nathan b June 28, 1781; 4, Hannah b May 28, 1784; 5, Stephen b January 5, 1787; 6, Samuel b April 1, 1790; 7, Mary b August 10, 1792; 8, Abigail b February 11, 1796; 9, Prudence b November 16, 1798; 10, Amos b June 5, 1800.

JENNER, TIMOTHY s of Stephen and Mary, m December 1, 1796, Ruth Hurlbut. Children—1, Elijah Kirkham b October 19, 1797, d November 23, 1804; 2, Moses Johnson b August 1, 1799; 3, Sarah b January 25, 1803; 4, Electa b April 18, 1805; 5, Timothy Dana b March 14, 1808.

JENNER, ASA s of Stephen and Mary, m December 25, 1797, Tryphena Graudec. Children—1, David b January 27, 1798; 2, Solomon b December 23, 1799. Mrs. Tryphena Jenner d November 16, 1801. Mr. Jenner m August 18, 1802, Nancy Ray, of Hubbardton. Children—3, Tryphena b July 5, 1803, m —— Hobert; 4, Stella b February 6, 1805, m Alexander Hudson; 5, Nathaniel Kirkham b April 15, 1807, m Ruth Rosco; 6, William Riley b February 25, 1810; 7, Lewis, m Lois Rosco; 8, Loomis, m Orphila Bliss; 9, Caroline, m Nelson Rugg; 10, Asa, m Sylvia Smith; 11, Joseph. Asa Jenner, the father, d in 1865; Nancy Jenner d in 1869.

JENNER, NATHAN s of Stephen and Mary, m Betsey Lampson, who d: m 2d, Nancy Whiting. The birth of one child is recorded, Elijah Kirkham, b June 30, 1813.

JUNE, JOSHUA b in Connecticut, m 1779, Sarah, dr of William Cox. Children—John, b 1780; Nancy, Hannah, Hezekiah, Henry b February 25, 1789; Joshua, Malinda, Philena, Sarah b in Brandon, August 25, 1804; William Cox b May 22, 1808. Joshua June d about 1812; Mrs. Sarah June d about 1840.

JUNE, JOHN eldest s of Joshua and Sarah, m January 1, 1809, Lydia, dr of Ebenezer Lyman, d in Brandon about the year 1866.

JUNE, HENRY 3d s of Joshua and Sarah, m December, 1809, Elizabeth, b May 29, 1787, dr of Ebenezer Lyman. One daughter, Tamesin, b in Brandon, November 25, 1811, m November 8, 1837, Jonathan Tarble, of Chittenden. Mrs. Elizabeth June d ———, ——; Henry June d in Chittenden, May 13, 1871.

KEELER, LOT b in Ridgefield, Conn., in 1762, m Catharine ——. Children—1, Lot; 2, Lewis, m Eliza Thompson, who d: m 2d, Damaris Blake, resides in Michigan; 3, Levi, m Miranda Wilber, d in 1862; 4, Sally m Asa Paine; 5, Betsey, m Hawkins Hart; 6, Daniel, m Anise Hemenway, resides in Michigan; 7, David, d aged four years.

KELLEY, JOSEPH s of Eliphalet, b February 19, 1795, m October 19, 1819, Anna M. Swett, b June 7, 1799. Children—1, Anna Louisa b December 16, 1820; 2, Hyrena b March 22, 1822, d April 15, 1822; 3, George Augustus b June 29, 1823, d June 30, 1823; 4, Sybel Samantha b October

4, 1825, d May 25, 1827; 5, Samantha Malvina b November 30, 1827, m January 19, 1857, E. B. Rand; 6, Edwin T. b December 28, 1829, m July 4, 1860, Hattie Abby; 7, Lydia Adelaide b January 18, 1832, m September 19, 1857, A. W. Casey. Joseph Kelley d August 14, 1872.

KEOUGH, LANCELOTT b in Ireland, 1804, m 1825, Winnaford Her, b in Ireland, 1825. Children—1, Margaret b 1826, m Michael O'Donald; 2, Thomas b 1828, m Mary Cady; 3, Mary b 1830, m John O'Marah; 4, Catharine b 1832, m 1860, Dennis O'Marah; 5, Mort b 1834, d 1844; 6, Bridget b 1836, m S. Jackson; 7, Ellen b 1838, m 1860, Henry Clark, who d 1870; 8, John b 1840, m Martha E. McEnany; 9, Lancelott b 1842.

KEMP, DANIEL b August 7, 1778, in Carlisle, Mass., m 1807, Betsey ——, b July 9, 1783. Children—1, Daniel b April 4, 1809, m 1833, Martha Hayward, d March 12, 1861; 2, Elvira b June 30, 1812; 3, Moses P. b October 22, 1814, d March 4, 1871; 4, Betsey b October 18, 1816, m 1859, John Hayward; 5, Benjamin b September 23, 1818; 6, Judith A. b May 22, 1823, m 1847, Charles C. Morgan, d August 24, 1871; 7, Alvin b May 2, 1827, m 1857, Helen E. Jackson.

KELLOGG, AMOS b in Lebanon, Conn., July 7, 1760, m December 7, 1780, Lucretia Harwood, b in Bennington, March 9, 1764. Children—1, Sarah b March 28, 1783, m January 27, 1807, Noah Loomis, of Georgia, Vt.; 2, Clara b May 2, 1786, m Reuben Blodget, of Jericho; 3, Lucretia b January 13, 1792, m 1st, John Denison, who d; m 2d, Ebenezer H. Dorman, of Charlotte; 4, Samuel Harwood; 5, Charles Henry, m March 30, 1842, Elizabeth Prentiss; 6, Amos Cushing.* Amos Kellogg d March 6, 1826; Mrs. Lucretia Kellogg d September, 1850.

KELLOGG, SAMUEL H.† b July 12, 1798, m February 17, 1819, Eusebia Messer, b in Claremont, N. H., d in Pittsford, June 26, 1852: he m 2d, May 2, 1854, Mrs. Caroline Cheney. Children—1, Newton b December 28, 1819; 2, Abigail b December 30, 1821, d January 1, 1822; 3, James b December 6, 1822; 4, Mary Elizabeth b May 18, 1835, m April 22, 1861, Charles Farrar.

KELLOGG, NEWTON s of Samuel H., m May 30, 1855, Julia Page, of Rutland.

KELLOGG, JAMES s of Samuel H., m April 22, 1846, Esther Ann Tottingham. One son, Joseph. James Kellogg d July 2, 1850; Mrs. Esther Ann Kellogg m 2d, James Cheney, of Rutland.

KELLOGG, AMOS CUSHING s of Amos, b November 22, 1803, m October 9, 1827, Nancy Bogue, b February 1, 1808. Children—1, Ann Eliza b

* There was an Amos Montague, who died at the age of two years.

† A notice of Judge Kellogg, prepared for its appropriate place in this work, was accidentally misplaced in the manuscript, and the mistake was not discovered till it was too late to be corrected. A man so prominent and useful deserves a more extended notice than can possibly be given here. His early educational advantages were limited to the district school, but, by close application to study, he soon fitted himself for a successful school teacher. At the age of twenty-one, he married and located on the paternal homestead, where he still resides. On the death of his father, in 1826, he was appointed town clerk and treasurer, offices which he has continued to hold to the present time. He represented the town in the Legislature of the State seven years, and for a time held the office of assistant judge of the County Court. But his crowning excellence is to be found in his noble Christian character, and his strong religious influence in the church and the community. He is descended from a long line of Christian ancestors, and his early religious training was of strictest Puritan stamp. At the age of thirteen years, he became a member of the Congregational Church, and within its pale he soon developed into ripe Christian manhood. He has for years been a leading member, and one of its honored deacons. And, though now far advanced in years, he is still quite active, and is looked up to by all classes as a father and a friend.

October 21, 1828, m July 31, 1849, Moses M. Cutts, who d; 2, Amos Virgil b August 10, 1835, m January 29, 1858, Helen Douer; 3, Nancy Sophia b November 13, 1839, d July 16, 1862; 4, Clara Jane b November 18, 1841, m August 16, 1864, Elijah Giddings; 5, John Denison b November 18, 1842, d October 10, 1866.

KETCHAM, THOMAS J., M. D., b April 12, 1821, m 1851, Jane Horton, who d in 1853: he m 2d, October 28, 1855, Mrs. Elvira Bogue. They were divorced at the Spring Term of the County Court in 1872, and on the 30th of July following, he m 3d, Mary E. Slason. Child—Charles Horton b June, 1852.

KINGSLEY, NATHANIEL b in 1750, m Rebecca Edgerton. Children—1, Joshua; 2, Rebecca, m Nathan Wadsworth; 3, Sarah, m Samuel Lucas, of Amsterdam, N. Y.; 4, Eunice, m Samuel Blair; 5, Susanna, m Elias Plumb; 6, Hannah, m George F. Case, of Cornwall; 7, Zerviah, m Asa Richardson. Nathaniel Kingsley d in 1813; Mrs. Rebecca Kingsley d in 1829.

KINGSLEY, JOSHUA s of Nathaniel and Rebecca, b in 1779, m in 1810, Lucy Robinson,* b in 1779. Children—1, Dimmis b May 7, 1801; 2, Nathaniel b April 28, 1803, m Eliza Williams, of Dorset, resides in Pennsylvania: 3, Rebecca b February 14, 1806, m Job Congdon, of Covington, N. Y.; 4, Ralph b June 9, 1809, m Sarah Sullings, resides in Pennsylvania; 5, Elmira b January 10, 1811, m Elhanan S. Winslow, of Iowa; 6, Clarissa b September 9, 1814, d 1831; 7, Waldo b April 10, 1816, m Margaret Williams; 8, Elizabeth b August 22, 1818, d 1832. Joshua Kingsley d in Troy, Penn., August 6, 1857; Mrs. Lucy Kingsley d February 14, 1859.

KINGMAN, HENRY b April 21, 1828, m 1st, Electa M. Mitchell, b October 20, 1831. Children—Mary E. b December 17, 1854; 2, Charles H. b April 11, 1857; 3, Jennie M. b November 5, 1861; 4, Martha A. b November 8, 1864; 5, Cora A. b March 29, 1867, d August 17, 1868. Mrs. Electa M. Kingman d March 5, 1868; Mr. Kingman m 2d, —— ——.

LATHROP, ADGET b in Connecticut, August 29, 1764, m January 13, 1790, Martha Morse, b March 9, 1771. Children—1, John b in Pittsford, May 11, 1794; 2, Mary b February 9, 1796, d in Batavia, N. Y., September 1, 1819; 3, James b October 1, 1798; 4, Charles b January 2, 1802, d in New York; 5, Henry b February 22, 1804; 6, Fanny b May 9, 1806; 7, German b May 6, 1808, d December 23, 1869, in Penusylvania; 8, Nancy b June 4, 1810; 9 and 10, Caroline and Adeline (twins) b May 18, 1813. Adget Lathrop d April 10, 1840; Mrs. Martha Lathrop d from the effects of a fall, which dislocated her neck, about the year 1850.

LATHROP, JOHN s of Adget and Martha, m September 24, 1821, Martha, dr of Edward Clifford. Children—1, Mary b September 24, 1822; 2, William b April 17, 1825; 3, Ann b March 8, 1828; 4, Whitman b June 16, 1830; 5, Julia b July 6, 1835, d April 23, 1847.

LAWRENCE, DANIEL b October 17, 1820, m October 20, 1845, Margaret M. McWain, b November 1824. Children—1, Ellen C. b in Dorset in 1851, m Thomas Cunningham; 2, Rodolphus b February 16, 1854; 3, Daniel Fremont b November 14, 1856; 4, Elnora M. b March 11, 1862; 5, Minnie G. b December, 1868; 6, Walter Hernan b September 10, 1870.

LEACH, ANDREW b in Easton, Mass., December 14, 1768, m February 24, 1807, Mary Powers, b 1777, d June, 1810: m 2d, October, 1810, Deborah Spooner, b in New London, Conn., February, 1779, d February 7, 1823: m 3d, November 13, 1823, Olivia Moulton, of Fairhaven, who d. Andrew Leach d September 15, 1852. Children, by first wife—1, Mary b April 3, 1808, m Nathaniel Iugersoll; 2, Andrew P. b April 10, 1810, d February

* This was Mr. Kingsley's second wife. The maiden name of his first wife was Wealthy Weller, and she was the mother of his first four children.

21, 1835. By second wife—3, Shepherd b August 17, 1811; 4, Martha Augusta, m William S. Curtis; 5, Harriet Byron, m William Warner; 6, Cephas Augustus, m Mary Anu Scarborough; 7, Catharine Spooner, m Rev. E. Y. Swift. By third wife—8, Frances S. b August 1, 1824, m Wm. Warner.

Leach, Shepherd 2d s of Andrew, m June 22, 1848, Phebe H. Allen, b in Massachusetts, February, 1819, located iu Rockford, Ill. Children—1, Clara Francos b June 27, 1851; 2, Elizabeth Abby b December 11, 1854; 3, H. Shepherd b November 18, 1857; 4, Emma Allen b December 19, 1864.

Leach, Martin s of Abisha, and brother of Andrew, before mentioncd, b in Easton, Mass., in 1771, m Sylvia Powers, b iu Norton, Mass., in 1774. Children—1, Sylvia; 2, Betsey, m Henry Simonds; 3, Patience, m Jacob Bresee, d in 1863; 4, Achsah; 5, Nancy, m Moses Humphrey; 6, Martin; 7, Stella, m Ashbel Humphrey, d April 29, 1864. Martin Leach d in 1855; Mrs. Sylvia Leach d iu 1858.

Leach, Martin Jr., s of Martin, b July 19, 1813, m August 14, 1839, Harriet Burditt, b April 19, 1819. Children—1, Andrew M. b December 7, 1841; 2, Frances H. b Novcmber 3, 1846, m Rev. N. R. Nichols; 3, Sylvia E. b September 26, 1852. Martiu Leach, Jr., d December 15, 1871.

Leonard, Capen s of Jacob, b iu Easton, Mass., May 3, 1782, m January 1, 1802, Mehetabel Forbes, b in Bridgewater, Mass., March 1, 1778. Children—Hiram, Thomas Jefferson, Adam, Capen, Mehetabel and Vesta. Capeu Leonard d December 10, 1845; Mrs. Mehetabel Leonard d May 21, 1863.

Leonard, Hiram s of Capen, b September 25, 1802, m 1832, Almira Barnard, b 1805, d ——: m 2d, March 24, 1838, Maria Dodge, b 1813, d —: m 3d, September 21, 1863, Charlotte Dodge, b 1817, d August, 1872. Children—1, Asa Howard b February 26, 1840; 2, Luther D. b May 7, 1841; 3, Charlotte b March 25, 1844, m March 17, 1863, Jacob F. Bresee; 4, Capen b July 25, 1846, d November 8, 1856; 5, Almira M. b May 5, 1849; 6, Hiram J. b July 7, 1851, d March 15, 1855; 7, Willard C. b October 14, 1853; 8, Mary b August 25, 1856, d February 3, 1863.

Leonard, Thomas Jefferson 2d s of Capeu, b September 12, 1804, m January 17, 1827, Hannah B. Dike, b April 19, 1807. Children—1, Helen b October 23, 1827; 2, Amelia b August 2, 1829, d 1834; 3, Dike b December 16, 1832; 4, Royce b May 30, 1833, d February 8, 1835.

Leonard, Dike s of Thomas J. and Hannah, m January, 1855, Abbie Persons, who d March 6, 1870: m 2d, Mrs. Delia Rand. Childreu—1, Celia b December 24, 1857; 2, Nelson b December 20, 1861; 3, Phill S. b October 29, 1865.

Leonard, Capen Jr., 4th s of Capen, b June 25, 1808, m November 26, 1832, Mary Ann Dike, b January 28, 1812.

Leonard, Isaac eldest s of Jacob, b in Easton, Mass., in 1772, m 1795, Ruth Fuller, b in Sharon, Mass., 1776. Children—Isaac, Newell, Melle, Hannah, Martin, Ruth b December 2, 1806; Jonathan b May 12, 1808, d Jnne 19, 1817; Josiah b January 4, 1810. Isaac Leonard d August 12, 1858; Mrs. Ruth Leonard d September 30, 1849.

Leonard, Martin 3d s of Isaac, b in Easton, Mass., 1804, m December 5, 1831, Salome Manley, b in 1807. Children—1, Caroline b December 15, 1832, m Jnne 3, 1853, Alfred Manley; 2, Rhoda b October 6, 1834, d September, 1837; 3, Isaac b May 28, 1239.

Leonard, Josiah 5th s of Isaac, b January 4, 1810, m April 19, 1836, Olive P. Hendee, b January 19, 1814. Children—1, Edwin J. b January 10, 1843; 2, Mary Melanie b June 28, 1850.

Leonard, John Capen s of Joel, of Chittenden, who was the s of Jacob, b June 21, 1832, m September 21, 1853, Caroline Clark, b in Bran-

don, March 9, 1829. Children—1, Thomas A. b June 18, 1855; 2, James E. b December 13, 1856; 3, John Franklin b November 27, 1864.

Leonard, Newell s of Isaac, b April 14, 1799, m March 24, 1835, Clara Cutler, b February 5, 1805. Children—1, George b March 6, 1836; 2, Ruth A. b February 29, 1840, d September 21, 1870.

Lothrop, Howard b in Easton, Mass., 1776, m 1804, Sarah Williams, b in Easton, 1786. Children—Edwin H., Thomas C., Sarah, Edward, George Van Ness, Henry F., Cyrus, DeWitt C. and Horace A. Howard Lothrop d in Easton, August 20, 1857; Mrs. Sarah Lothrop d June, 1867.

Lothrop, Henry F. 5th s of Howard and Sarah, b in Easton, March 1, 1820, m October 5, 1848, Eleanor B. Penfield, b 1820.

Loveland, Robert b in Hartford, Conn., March 19, 1865, m Ruth Milber. Children—1, Lucinda, m Samuel Kelly; 2, Robert Lester, m and d in Kansas; 3, Philinda, m William Wheeler; 4, Elizabeth Strong, m Zebulon Mead; 5, Rachel Whipple, m Butler Goodrich; 6, Phebe Daniels, m Philip Spaulding; 7, Ruth Milber, m John Parmelee; 8, Joel Benoni, m and settled in Pennsylvania; 9, Lozina Sutherland; 10, Lorinda Sutherland, m Seth H. Hewett; 11, Temperance, m Abraham Butterfield; Samuel Bassett and Aaron Nelson. Mrs. Ruth Loveland d March 18, 1846; Robt. Loveland d May 13, 1856.

Loveland, Samuel Bassett 3d s of Robert and Ruth, b November 26, 1816, m December 30, 1844, Mercy Betts, b April 29, 1821. Children—1, Robert Eugene b March 25, 1846, m April 16, 1868, Emma E. Jenkins; 2, Francis Goodrich b September 12, 1847, m October 21, 1869, Adelaide Patch; 3, Agnes Maria b April 16, 1852; 4, Abbie Eliza b November 15, 1855. Mrs. Mercy Loveland d 1872.

Loveland, Aaron Nelson, youngest s of Robert and Ruth, b October 6, 1819, m February 18, 1847, Harriet E. Davis, b in Chester, November 14, 1824.

Lowth, James b May 14, 1790, m 1810, Marcella McGuirk, b June 20, 1791. Children—Edward, Matthew, James, John R. and Margaret. Mrs. Marcella Lowth d June 21, 1848; James Lowth d 1872.

Lowth, Matthew 2d s of James, b April 8, 1813, m November 8, 1843, Catharine Hudson, b December 25, 1820. One daughter, Marcella M., b February 24, 1850.

Manley, Fobes s of Eli, b in Easton, Mass., 1793, m Wealthy Hill, b in Weston, Mass., 1796. Children—1, Rhoda b January 13, 1817, m January 29, 1839, E. S. Mead; 2, Albert F. b March 30, 1818, m Martha Buckley; 3, Cyrus D. b October 6, 1819, d April 23, 1866; 4, Prudilla b July 6, 1821; 5, Martha b May 9, 1823, d June 8, 1853; 6, James Harvey b March 20, 1825, m March, 1852, Julia A. Bliven, d June 12, 1860; 7, Almina b April 20, 1827; 8, William H. b April 15, 1829, d February 18, 1857; 9, Joseph Edwin b February 16, 1831, m August 18, 1857, Electa A. Porter; 10 Mary Ann b April 16, 1832, m April 16, 1845, —— ——; 11, Benjamin Franklin b June 6, 1835; 12, Helen b September 16, 1837.

Manley, William F. s of William, b June 16, 1811, m October 10, 1839, Betsey Penfield, b December 19, 1816. Children—1, Edward L. b January 6, 1841; 2, Florence E. b November 25, 1847, d June 18, 1866; 3, George Penfield b May 18, 1851; 4, William Augustus b December 16, 1857, d July 4, 1858; 5, Mary E. b March 11, 1861. William F. Manley d March 22, 1865.

Meacham, Rollin S. b September 25, 1833, m September 25, 1859, Mary E. W. Gorham, b December 3, 1839. One daughter, Jessie A. b May 19, 1864.

Mead, Stephen m —— ——. Children, daughters—1, Polly, killed by a log rolling on her, at the age of 13 years; 2, Jane, m David Stark;

3, Rachel, m Ebenezer Hopkins; 4, Hannah, m John Hopkins; 5, Sarah, m Martin Hopkins; 6, Martha, m Ebenezer Keeler; 7, Elizabeth, m Abner Needham; 8, Mercy, m Matthew Hopkins; 9, Polly 2d, d at the age of about 18 years. Sons—10, Stephen, Jr., m Sylvia Hopkins, d in the year 1800; 11, Timothy, m Sarah Squires, d in 1800; 12, Ezra, m Lydia Morris, d in the State of New York. Stephen Mead d at Crown Point, N. Y., about 1820.

Mead, Samuel s of John, b June 10, 1785, m March 13, 1805, Anna Brown, b March 13, 1791. Children—Samuel, Jr.; Ann b 1811; Elijah b 1814; Electa b 1817, d 1818; John b 1819; Jonathan b 1821; Julia b 1824; George b 1826, d 1827; Martha E. and Mary C. (twins) b 1828. Samuel Mead d in Pittsford, January, 1831; Mrs. Anna Mead d in Troy, N. Y., May 13, 1866.

Mead, Samuel Jr., s of Samuel, b November 27, 1808, m June 3, 1835, Solana Chaffee, b in Chittenden, December 23, 1810. Children—1, Wesley S. b March 15, 1836; 2, Martha A. b October 23, 1837, m September 25, 1859, Curren A. Shippec; 3, Maria J. b August 17, 1839; 4, George C. b December 10, 1841, m 1867, Lizzie Holden; 5, Elvin H. b February 19, 1844, m January 1, 1868, Annie Whitman; 6, Amos J. b November 27, 1851. Samuel Mead, Jr., d July 2, 1858.

Merrill, Henry W. s of Roswell, b in Castleton, July 15, 1798, m February 11, 1821, Abigail Hitchcock, b August 31, 1797. Children—1, Sarah Jane b July 13, 1823, m November 7, 1848, Charles Hitchcock; 2, Agnes S. b May 23, 1833, d April 2, 1858.

Messer, Rev. Asa b August 14, 1793, m March 17, 1817, Martha Woodford, b in 1792. One daughter, Martha Stevens, b in Pittsford, 1818, m November, 1842, John S. King, of New York, d December 1, 1858.

Messer, Henry s of Moses, and brother of Rev. Henry, b March 18, 1805, m 1832, Lydia Fenton. Children—1, Henry M. b November 16, 1833, m Ellen Armington; 2, Julius Fenton b August 2, 1838, d October 18, 1839. Henry Messer d August 21, 1839; Mrs. Lydia Messer m 2d, J. A. Randall.

Mills, Naham s of Luke, b in Needham, Mass., 1785, m Eliza Ballou, b in Newton, Mass., March 17, 1784. Children—1, Naham, Jr., b September 17, 1805; 2, Henry b January 25, 1807; 3, Thomas b December 10, 1808; 4, Eliza b February 11, 1810; 5, Joseph b March 17, 1812; 6, Allen b January 3, 1815; 7, William F. b June 5, 1817; 8, David L. b August 8, 1819; 9, Abigail L. b December 30, 1821; 10, Nancy b August 25, 1823; 11, Ellen b December 11, 1827. Naham Mills d in Brandon, March 4, 1858; Mrs. Eliza Mills d October 22, 1869.

Mills, Thomas s of Naham, b December 10, 1808, m August 25, 1832, Selenda Whipple, b April 7, 1812. Children—1, Mary Ann b February 22, 1834, d September 12, 1838; 2, Marietta b August 6, 1839; 3, Whipple b February 2, 1842, m May 15, 1869, Clara J. Mortram; 4, Malcom M. b March 13, 1845; 5, Henry S. b June 18, 1847. Thomas Mills d July 17, 1866.

Mills, Allen 5th s of Naham, b January 3, 1815, m December 5, 1844, Melissa Pepper, b December 25, 1820. Children—1, Marion Adelia b March 25, 1847; 2, Ella Eliza b September 15, 1848; 3, Emma Augusta b October 19, 1850; 4, Austin Allen b June 5, 1852; 5, Florence Adelaide b March 15, 1854; 6, Abbie Flotilla b May 17, 1856; 7, Austin Wilbert b June 22, 1858; 8, Charles Warren b August 24, 1860; 9, Minnie Grace b October 24, 1862, d November 3, 1862.

Mitchell, William b January 13, 1809, m December 4, 1828, Cyntha F. Morgan, b March 11, 1811. Children—1, Justus L. b December 9, 1829, m Betsey A. Curoo, d November 8, 1867; 2, Electa M. b October 20, 1831, m October 25, 1853, Henry Kingman, d March 5, 1868; 3, Ann R. b August

11, 1833; 4, Sarah J. b August 9, 1835, m August 30, 1865, Thomas J. Lewis; 5, Olive R. b August 10, 1837, m October 11, 1857, David Rowell, d January 7, 1869; 6, Henry A. b November 7, 1839, m October 30, 1867, d June 29, 1862; 7, Willard H. b May, 25, 1842, m October 30, 1867, Electa A. Hewett; 8, Lovell A. b March 22, 1847, d December 9, 1848; 9, Martha P. b April 25, 1849; 10, Corintha E. b November 9, 1851.

Mooney, Richard s of Patrick, b 1827, m September 25, 1855, Mary Conlon, b 1824. Children—1, Ella b July 29, 1856; 2, Richard b July 12, 1858; 3, William b February 13, 1861; 4, Frank b October 20, 1863; 5, Patrick b March 20, 1865; 6, Jennie b April 2, 1869.

Morgan, Abel s of William and Rachel, b February 23, 1822, m October, 1856, Mary Dyer, of Brandon. One daughter, Harriet, b January 5, 1868.

Morseman, Joseph W. b April 22, 1817, m December 15, 1837, Laura L. Stratton, b August 1, 1815. Children—1, George H. b April 1, 1838, m January 1, 1872, Mary E. (Hudson) Thomas; 2, William H. b August 8, 1840, m October 4, 1858, Mandana Potter; 3, Mary E. b July 14, 1842; 4, Hattie A. b April 14, 1847. Joseph W. Morseman d July 26, 1866.

Muligan, Matthew s of John, b in Ireland, 1834, m, Pittsford, Nov. 24, 1861, Mary McColley, b in Ireland, 1840. Children—1, John b August 2, 1862; 2, Catharine b October 5, 1865; 3, Sarah Ann b February 14, 1867; 4, James b November 13, 1869, d May 13, 1870; 5, Mary Ellen b March 23, 1870.

Mullin, Arthur s of William and Hannah, b in Ireland, m in Pittsford, 1834, Mary McCre, b in Ireland. Children—1, Patrick b August 8, 1836, m 1868, Margaret McGuirk; 2, William b August 19, 1838, m February 16, 1862, Maggie Riley; 3, Thomas b May 10, 1840, m August 19, 1866, Mary A. Good, d October 24, 1868; 4, Michael b May 3, 1842, m November 25, 1867, Mary F. Riley; 5, Anne b February 18, 1844; 6, John b. March 21, 1846, m February 28, 1870, Mary A Teirney; 7, Arthur b January 9, 1848; 8, James b November 20, 1849; 9, Francis b July 18, 1852; 10, Joseph b December 16, 1854.

Needham, Jeremiah s of Jeremiah, b February 20, 1766, m May 30, 1791, Ruth Cooley, b December 31, 1777. Children—Benjamin C., Jeremiah, Horace, Charles, Azariah C., Ruth, Eunice, who d, aged 4 years; Norman G., Eunice 2d, Orenda and Caroline D. Jeremiah Needham d in Vergennes, Vt., November 1, 1846; Mrs. Ruth Needham d in Ferrisburg, March 12, 1858.

Needham, Benjamin C. s of Jeremiah, Jr., b August 17, 1794, m March 17, 1814, Achsah Thayer, who d, 1820: m 2d, 1821, Lois Huntley. Children—1, Benjamin b December 27, 1814, m October, 1839, Charlotte Bowers; 2, Silas Thayer b April 27, 1817, m February, 1841, Susan Deming; 3, Jared Gardner b February 19, 1820, d April, 1820; 4, Achsah, d aged one year; 5, Noah L., d aged one year; 6, Achsah L. m October, 1850, S. H. Taylor; 7, Lois A., m 1851, E. B. Gilbert; 8, Ennice, m 1848, John Moore; 9, Josephine M. m 1859, T. B. Bates; 10, Lucretia O. m December, 1858, Benjamin Connell; 11, Lyman H., d a prisoner at Andersonville, August 31, 1864.

Newell, Gordon s of Riverius, b October 21, 1779, m June 4, 1805, Nancy K. Prentiss, who d January 1, 1849: m 2d, November 20, 1850, Nancy McGregor. Children—1, John G b. November 4, 1807, m January 13, 1842, Susan Cartwright, of Boston; 2, James Riverius b September 15, 1809, d August 20, 1864. Gordon Newell d July 2, 1865; Mrs. Nancy McGregor Newell d April 29, 1868.

Nichols, Elhanan b in Crown Point, N. Y., m May 9, 1838, Hannah ——. Children—1, Cyntha b March 23, 1840, d April 3, 1841; 2, Rachel b January 14, 1842, m March 13, 1862, Freeman Ingalls; 3, Sophrona b No-

vember 4, 1843, m May 5, 1866, Dallas Nichols; 4, Roby b August, 1849, m June 5, 1867, Joseph Kellogg; 5, Lettie b February 22, 1855; 6, Gertrude b June 5, 1867, d. Mrs. Hannah Nichols d 1862; Mr. Nichols m December 14, 1864, Delia S. Godfrey.

NICHOLAS, WILLIAM b in England, m Mary Paul, b in England. Children—1, Thomas b February 14, 1841, m Martha Noyes; 2, Johanna b February 11, 1844; 3, John W. b December 17, 1847; 4, William H. b March 10, 1850; 5, Alorie A. b November 3, 1858.

NORTH, WALTER s of Alvin, b November 5, 1817, m May 20, 1841, Betsey Carpenter, b in South Kingston, R. I., September 16, 1813. Children—1, Louisa J. b September 3, 1842, m April 22, 1869, William H. Palmer; 2, Arthur J. b December 10, 1843; 3, Helen E. b February 28, 1847. Mr. North resides now at Springfield, Mass.

OLMSTEAD, MOSES m Abigail Elwell. Children—1, Jabez b 1755; 2, Gideon, m and moved to the West; 3, Jonas; 4, Moses, m Rhoda Miller; 5, Simeon, m Esther Miller; 6, Luey m Moses Sutherland; 7, Benjamin, m Tamina Scott. The most of this family settled in Onandago county, N. Y.

OLMSTEAD, JABEZ s of Moses, m 1778, Martha Chapman. Children—1, Jonathan b January 16, 1779, m 1800, Eunice Bixby, d 1842; 2, Lemuel b October 23, 1781, m Relief Squires, d in Colton, N. Y., 1860; 3, Sally b December 19, 1785, m Isaac Segar, of Chittenden, d 1819; 4, Henry b February 28, 1789, m Martha White, d 1855; 5, Dimmis b May 28, 1792, m Asa Grandy, who fell in battle at French Mills: m 2d, Timothy Weller; 6, David b May 28, 1794, was killed in battle at French Mills; 7, Moses b January 28, 1798, m Sally Wellar, resides in Parishville, N. Y.

OWEN, EDWARD m Elizabeth Torray. Children—1, Abdon, m and moved to Valley Forge, N. Y.; 2, Abraham; 3, Amasa, m and moved to Troy, N. Y.; 4, Rebecca; 5, Ursula, m William Ward; 6, Thirza.

OWEN, ABRAHAM 2d s of Edward, m 1786, Mrs. Nelly Bogue. Children—1, Rebecca b May 6, 1787, m Samuel B. Smith, d in Brandon, 1865; 2, Isaac b October 24, 1788, m Abigail Root, of Benson, d in Minnesota, 1871; 3, Abraham b July 19, 1790; 4, Amasa b April 17, 1792, m 1818, Mary McKeel, resides in the West; 5, Milanda b January 6, 1794, m Ethan P. Eddy, d in Pennsylvania, 1866; 6, Sabrina b February 27, 1800, m Enos Pardy, d in Wiseonsin, 1865; 7, Emily b January 5, 1802, d in childhood; 8, John b September 12, 1803, m —— Gilkee, resides in Pennsylvania; 9, James b September 19, 1805, m and resides in Pennsylvania. Abraham Owen d February 14, 1813.

OWEN, ABRAHAM JR., s of Abraham, m Mary Butler, who d: m 2d, March 10, 1836, Wealthy Palmer, of Castleton. Children—1, Mary Butler b June 22, 1814, m Ebenezer B. Beach, of Ferrisburgh; 2, Laura b December 25, 1815, m James Palmer; 3, Abraham 3d b October 26, 1817, m and resides in Iowa; 4, Hannah b October 5, 1829, m Alphonzo Newcomb; 5, James Davie b October 17, 1824, d in Ohio in 1851. Abraham Owen, Jr., d May 5, 1872.

OWEN, AMASA 3d s of Abraham, m Mary McKeel. Children—Benijah, Eleanor Ann, John, Joseph and Martha.

PAINE, ASA b August 26, 1801, m Harriet Horton, who d November 19, 1826: m 2d March 18, 1827, Sally Keeler. Children—1, Sarah Horton b April 23, 1825, m Franklin Winslow; 2, Olive m —— Thomas; 3, Edward L.; 4, Catharine b 1844, d July 4, 1848. Asa Paine d September 24, 1867.

PAINE, EDWARD L. s of Asa, b April 3, 1841, m June 17, 1868, Francelia M. Ames, b in Strafford, December 12, 1845.

PALMER, THOMAS H. b December 27, 1782, m July 8, 1822, Joannah T. Fenton, b September 25, 1800. Children—1, Sophia W. b July 5, 1823; 2,

Agnes S. b May 13, 1825, m February 16, 1846, Samuel D. Talbot; 3, Mary E. b January 13, 1827, d April 21, 1838; 4, Thomas F. b June 8, 1829, m July 14, 1868, Sarah Wiswell; 5, George H. b July 27, 1831, m January 1, 1861, Jennie B. Buell; 6, James N. b July 10, 1833, m July 14, 1855, Ellen E. Powers; 7, William H. b May 23, 1838, m December 2, 1863, Frances C. Chency, who d: m 2d, April 22, 1869, Louisa J. North. Thomas H. Palmer d July 20, 1861; Mrs. Joanna Palmer d —— —, 1872.

PARMELEE, SIMEON b in Durham, Conn., August 1741, m 1775, Jemima Hopkins, b 1755. Children—1, Hezekiah; 2, Hannah, m Joseph Humphrey; 3, Anna m Jirah Barlow; 4, Simeon; 5, Ashbel, m Lucy Winchester, who d: m 2d, Fanny Brush, who d: m 3d, Betsey Wood; 6, Tryphena, m Luther Case; 7, Moses, m Mehetabel Chapin; 8, Mehetabel, d in infancy. Simeon Parmelee d May 3, 1820; Mrs. Jemima Parmelee d May 14, 1831.

PARMELEE, HEZEKIAH s of Simeon, b 1775, m 1802, Miriam Orcutt, b September 1775. Children—1, Mabel, d 1823; 2, Elmira, d young; 3, John, m Ruth Loveland; 4, Fidello, d of croup; 5, Simeon; 6, Mabel, 2d, m —— ——; 7, Miriam; 8, Hezekiah, drowned in Otter Creek; 9, Nehemiah H.; 10, Erastus, m Elizabeth Anderson; 11, Angeline. Hezekiah Parmelee d September 19, 1853; Mrs. Miriam Parmelee d June 3, 1846.

PARMELEE, SIMEON 2d s of Hezekiah and Miriam, b February 19, 1807, m January 29, 1834, Roxana Powell, b August 23, 1804. Children—1, Jerusha N. b February 14, 1835, m April, 1854, J. H. Seymore; 2, Anna Elizabeth b September 17, 1837, m February, 1857, Tobias New; 3, Simeon Albert b September 6, 1840, drowned May 26, 1859; 4, Helen R. b November 10, 1843, m 1870, John A. Merriam, who d December 4, 1871; 5, Simeon Herbert b November 7, 1847, m May 11, 1871, Julia A. Smith. Mrs. Roxana Parmelee d March 21, 1872.

PARMELEE, REV. SIMEON 2d s of Simeon and Jemima, b January 16, 1782, m September 15, 1806, Amira Mead, b July 15, 1784, d January, 1821: Mr. Parmelee m 2d, September 19, 1821, Phebe Chapin, b April 1, 1794. Children—1, Anna Mead b August 3, 1809, m Rev. G. W. Ranslow; 2, Charlotte b February 14, 1812, d April 15, 1813; 3, John Denison b December 5, 1813, m 1844, —— ——; 4, Simeon Mason b June 5, 1819, d August 1, 1819; 5, Horace M. b October 3, 1820, m May 1, 1847, Sarah Scott, d April 24, 1851; 6, Charlotte A. b February 5, 1823, m September 16, 1843, Rev. F. B. Wheeler, d March 8, 1853; 7, Adeline H. b April 21, 1824, m May 22, 1843, E. J. Hamilton; 8, Sidney C. b December 17, 1825, d April 8, 1864; 9, Simeon M. b June 2, 1830, d July 26, 1855; 10, William Barlow b May 16, 1832, m 1862, Elizabeth Brayton; 11, Moses P. b May 4, 1834, m April 23, 1863, Nelly Frost, who d February, 1871: he m 2d, July, 1871, Julia Farr.

PARMELEE, AMBROSE b 1763, m 1805, Amelia Conant. Children—Sarah, Catherine, Alexander and Esther. Ambrose Parmelee d 1853; Mrs. Amelia Parmelee d 1862.

PARMELEE, ALEXANDER s of Ambrose, m March 16, 1858, Helen S. Dunklee. Children—1, Edward H. b December 31, 1858; 2, Rollin H. b June 14, 1862; 3, Dan Dunklee b July 26, 1864.

PEABODY, JOSEPH H. m November 27, 1845, Lydia B. Woodbury. One child, Henry H., b November 12, 1860.

PENFIELD, JOHN b November 15, 1747, m November, 1770, Eunice Ogden, b June 17, 1753. Children—Sarah, Eunice, John, Elizabeth, Abigail, Sturges, Thomas, Allen, Abel and Charlotte—all b in Fairfield, Conn. Mrs. Ennice Penfield d March 3, 1815; John Penfield d December 1, 1829.

PENFIELD, JOHN JR., s of John and Eunice, m Patience Anthony. Children—1, Horace, m Caroline Chandler, d in Kalamazoo; 2, Eunice, m Rev. Mr. Brewster; 3 and 4, Sarah and Alma (twins), neither married;

5, Daniel, m Sarah Ann Jilson, resides in Whitehall; 6, Amarctta, m John Barden, of Pawlet; 7, Mary Ann, m Thomas D. McLaughlin; 8, Laura, m John Flack; 9, Maria, m —— Curtis; 10, Fanny, m Joseph Willson, of Whitehall; 11, Harriet, m Augnstus Lemon; 12, Betsey, d 1862.

Penfield, Sturges s of John and Eunice, b September 1, 1780, m January 12, 1806, Laura Gidding, b January 23, 1785. Children—1, Mary b June 2, 1807, m Augustus Hammond; 2, Samuel b September 12, 1808, d March 23, 1811; 3, Fanny b January 31, 1810, d 1841; 4, David S. d Aug. 3, 1812, m October 25, 1842, Mary Hodges; 5, Laura Ann b February 20, 1814; 6, Betsey b December 19, 1815, m October 10, 1839, William F. Manley; 7, George Baldwin b January 30, 1818; 8, Elcanor B. b February 9, 1820, m H. F. Lothrop; 9, Samuel Frauklin b Jauuary 13, 1822, m Lemira Clark, resides in Rockford, Ill.; 10, John G. b June 9, 1824, m October 29, 1856, Mary E. Crosby, resides in Rockford; 11, Catherine b September 15, 1826; 12, Abel Ogden b August 17, 1829, m September 22, 1853, Ann Elizabeth Jenkins, resides in Michigan. Mrs. Laura Penfield d October 13, 1854; Sturges Penfield d April 26, 1866.

Penfield, Allen b July 3, 1785, m December 27, 1810, Anne Hammond, b March 24, 1789. Children—1, Daughter b Jnne 17, 1812, d same day; 2, Samuel Allen b August 23, 1814, d September 1, 1814; 3, Daniel Hammond b November 6, 1815, d May 9, 1841; 4, Stephen D. b November 25, 1817, d August 11, 1819; 5, Hannah Ann b August 16, 1820, m Allen P. Harwood; 6, Caroline Keith b July 23, 1823, m December 27, 1849, Harvey Spencer; 7, James Allen b January 31, 1826, m November 28, 1866, Elizabeth R. Wood; 8, Lucy Janc b March 17, 1828, d September 18, 1829; 9, Lucy Hammond b April 11, 1831, m November 14, 1850, Benjamin S. Nichols. Mrs. Anne Penfield d in Crown Poiut, N. Y., 1859.

Penfield, Abel s of John aud Eunice, b November 12, 1787, m 1816, Pedy Lincoln, b March 6, 1786. Children—1, Harriet Newell b July 24, 1817, d June 29, 1835; 2, Charles Lincoln b September, 1820. Mrs. Pedy Penfield d October 8, 1842; Abel Penfield d March 9, 1871.

Penfield, Charles L. only s of Abel and Pedy, m Jannary 16, 1844, Irene C. Dike, b December 5, 1822. Children—1, Hattie Adelia b September 15, 1846, m December 6, 1869, Miles C. Davis; 2, Abbie Dike b July 25, 1853.

Perry, John A. b August 8, 1815, m November 2, 1833, Betsey M. Manley, b August 7, 1815. Children—1, Jane E. b March 29, 1839, m Aug. 12, 1862, Horatio Lockwood; 2, Sarah F. b January 28, 1845, m Jock Poro. John A. Perry d November 11, 1868; Mrs. Betsey M. Perry d July 30, 1871.

Phalen, Edward, s of Michael, b Jannary 22, 1844, m September 25, 1867, Catharine Donnelly. Children—1, Edner Allen b August 20, 1868; 2, Charles E. b December 30, 1870, d December 31, same year.

Phillips, Jacob s of Anthony, m Lucy Weller. Children—Smith, Chloa, Roswell, Harris W., Oren W., Lucy Columbia and Jacob Arden. Jacob Phillips d March, 1848; Mrs. Lucy Phelps d March, 1855.

Phillips, Oren s of Jacob and Lucy, b December 5, 1807, m March 15, 1832, Frances F. Clifford, b April 21, 1813. Children—1, Susan S. b January 22, 1833; 2, Harris W. b November 15, 1834; 3, Oren W. b May 29, 1835; 4, Charles M. b August 3, 1838; 5, Rollin b October 31, 1841; 6, Moses L. b December 3, 1844; 7, Francis L b March 21, 1847, d March 25, 1854; 8, Samantha b September 1, 1850, d March 22, 1854; 9, Flora F. b Juue 9, 1853; 10, Hattie O. b December 18, 1855.

Poro, Jock m November 18, 1860, Sarah F. Perry, b January 28, 1845. Children—1, George b January 5, 1862; 2, Hattie M. b April 15, 1864, d November 10, 1868; 3, Minnie J. b October 6, 1866.

POWERS, JEREMIAH b Greenwich, Mass., 1732, m Elizabeth Cooley, b 1735. Children—Jeremiah, Dolly, Prudence, Justus, Joab, Richard M., George and Garduer. Jeremiah Powers d June, 1801; Mrs. Elizabeth Powers d August, 1823.

POWERS, JEREMIAH JR., eldest s of Jeremiah, b in Greenwich, Mass., 1760, m 1788, Mary Ray, b in Greenwich, Mass. Children—Betsey, Hannah, Mercy, Lydia, Chloe, Nancy and Jeremiah 3d. Jeremiah Powers, Jr., d February, 1845; Mrs. Mary Powers d ——.

POWERS, JEREMIAH 3D, only s of Jeremiah, Jr. and Mary, b May 15, 1804, m 1835, Eveline ——, b 1812. Children—1, Ellen E. b May 14, 1836, m July 14, 1855, James N. Palmer; 2, Arabell L. b October 13, 1838, m March 2, 1860, Charles H. Simonds; 2, Amos J. b September 9, 1841, m September 3, 1863, Imogene Smith, killed by the explosion of a steam boiler, December 19, 1868; 4, Herbut E. b August 17, 1844.

POWERS, JUSTUS 2d s of Jeremiah and Elizabeth, m Lucy, dr of Daniel Carpenter.

POWERS, JOAB 3d s of Jeremiah and Elizabeth, m Milerent ——. Children—1, Elizabeth b December 22, 1805; 2, Thankful b January 27, 1808; 3, Milerent b August 10, 1810; 4, Joab b September 27, 1813; 5, Richard Moutgomery b May 10, 1816; 6, Daniel Noyes b May 30, 1820. Jacob Powers d about 1830.

POWERS, RICHARD MONTGOMERY 4th s of Jeremiah and Elizabeth, b in Greenwich, Mass., December 26, 1775, m March 9, 1795, Polly Carpenter, b. in South Wilbraham, Mass., November 27, 1776. Children—1, Richard M.; 2, John; 3, Charles, m —— Fenu; 4, Lucy, m —— Smith, who d: m 2d, —— Hall; 5, Daniel C. b June 29, 1805; 6, Mary, m Ebenezer Goodrich; 7, Dolly; 8, Amanda; 9, Meliuda; 10, Sarah, m Nathan S. Warner, 11, Nicholas,* m —— Fish; 12, Jeremiah C. b February 7, 1820; 13, Artemas C. b March 28, 1823.

POWERS, DANIEL C. 4th s of Richard Montgomery and Polly, m May 10, 1832, N. Maria Palmer, b in Castleton, Juue 26, 1810. Children—1, Charlotte b May 17, 1833, m December 5, 1857, Albert S. Jones; 2, John E. b September 28, 1835, m February 9, 1863, Josephine L. Paine; 3, Agnes B. b February 3, 1842, m August 3, 1861, Curtis S. Weidman; 4, Lucy b July 28, 1846, m Jannary 1, 1868, Samuel Eckley.

POWERS, JEREMIAH C. 6th s of Richard Montgomery and Polly, m February 7, 1847, Jane A. Rogers, b in Whitefield, N. H., January 3, 1827. Children—1, Lydia M. b November 26, 1847; 2, Katie G. b June 4, 1852; 3, Harry P. b January 6, 1855.

POWERS, ARTEMAS C. 7th s of Richard Montgomery and Polly, m February 15, 1853, Juliaua Douglass, b in Richmond, January 1, 1827. Children—1, Alice J. b November 22, 1853; 2, Artemas T. b January 22, 1856; 3, Eva H. b January 21, 1858; 4, Emma J. b March 1, 1860, d Nov. 23, 1864; 5, Byron S. b April 10, 1863; 6, Clarence D. b July 2, 1867.

POWERS, PETER b in Hollis, N. H., April 28, 1765, m February 17, 1791, Lucy Lee. Children—1, Stephen b September 4, 1791, m Diadama Poud; 2, Whitcomb b July 19, 1792, d July 3, 1813; 3, Caleb b October 23, 1794, d 1838; 4, Rebecca b October 30, 1796, d April 20, 1867; 5, Leonard Cummings b January 20, 1799, d August 9, 1803; 6, Jonathan Barnes b September 23, 1803, d September 2, 1804; 7, Jonathan Barnes, Jr., b Aug. 9, 1805, d January 19, 1807. Mrs. Lucy Powers d February 12, 1813. Peter Powers m 2d, Lovica ——, by whom he had—8, John Liscomb b

* Nicholas Powers has acquired a wide reputation as an architect, especially in the building of bridges. He was employed as foreman in the construction of the great bridge over the Susquehanna River, at Havre De Grace, Md.

June 20, 1814; 9, Samuel Putnam b December 31, 1816. Peter Powers d April 11, 1854; Mrs. Lovica Powers d January 26, 1857.

Powers, Stephen s of Peter and Lucy, m January 27, 1814, Diadama Pond. Children—1, Jane Elizabeth b August 20, 1815, m Joel Thomas; 2, Whiteomb b March 23, 1817, m Ruth Ann Rowland, d 1847; 3, Lucy, d in infancy; 4, Joseph d 1854; 5, Lucretia, m Hiram Wood, who d: m 2d, Stafford Cooley, d 1862; 6, Mary, d 1851. Mrs. Diadama Powers d 1842; Mr. Powers m 2d, a widow Drury. He d September 13, 1862.

Pond, Zebulon b December 5, 1765, m Lucretia Ware, b June 21, 1770. Children—Joseph, Alson, Benjamin, Diadama, Zebulon, Jr., Betsey, Lucretia and Daniel. Zebulon Pond d September 21, 1844; Mrs. Lucretia Pond d March 30, 1843.

Pond, Zebulon Jr., 5th s of Zebulon and Lucretia, b in Wilmington, July 6, 1795, m March 24, 1816, Mary Smith, b February 19, 1796. Children—1, Joseph S. b March 20, 1818, d November 20, 1838; 2, Mary A. b June 14, 1819, d December 2, 1842; 3, Caroline L. b July 15, 1821, m February 3, 1842, Martin Fitzpatrick, d October 30, 1854; 4, Charles Z. b June 14, 1824, m December 25, 1857, Susan J. Townsend, d June 26, 1866; 5, Catharine B. b April 4, 1828, m July 26, 1848, Charles Smith; 6, George W. b February 5, 1830, m —— Welsh.

Potter, Milton b 1763, m Esther Cone. Children, sons—Marcus, a physician, m and d in Connecticut; Homer, d in Pittsford; Dan P., d in Swanton, Vt.; James A., m —— Draper, of Whiting, who d 1845: m 2d, 1847, —— McLaughlin, of Whitehall, resides in Dundee, N. Y.; Alfred. Daughters—Philema, d in Westport, N. Y.; Miranda, d in Illinois; Sophia, d in Illinois; Sylvia, m O. S. Ross; Jane m C. S. Cady. Milton Potter d in Whiting, July 2, 1840; Mrs. Esther Potter d in Dundee, N. Y., at the age of 77 years.

Putnam, Ira b January 10, 1838, m July 28, 1857, Mary E. Curtis, b July 4, 1838. One child, Curtis J., b January 28, 1859, d 1870.

Rand, Ebenezer Blanchard b in Westminister, Mass., December 18, 1802, m March 6, 1826, Betsey Scofield, b July 26, 1804. Children—1, Newton b 1827; 2, Egbert B. b May 26, 1829; 3, Delia Adelaide b 1830, d 1840. Ebenezer Blanchard Rand d January 3, 1851.

Rand, Newton b 1826, eldest s of Ebenezer Blanchard and Betsey, m 1850, Delia Stevens. Children—1, Charles b December, 1852, d December, 1857; 2, William Newton b July 12, 1859.

Rand, Egbert B. 2d s of Ebenezer Blanchard and Betsey, m January 14, 1858, Samantha M. Kelley, b November 30, 1827. Children—1, Anna Lonisa b July 12, 1859, d December 14, 1863; 2, Egbert Blanchard b December 20, 1860; 3, Bessie Agnes b December 25, 1864.

Randall, Jeffrey A. b 1804, s of Moses and Unity, m September 21, 1840, Mrs. Lydia Messer, b April 26, 1805. Children—1, Julius S. b October 4, 1842; 2, George F. b August 29, 1846.

Randall, Eliab b August 31, 1819, s of Moses and Unity, m June 6, 1850, Rachel Amelia Trowbridge, b February 19, 1819. One son, William E., b September 22, 1851. Eliab Randall d in 1871.

Ray, Daniel s of George, b in Middlebury, March 14, 1820, m April 10, 1844, Mary Ann Ayers, b January 15, 1825. One son, William D., b April 23, 1845, m April 26, 1867, Alice E. Smith.

Rice, Peter b July 18, 1748, m 1785, Margaret (Cooley) Winslow, b November 13, 1757. Children—1, Lucy b November 14, 1786, d November 15, 1802; 2, Peter, Jr., b May 12, 1789, d August 18, 1811; 3, Caleb C. b June 26, 1793, d June 6, 1813; 4, Anthony C. b May 2, 1791, m Speedy Piper, who d October 5, 1819: m 2d, Minerva Dyer;* 5, Infant b Decem-

* Died May 29, 1852.

ber 31, 1795, d January 17, 1796; 6, Naomi b September 24, 1801, d February 16, 1803. Peter Rice d March 24, 1814; Mrs. Margaret Rice d Dec. 31, 1808.

Ripley, Phineas b in Windham, Conn., m Experience Montague, b May 14, 1755. Children—1, William, m October 26, 1806, Ellis Durfee, moved to Ohio; 2, Anna b 1781. m Jonathan Warner; 3, Lucy, m 1st, John Hitchcock, who d: m 2d, William Manley. Phineas Ripley d in Ohio, September, 1823; Mrs. Experience Ripley d in New York, September 14, 1814.

Rood, Isaac b in Connecticut, m Elizabeth Ellsworth, b also in Connecticut. Children—Ira and Adah, left town in early life. Isaac Rood d 1775; Mrs. Elizabeth Rood d some years afterwards.

Rowley, Jonathan m Esther ——: Children, sons—Hopkins, m and removed to Shoreham; Jonathan, killed on Lake Champlain, 1777; Joseph; John, killed in the war of 1812;* Elihu; Isaac, moved to Ohio; Jonathan 2d; Samuel, m Betsey Ward, moved to Ohio about 1812; Levi, m Esther Woodward. Daughters—Mary, m John Mott; Anna; Elizabeth, d January 16, 1779; Rebecca; Esther, m Phineas Squires, moved to Pennsylvania; Sally, m B. Squires.

*On page one hundred and twenty-two, we have given a brief account of the capture by the Indians of the two sons of Jonathan Rowley. Since that was written we have been furnished by John M. Goodnough, Esq., with a more particular account of the circumstances attending their capture and captivity. Mr. Goodnough's mother was a daughter of Dea. John Mott, who has been mentioned in the former part of this work. Dea. Mott and Mr. Rowley were neighbors, and the facts here related have been preserved in the Mott and Goodnough families. This embraces additional facts of such interest that we present the substance of it below:—

It was near the close of a bright autumnal day. Mr. Rowley had gone to the Fort on an errand. His sons had ventured to go down to the Creek, fishing, in spite of the remonstrance of their mother. They had been gone but a short time when, to the mother's amazement, there entered the house, without the slightest warning, three tall, brawny Indians, with painted faces and ferocious looks. With a bold and commanding air, they motioned her to get them something to eat. She nearly sank to the floor with faintness. She thought of her boys, and hoped for her husband's return. To escape was impossible, and with all the courage she could command, she went about getting the savages a supper. She often passed the window, and, when unobserved, cast a glance in the direction from which she expected her husband and boys to return. Now and then, also, she glanced at the hideous beings who had assumed command over her. They were dressed in buckskins, and each waist was encircled by a belt, under which was seen on one side the handle of a hatchet, and on the other the bright blade of a scalping-knife, reminding her of the awful deeds of their barbarous race. She prepared them a plentiful meal, the best her house afforded, and then shrunk back into a corner, watching every movement of her unwelcome guests. They gorged themselves like so many vultures. Having at length moved back, they got up and stretched their bony forms. Then one of them, after glaring at Mrs. Rowley with savage ferocity, sprang upon her and tore from her neck a string of gold beads and a silk handkerchief, but did her no other violence. They took a feather bed, carried it out of the house, ripped open the tick, and amused themselves for a few minutes in tossing the feathers into the air, laughing and dancing with true savage glee. After taking a few trifling articles they left the premises.

As soon as Mrs. Rowley had recovered from her fright, she rushed to the door to see which way the Indians had gone. She was distressed to find that they had taken the path to the Creek. Still hope did not forsake her. Remembering that there were two paths leading to the Creek, she hoped her sons would return by the one which the Indians had not taken, or that in some other way they would escape the notice of the enemy. She rushed towards the Fort with all the speed in her power, and as soon as she came in sight of it, she gave a signal of distress. The soldiers seeing it, seized their guns and ran towards her. On hearing her story, they hurried to the Creek, the frantic father at their head; but when they arrived there, all was still and silent as the chamber of death. No sign of a human being

ROWE, WILLIAM H. b December 29, 1822, m September, 1842, Clarissa Adams, who d 1862: m 2d, Almira Lilla. Children—1, Emmet, m Clara Pratt; 2, Clarence; 3, Ellen, m William Pinchers; 4, Eugene; 5, Mary, d 1862.

SARGENT, JUNIA b February 5, 1788, m February 17, 1806, Sally Clark, b February 13, 1783. Children—Ira, Junia, Jr., Philo L., William C., Leonard, Lois, Mary and Alonzo. Mrs. Sally Sargent d April 12, 1863; Junia Sargent d May 20, 1869.

SARGENT, JUNIA JR., s of Junia, b May 20, 1809, m November 29, 1838, Harriet S. Spencer, b January 8, 1816, d April 17, 1859: m 2d, February 4, 1862, Mary A. Richardson, b December 1, 1824. Children—1, Adalaide F. b September 29, 1840, m January 1, 1861, Austin A. Dickerman; 2 and 3, Adaliza and Adalinda (twins) b May 23, 1846, the latter m January 19, 1870, William W. Gibbs; 4 and 5, Frank A. and Fred A. (twins) b April 20, 1849.

SARGENT, LEONARD 4th s of Junia and Sally, b April 19, 1816, m October 20, 1841, Sophia Allen, b January 11, 1823. Children—1, Nancy M. b October 6, 1842, m March 17, 1864, John P. Campbell; 2, Sarah M. b December 11, 1843, m March 12, 1862, Charles M. Phillips; 3, William R.

was seen. Some went up, and some down the Creek, while others branched off in different directions, and the search was continued till darkness drove them back to the fort.

Early the next morning they renewed the search, and after traversing the country for miles around, in fruitless efforts to discover the lost boys and their captors, they again returned to the fort. Mr. Rowley returned with the rest, heart-broken and despondent.

As had been feared, the boys were taken by the Indians, who started with them directly for Canada, and traveled with great rapidity till they were beyond the reach of their pursuers. John was a very bright, active boy, but Joseph, the elder, was dull and stupid. Towards him the Indians conceived a great dislike. Killing a buck in Leicester, they compelled him to carry the head to Canada. The weather being warm, it was soon infected with vermin, and gave out a very unpleasant odor; still he was obliged to carry it along. As the burden was heavy, it was hard work for him to keep up, and he was often kicked and cuffed for falling behind. Being unaccustomed to traveling, the boys' feet soon became sore, and they found the journey painful; but the fear of death compelled them to exert themselves to the utmost.

When the Indians stopped for the night, they placed the boys far enough apart to permit an Indian to lie between them, and putting a pole across them, lashed them to it. They then lay down, one between the boys, and one on the outside of them, so that they could not easily move without alarming their keepers. The boys had not been allowed to speak to each other, but John had tried very hard during the previous day to make his brother understand that he must not go to sleep that night, as he intended to make his escape, though he would not go and leave him. But Joseph, being weary with carrying his burden, was soon sound asleep, and his brother's design to escape had to be given up.

The country then was nearly all a wilderness, and the party had to travel over hill and dale, through swamps and thickets, fording streams, and, with all, suffering the pangs of hunger. At last they arrived in Canada, and tarried with the tribe to which the Indians belonged. There the captives were treated with less severity, and the Indians, thinking they could not escape, guarded them with less vigilance. The lads often accompanied the savages in their hunting and trapping expeditions; they learned to make moccasons and baskets, and acquired a tolerably good knowledge of the Indian language. They were kept by the tribe about two years, and then sold to the French, who kept them at work, with very little to eat. Indeed, they could hardly have sustained life, had it not been for the milk, secretly obtained from the cows which they tended.

About one year after the close of the war, they were found in Canada by their father, and arrangements were soon made by which they were exchanged for British prisoners. On their return home, they were so changed in appearance that their mother could not recognize in them her lost boys, and she was not convinced until they had related some well remembered incidents in their past life.

b September 20, 1845; 4, Bertha A. b August 6, 1847, m January 10, 1866, Malcolm M. Campbell; 5, Orisen C. b October 1, 1849; 6, Harriet S. b September 27, 1850; 7, Jueliza b July 4, 1858, d September 24, 1859; 8, Albert B. b June 21, 1861; 9, David C. b July 8, 1862.

Scofield, David b April 27, 1809, m February 17, 1831, Sally W. Buell, who d: he m 2d, September 10, 1839, Amanda Hitchcock, b January, 1809, d February 11, 1846: he m 3d, January 20, 1847, Nancy True, b February 15, 1811, d October 13, 1856: he m 4th, February 24, 1857, Arvilla H. Godfrey, b September 26, 1824. Children—1, James E. b May 11, 1836, d April 28, 1841; 2, Hurley B. b May 23, 1838, d May 19, 1840; 3, Helen A. b Feb. 2, 1848; 4, Charles E. b May 2, 1849; 5, Edgar H. b October 28, 1850, d September 12, 1857; 6, Mary J. b June 20, 1859; 7, Freeman M. b April 10, 1862.

Scofield, Frederick M. D., b June 6, 1802, m January 20, 1824, Polly Farnam. Children—1, Lewis F. b September 16, 1826; 2, Mary, m William Button; 3, Clark, m Christina A. Buffum; 4, Julius, m Mattie Strong. Frederick Scofield d April 15, 1872.

Scofield, Lewis F. s of Dr. Frederick and Polly, m December 15, 1847, Betsey Jane Gorham, b December 16, 1826. Children—1, Frank Gorham b December 6, 1848, d January 22, 1855; 2, Marion Alberteen b October 6, 1850.

Seaman, John b in Rhode Island, m Sarah Westcott, of Clarendon. Children—1, Ezekiel, m Sally Richardson, d in Starksboro'; 2, Benjamin, m Diana Millington, d in Starksboro'; 3, Sally, m Perley Hopkins; 4,

Joseph was now more stupid than ever, and manifested every symptom of a broken constitution. He lingered on a few years and died. John had grown to manhood, was robnst and healthy. He kcenly felt the cruelties of the Indians, and related, with much emotion, his experieuce with them. On one occasion the Indians exhihited to them scveral scalps, and among them the scalps of two females, with long, wavy tresses. While relating the facts, his face would redden with anger, and he would often dcclare that he would never againu he taken by them alive.

John Rowley resided with his parents till the war of 1812, when he enlisted in the army. He possessed many of his father's traits, heing venturesome and shrewd. Ou one occasion he was called upon for a scout, and readily accepted. He had made many trips in the Indian couutry, and returned unharmed, with much valuable information. At this time, in company with another hrave soldier, he crossed Lake Champlain in a canoe, and ventured far into the wilderness heyond, where they ascended to the summit of a hill. There they discovered, in the valley, at a little distance, quite a large encampment of Indians. On seeing them, the Indians commenced a rapid pursuit. The soldiers ran through thickets, changed their course, and made every effort to baffle pursnit. But all this did not avail; the Indians, like the honnd on the scent, did not lose the track. Reaching the Lake, nearly exhausted, Rowley told his companion to lie dowu in the bottom of the canoe, and he would ply the oars. He pulled with all his might, the canoe shot out upon the Lake, and they hoped soon to be beyond the reach of their pursuers. Suddenly the Indians appeared at the water's edge, and, enraged at being baffled, they commeuced a rapid fire upou the fugitives, who, for a few moments, kept on their eourse amidst a shower of bullets. Soon Rowley was struck in the back by a hall, which passed through his hody near the heart. He fell forward into the boat, and breathed his last in a pool of his own blood. His companiou lay still in the hottom of the hoat, and as there was a strong westerly wind, he gradually drifted towards the center of the Lake, nntil he was heyoud the reach of the enemies' shots. He then caught the oars, and started for the eastern shore, where he was met hy some soldiers, who had come to his relief. For a moment they gazed upon the lifeless form lying in crimson gore, and then, after some preliminary arrangements, they took it upon the shore, and, with down-cast looks and aching hearts, committed it to a grave which they had hastily scoopcd out. And there now rests on the eastern shore of Lake Champlain, iu an nnknown grave, the remains of that daring and courageous man who lost his life in dcfence of the liherties of his couutry.

Zilpha, m Nathan King; 5, Apema; 6, Patience, m ——— Phillips; 7, Robie, m Samuel Luther; 8, Jacob M., m Anna Keeler.

Sheldon, Gideon m Sarah Waters. Children—1, Gideon, Jr.,* moved to Canada, where he m, had a family of children, and d; 2, Samuel, m Dolly Allen, moved to Canada, where he was, by mistake, shot for a deer; 3, Thomas, d in Canada, a prisoner; 4, Jeremiah, m Experience Fuller, d in Canada; 5, John, m Tryphene Osborn, d 1824; 6, Betsey, m Nathaniel Fairfield, who d: m 2d, Samuel Jackson; 7, Hannah, m —— Gifford, who d: m 2d, Peter Worden; 8, Rachel m William Morgan.

Sheldon, Jacob b in Nelson, N. H., May 19, 1794, m Joanna Hawley, who d in 1821: he m 2d, October 20, 1822, Louisa Tinkham. Children—1, One d in infancy; 2, Eliza D., d July 20, 1842; 3, Sarah Abigail, m Dr. I. J. Wetherbee, of Boston, Mass.; 4, Jacob Vanhess; 5, Joanna, d; 6, Caroline C., d November 18, 1854; 7, Hester A., d February 12, 1828; 8, Mary C., d June 25, 1860; 9, Charles A., d July 28, 1856. Jacob Sheldon d August 5, 1851; Mrs. Louisa Sheldon d August 7, 1859.

Sheldon, Jacob Vanhess eldest s of Jacob, by 2d wife, b September 8, 1823, m November 21, 1850, Amanda Flint, b in Lowell, Mass., March 8, 1832, d 1861: m 2d, Angeline Whitlock. Children by 1st wife—1, Fred b August 28, 1851, d September 25, 1852; 2, Harriet Amelia b February 12, 1854, d January 29, 1862.

Simonds, Henry m Mary Jones, who d August 25, 1825: he m 2d, May, 1826, Sarah Hendee, who d October 19, 1833: he m 3d, May 2, 1834, Betsey Leach. Children—1, Eliza b 1817, d 1869; 2, Charles b 1833, m Arabella Powers; 3, Mary Augusta b 1837, d aged seven weeks; 4, Edward b 1840, d 1858; 5, George H. b 1843, d September 21, 1870. Henry Simonds d December 4, 1865.

Simonds, John b April 22, 1793, m November 30, 1820, Nancy Malinda Jones, who d March 29, 1841: m 2d, Maria Kirby. Children—1, Maria Jones b October 21, 1821, m September 7, 1840, E. A. Berchard; 2, John Jones b June 23, 1823, d July 2, 1825; 3, Nancy Malinda b March 10, 1825; 4, Marietta Jane b February 1, 1827, m August 17, 1848, E. L. Meigs; 5, John Jones, 2d, b December 4, 1828, m August 14, 1856, R. Hendee; 6, Columbia Augusta b August 21, 1830, m July 11, 1849, J. M. Bishop; 7, William Columbus b May 21, 1832, m January 26, 1864, Polly Barnett. John Simonds d April 17, 1869.

Smith, James R. s of Cornelius, b October 14, 1806, m January 2, 1833, Emeline Hendee, b October 1, 1811. Children—1, Judson J. b Nov. 13, 1842, m September 30, 1863, Harriet Smith; 2, Emma A. b Oct. 2, 1846, m March 21, 1867, Thomas Ames; 3, Charles Samuel b May 7, 1853. James R. Smith d March 12, 1867.

Smith, Orlin b March 14, 1807, m November 2, 1831, Mary B. Manley, b July 22, 1811. Children—1, Rollin C. b May 22, 1839, m March 29, 1865, Addie A. Wheaton; 2, Imogene b August 1, 1843, m September 3, 1863, Amos J. Powers; 3, Hattie M. b January 1, 1850.

Smith, Simeon b February 7, 1806, m December 24, 1827, Lydia Bickford, b June 14, 1806. Children—1, Dennis b August 24, 1828, m February 19, 1857, Mary E. Stratton; 2, Israel b November 26, 1829; 3, Mary A. b December 6, 1831, m May 10, 1851, Henry Willson; 4, Collis H. b February 2, 1834, m September 10, 1855, Abbie Brockway; 5, Lucy A. b January 14, 1836; 6, Sarah b January 25, 1838; 7, Sabred C. b January 30, 1840, m May 26, 1857, John C. Hart; 8, Ellen S. b May 5, 1842; 9, William D. b January 27, 1845.

*Gideon Sheldon, Jr., before moving to Canada, had a son, Gideon, 3d, by Hannah Jackson. This Gideon, 3d, married June 30, 1816, Julia Pearse, and died on the town farm about 1854.

SMITH, SEBA F. b September 3, 1810, m February 4, 1840, Cynthia A. Russell, b May 9, 1818. Children—1, Ellen Jane b October 7, 1841, d April 17, 1848; 2, Harriet Augusta b August 22, 1843, m April 28, 1863, Judson J. Smith; 3, Horace Adelbert b September 27, 1845, d January 17, 1847; 4, James b March 10, 1848; 5, Edward b October 26, 1849.

STARK, DAVID b in Connecticut, 1765, m 1785, Jennie Mead, b in Manchester, 1767. Children—1, Stephen White b 1786; 2, Zepheniah b 1787; 3, Martha Edgarton b 1792; 4, Henry Mead b 1793. David Stark d in Pittsford, 1805; Mrs. Jennie Stark d in Buffalo, N. Y., 1834.

STARK, HENRY MEAD s of David, m 1816, Fannie P. Ferguson, b in Georgia, Vt., 1793. Children—1, Helen Mead b 1817; 2, Sarah Ann b 1819; 3, Hannah Jane b 1821; 4, George Reynolds b 1823; 5, Clarissa A. b 1825; 6, Fannie Sophia b 1827; 7, Orpha Merilla b 1829; 8, Henry James b 1831; 9, John Edward b 1833.

STEVENS, ROGER m Mary Doolittle. Children—Roger, Jr., Abel, Ephraim, Elihu, Moses and Abigail. The latter m Darius Crippen. Roger Stevens removed to Bastard, Canada, about 1796, and d there about 1808.

STEVENS, ROGER JR., s of Roger and Mary, m 1773, Martha ———. Children—1, Martha, m —— Burrett; 2, Guy; 3, Christopher. Roger Stevens, Jr., was drowned in Canada; Mrs. Martha Stevens d in the westerly part of the State of New York.

STEVENS, ABEL s of Roger and Mary, m 1778, Eunice Buck. Children —1, Abel, Jr., d in Canada, 1860; 2, Elizabeth; 3, Eunice; 4, Uriah, moved to Kentucky, where he d; 5, Alfred; 6, Isaac; 7, David B.; 8, Horace. Abel Stevens removed to Bastard, Canada, 1796, d there in 1816.

STEVENS, EPHRAIM s of Roger and Mary, m —— ——. Children—Moses R., Christiana, Rhodian and Polly. Ephraim Stevens d of small pox in Lower Canada.

STEVENS, ELIHU s of Roger and Mary, m Lydia Haskins, d in Canada, 1830.

STEVENS, JOHN b August 4, 1804, m February 26, 1836, Melinda Burditt, b May 2, 1817. Children—1, Sarah Jane b June 18, 1837, m September 30, 1862, Byron J. Douglass; 2, Agnes M. b November 18, 1839, m January 1, 1863, Henry G. Peabody; 3, Abby W. b June 28, 1848.

STILES, CHARLES A. b June 3, 1833, m 1855, Mary F. Jackson, b June 17, 1840. Children—1, Erwin F. b February 12, 1856; 2, Ida J. b December 12, 1859.

STRONG, OZEM m —— Hopkins.* Children, sons—Ozem, Jr., m —— ——; Keeler; Orin, m Orphia Bogue; Jesse, d in New York; Osgood. Daughters—Elizabeth; Mary m Ebenezer Merriam; Lovinia. Mrs. —— Strong d in Pittsford. After her death, Mr. Strong, with most of the family, moved to Canada.

STEVENS, BENJAMIN m Hopestill Shaw. Children—1, James, m —— Douglass, moved to Canada; 2, Jonathan, m Lucy Adams, moved to Bastard, Canada; 3, Daniel m Mary Rowe, of Manchester, d June 1, 1829; 4, Benjamin m Lydia Field, d in Cornwall, 1815; 5, Simeon, m Anna Martin, of Shaftsbury, d September 2, 1847; 6, William; 7, Hopestill, m Sam'l Ellsworth, Jr., d in Canada; 8, Nancy, m Richard Adams, d in Canada; 9, Samuel, m —— ——; 10, Seymore, m Mary Dutton. Benjamin Stevens, Sen., d June 9, 1803, aged 70 years;† Mrs. Hopestill Stevens d October 16, 1810, aged 75 years.

* Daughter of Elias Hopkins, Sen.

† Mr. Stevens' remains were interred on the high ground a few rods north of his residence. Thirteen years afterwards they were disinterred, brought to the Baptist Church, where funeral services were again held, and they were then interred in the Baptist Burying Ground.

STEVENS, DANIEL s of Benjamin, m Mary Rowe. Children—1, Eli, m Philecta Wheeler, d; 2, Deborah, m William Pierce; 3, Daniel, Jr., m —— Harrington; 4, Clarissa, m —— Cobb; 5, William; 6, Almira.

STEVENS, SIMEON s of Benjamin and Hopestill, m 1786, Anna Martin. Children—1, Prudence b December 31, 1787; 2, Masha b December 13, 1790; 3, Agrippa b December 21, 1792; 4, Simeon, Jr., b October 26, 1795; 5, Martin L. F. b December 23, 1802. Simeon Stevens d September 2, 1847; Mrs. Anna Stevens d January 6, 1804, aged 62 years.

STEVENS, ELI s of Daniel and Mary, m Philecta Wheeler. Children —1, Benjamin; 2, Lumin, m Martha Rockwood; 3, Eli, Jr., m Cornelia Gibson, of Whiting; 4, Harris L. m Eveline Perry, located in Cornwall; 5, Charles, m Angeline Wheeler, located in Cornwall; 6, Laura, d, aged 18 years; 7, Ann Eliza, d in infancy.

STEVENS, BENJAMIN s of Eli and Philecta, m Nancy Burditt. Children—1, Ann Eliza b April 5, 1837, m William Wing, of West Rutland; 2, Jane Olivia b April 11, 1839, m Marshall Howland, of Hubbardton; 3, Henry L. b October 24, 1842, m Martha Walker; 4, Charles L. b March 14, 1844; 5, George W. b September 7, 1859.

TAFT, TIMOTHY s of Josiah, b February 2, 1796, m April 29, 1818, Hepsebah ——, b September 14, 1800. Children—1, Henry b April 22, 1819, m October, 1839, Caroline Bailey; 2, Luthera b November 14, 1822, m April 6, 1840, J. Moore; 3, Loviey b July 17, 1825, m February 10, 1841, G. W. Hitt; 4, Albert b April 29, 1828, m December 30, 1847, Mary Ann Cummings; 5, Catharine b October 8, 1829, m July 5, 1847, T. Moore, d April 6, 1848; 6, James K. b March 20, 1832, m December 25, 1854, Harriet Ingalls; 7, Joseph E. b June 17, 1834, d July 17, 1838; 8, Julia S. b July 20, 1836, m February 27, 1855, Edward T. Morgan; 9, Joseph E., Jr, b September 30, 1838, d September 5, 1839; 10, Laura Ann b April 6, 1840, m March 15, 1859, Levi Dudley.

THOMAS, AUGUSTUS b in Chittenden, December 1, 1803, m July 15, 1832, Rebecca Hayward, b January 4, 1809. Children—1, Chester G. b March 14, 1834; 2, Chauncy H. b December 5, 1837; 3, Lucy J. b October 17, 1842; 4, Franklin A. b October 1, 1847.

THOMAS, CHESTER G. s of Augustus and Rebecca, m December 15, 1860, Martha Pray. Children—1, Ida R. b March 24, 1867; 2, Clarence A. b October 25, 1869.

THOMAS, JEDUTHAN s of Ebel, b in Chittenden, June 27, 1807, m Dec. 27, 1826, Minerva Scott Children—1, Francis b April 18, 1830; 2, Electa b June 18, 1834, m H. F. Tiffany. Mrs. Minerva Thomas d April 11, 1869.

THOMAS, PETER b in Concord, Mass., 1771, m October 3, 1803, Mary Reed, b in Acton, Mass. Children—1, Rufus R. b February 4, 1807; 2 and 3, Eliza Ann and Mary Ann (twins) b June 9, 1810; 4, Susanna b June 9, 1812; 5, Orphia b January 6, 1815; 6, Marshall b October 16, 1817; 7, Sybil b March 15, 1821; 8, Martha b February 15, 1825. Peter Thomas d February 5, 1860.

THOMAS, RUFUS R. s of Peter and Mary, m March 22, 1840, Sally M. Wescott, b in Sudbury, 1815. Children—1, Mary S. b June 17, 1842, m July 3, 1859, B. F. Hewett; 2, Nancy L. b May, 1844, d April, 1868; 3, James F. b November 17, 1846. Mrs. Sally M. Thomas d.

TIFFANY, ARNOLD J. b in Ashford, Conn., November, 1802, s of Amasa and Sally, m August 16, 1826, Abigail Drury, who d October 14, 1844: m 2d, July 11, 1848, Hannah B. Foot, who d November 14, 1861: m 3d, Nov. 6, 1862, Harriet W. Wright. Children—1, George L. b March 29, 1828, m Emily Scott; 2, Henry F. b April 5, 1832, m Electa Thomas; 3, Thomas J. b March 6, 1834, m Mary Ann Cook; 4, Emily Maria b January 18, 1839, d April 15, 1839; 5, Amos D. b October 31, 1841, m Eliza Hendee; 6, Eddie W. b November 6, 1863.

TILSON, JONATHAN b May 17, 1786, m February 8, 1813, Charlotte Woods, who d March 5, 1814: Mr. Tilson m 2d, November 10, 1815, Almena G. Simmous, b October 13, 1791. Children—1, Charlotte W. b June 9, 1817; 2, Sarah Ann b July 6, 1819, d April 22, 1825; 3, Jonathan b October 21, 1821, m Adaline F. Jackson; 4, Ruth A. b February 19, 1827, m May 13, 1862, E. W. Parker, d March 31, 1865; 5, Samuel F. b April 1, 1829, m Philena Hudson. Jonathan Tilson d March 13, 1858.

TOTTINGHAM, DEA. JOSEPH b 1783, m January 16, 1806, Nancy Wood, b February 16, 1786. Children—1, Joseph A. b May 21, 1808, d September 28, 1808; 2, Angeline Wood b October, 1809, m James Gorham; 3, Bowman Brown b March 12, 1812; 4, Clarissa Columbia b May 16, 1814; 5, Nancy Elizabeth b April 26, 1816, m R. R. Drake; 6, Norman Wheeler b August 12, 1818, d July 14, 1859; 7, Joseph Benjamin b December 11, 1820; 8, Christopher Columbus b August 31, 1825, d November 8, 1826; 9, Esther Ann b February 3, 1827, m James Kellogg, who d: m 2d, James Cheney; 10, Mary Georgianna b March 23, 1831, d March 31, 1832. Deacon Joseph Tottingham d July 4, 1859; Mrs. Nancy W. Tottingham d Nov. 9, 1841.

TOTTINGHAM, JOSEPH B. s of Deacon Joseph, m August 12, 1846. Caroline S. Hall, b July 25, 1820. Children—1, Nancy J. b August 15, 1850; 2, Mary Elizabeth b September 3, 1852. Joseph B. Tottingham d November 21, 1853; Mrs. Caroline S. Tottingham afterwards m Carlos A. Hitchcock.

TULLER, REUBEN b 1778, m 1822, Mary Cooley, b June 2, 1785. Children—1, Cornelia S. b June 17, 1824, m April 22, 1851, Ansel S. Holdridge; 2, Catharine A. b September 27, 1826, m Charles R. Turner, b March 3, 1822. Reuben Tuller d February 18, 1842; Mrs. Mary Tuller d February 28, 1864.

Children of Ansel S. and Cornelia S. Holdrige—1, Milo L. b September 21, 1852; 2, Frederick J. b April 3, 1855.

Children of Charles R. and Catharine A. Turner—1, Myron H. b March 3, 1853; 2, Fanny b May 5, 1854, d in infancy; 3, Mary C. b July 24, 1856; 4, William C. b June 3, 1862.

WALKER, REV. CHARLES D. D., b February 1, 1791, m September 22, 1823, Lucretia Ambrose, b January 15, 1799. Children—1, Charles Ambrose b September 11, 1824, d August 12, 1833; 2, Anne Ambrose b August 5, 1826, m August 15, 1854, Rev. George N. Boardman; 3, George Leon b April 30, 1830, m September 16, 1858, Maria Williston, who d: m 2d, Amelia Learned; 4, Lucretia b March 5, 1832, d July 18, 1833; 5, Stephen Ambrose b November 2, 1835; 6, Henry Freeman b July 3, 1858.

WARD, DAVID b in Shorcham, February 27, 1797, m February 7, 1818, Mary Ann McCollum, who d March 20, 1852: he m 2d, March 2, 1853, Amelia Clifford, who d July 5, 1855: he m 3d, Eveline Lord, b in Putney. Children—1, Phebe b January 2, 1819, m April, 1840, Thomas Kimberly; 2, William P. b February 26, 1820, m Statia Paine, of Brandon; 3, David, m 1850, resides in Boston; 4, John W., m Bridget Sullivan; 5, Sarah m 1850, William Lock.

WARNER, JONATHAN JR., b August 27, 1778, m 1801, Anna Ripley, b December 11, 1781. Children—Seth, Mary, Alsina, Jonathan 3d, William, Anna, Benoni and Franklin. Jonathan Warner, Jr., d May 18, 1854; Mrs. Anna Warner d March 27, 1859.

WARNER, JONATHAN 3D, b April 12, 1810, m June 27, 1842, Sarah M. Walton, b August 22, 1815. Children—1, Clara Waltou b June 19, 1843; 2, Horace Green b September 20, 1845; 3, Mary Leach b September 5, 1848, d January 2, 1869; 4, Sarah Manley b June 27, 1851; 5, Anna Frances b November 14, 1852; 6, Jonathan b October 28, 1857; 7, Harriet b August 27, 1859, d January 26, 1860.

WARNER, ELAZER m Hannah, dr of William Cox. Children—1, Samuel b May 24, 1785; 2, Elisha, m Mehetibel Cox; 3, Seth, m Unity Cox, d in Canada. Eleazer Warner d 1835, aged 80 years; Mrs. Hannah Warner d 1837, aged 70 years.

WARNER, SAMUEL eldest s of Eleazer, m 1811, Mercy Smith, of Granby. Children—1, Nathan Smith b June 22, 1812; 2, Jemima b July 21, 1814, m October 25, 1836, Douglas Bates; 3, Mary b January 25, 1816, m Joshua Bates, d September 10, 1865; 4, Chapen E. b August 15, 1818; 5, Eunice E. b September, 1820, m Marshall Wood. Mrs. Mercy Warner d May 31, 1864. Samuel Warner d August 22, 1872.

WARNER, NATHAN SMITH eldest s of Samuel, m 1838, Sarah G. Powers, b August 12, 1815. Children—1, Fred S. b February 12, 1839; 2, Ellen C. b September 7, 1840, m September 11, 1860, Charles Haskell; 3, Myron C. b November 1, 1842, m December 8, 1869, Julia M. Warner; 4, Mary P. b January 30, 1845, m December 3, 1868, M. Douglass; 5, Artemas C. b March 17, 1847; 6, Mercy Elizabeth b November 18, 1849, d 1871; 7, Samuel b April 3, 1853; 8, J. C. Fremont b November 2, 1856.

WARNER, CHAPEN E. 2d s of Samuel, m August 3, 1845, Electa Barnes. Children—1, Julia Maria b March 12, 1849, m December 3, 1868, Myron C. Warner; 2, Eunice Emeline b February 3, 1853; 3, Alice Ann b June 5, 1857; 4, William Frederick b July 22, 1860, d December 23, 1864.

WATKINS, EDWARD B. b October 29, 1808, m 1858, A. J. Sheldon, who d June 18, 1859: he m 2d, Delia Eliza Brown. Children—1, Edward S. b January, 1859, d August 15, 1859; 2, Edward S., 2d, b December 19, 1860; 3, George B. b October 12, 1863; 4, Willard B. b June 15, 1865; 5, Ira Chas. b March 9, 1868.

WHEATON, ISAAC b August 7, 1770, m December 6, 1797, Irene Dike, b June 25, 1779. Children—1, Electa E. b December 1, 1799, m David Hall; 2, Mary b March 29, 1800, m Joel Mead; 3, Jonathan Dike b March 11, 1803, d April 5, 1821; 4, Isaac, Jr., b May 3, 1807, d October 22, 1808; 5, Isaac C. Isaac Wheaton d November 25, 1851; Mrs. Irene Wheaton d July 5, 1855.

WHEATON, ISAAC C. s of Isaac, b October 16, 1809, m February 22, 1831, Mary A. Clifford, b April 30, 1810. Children—1, Edwin C. b June 27, 1832; 2, George D. b October 23, 1836; 3, Martha Annette b July 22, 1844, m Dan K. Hall.

WHEATON, EDWIN C. s of Isaac C., m Augnst 30, 1860, Addie Nelson, b January 6, 1842. Children—1, Jennie A. b September 18, 1862; 2, John E. b February 2, 1865.

WHEATON, GEORGE D. 2d s of Isaac C, m, October 30, 1863, Ella L Howard. One child, John Howard, b June 21, 1871.

WHEELER, SAMUEL b August 2, 1787, m May 2, 1809, Catharine, dr of Caleb Cooley. Children—1, Flora b February 26, 1810; 2, John b August 8, 1813, d January 7, 1853; 3, Edward b August 15, 1814; 4, Mary Ann b August 1, 1817; 5, Martha b October 28, 1820; 6, Diantha b May 7, 1823; 7, Curtis b July 16, 1826.

WHEELER, THOMAS b March 2, 1784, m September, 1805, Hannah Seward.* Children—1, David b June 15, 1806, d October 4, 1811; 2, Edwin b December 8, 1838, d November 23, 1840; 3, Seneca E. b June 13, 1841, d August 10, 1862. Thomas Wheeler d 1870.

WHITE JAMES b in Ireland, 1823, m April 19, 1852, Mary Buggy, b in Ireland, 1831. Children—1, John Edward b April 20, 1855, d April 30, 1858; 2, Catharine Elizabeth b February 19, 1857; 3, James William b July 17, 1858; 4, Anne Maria b March 16, 1860, d March 26, 1862; 5, John

* Mrs. Wheeler d, and he afterwards m —— ——.

Morris b January 18, 1862, d March 22, 1862; 6, Mary Frances b March 3, 1863; 7, Michael Bernard b July 4, 1865; 8, Charles Henry b August 7, 1867, d December 3, 1868.

WHITAKER, PASCHAL b March 9, 1817, m September 6, 1842, Mary M. Bidwell, b October 8, 1824. Children—1, Elroy B. b December 29, 1845; 2, Charles M. b February 6, 1848, m March 10, 1869, Mary Ford; 3, Fred A. b May 5, 1861; 4, Mary A. b December 6, 1863, d February 27, 1864.

WHITE, LEWIS b June 29, 1811, m October 28, 1834, Charlotte Burditt, b April 18, 1815. Children—1, Charles H. b December 15, 1836, m September 1, 1856,* Sarah ——; 2, Corintha M. b April 19, 1844, m Charles N. Jenkins; 3, Asher B. b December 31, 1848.

WINSLOW, DR. KENELM b October 10, 1784, m May 1, 1809, Beulah Dana, b February 11, 1785. Children—1, Benjamin Franklin b September 19, 1810; 2, Samuel Dana b February 26, 1815; 3, Edmund Winchester b August 28, 1820. Dr. Kenelm Winslow d January 4, 1861; Mrs. Beulah Winslow d April 8, 1858.

WINSLOW, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN eldest s of Dr. Kenelm and Beulah, m July 20, 1848, Mrs. Mary W. Granger, dr of Elijah Brown. Mrs. Mary W. Winslow d February 2, 1866: Mr. Winslow m 2d, December 31, 1867, Mary P. Middleton, of Washington, D. C., where they now reside. Children—1, Carroll F. b August 17, 1849; 2, Francis Dana b December 8, 1856.

WINSLOW, SAMUEL DANA 2d s of Dr. Kenelm and Beulah, m September 4, 1844, Elizabeth Page, b in Rutland, November 20, 1821. Children—1, William Page b February 17, 1847, grad. at William's Coll. 1868; 2, James Dana b September 4, 1849; 3, Annie Elizabeth b October 20, 1856.

WINSLOW, JOB m Lucy Spencer. Children—Elhanan, Horace, William, Corodon, Loyal, Franklin and Charles M.

WINSLOW, CHARLES M. youngest s of Job, b March 1, 1823, m January 5, 1848, Nancy E. Smith, b February 3, 1831. Children—1, Alice L. b February 21, 1850; 2, Louisa A. b January 4, 1853; 3, Ella N. b February 7, 1856; 4, William N. b July 27, 1858; 5, Charles S. b September 28, 1860. This family now resides in Brockport, N. Y.

WOLCOTT, OLIVER b January 16, 1761, m February 24, 1792, Lydia Haynes, b February 29, 1768. Children—1, Oliver, Jr., m Nelly Powers, d 1850; 2, Charles, m Clara Smith, resides in Wisconsin; 3, Asahel, m Sophrona Morgan, d in Pittsford, 1859; 4, Joseph; 5, Elizabeth, m Ephraim Smith, who d: m 2d, Jonas Morgan; 6, Lewis, m Diana Ingalls, of Wisconsin; 7, Newton, m Mary Smith, d 1835.

WOLCOTT, JOSEPH 4th s of Oliver and Lydia, b March 29, 1802, m April 4, 1846, Samantha Dimick, b January 23, 1815. Children—1, Lydia Ann b February 8, 1847, d February 3, 1870; 2, Sally Josephine b February 16, 1849; 3, Seth Joseph b November 5, 1851.

WOOD, REV. I. H. b April 2, 1809, m August 5, 1847, Julia A. Franklin, b August 14, 1824. Children—1, Israel b August 5, 1851, d August 9, 1857; 2, Alice b March 26, 1853; 3, Lillie b April 30, 1857.

WOODCOCK, ROSWELL b December 16, 1809, m February 5, 1839, Olive Hendee, b November 2, 1815. Children—1, Harlan P. b June 20, 1841, d December 20, 1862; 2, Mary Emijene b April 2, 1843, d January 3, 1848; 3, Mary Helen b August 28, 1844, d February 5, 1849; 4, Harriet Augusta b September 11, 1850, m December 29, 1869, Frank B. Warner; 5, Frederick Judson b August 23, 1854; 6, Lillie Rosette b August 28, 1857.

WOODWARD, JESSE b in Marlboro', N. H., m 1810, Betsey, dr of Capt. Caleb Cooley. Children—1, Caleb Cooley b October 18, 1812, d in New-

*His wife Sarah d February, 1865.

fane, June 5, 1841; 2, Elizabeth b January 9, 1814, m Anthony Laferere, d October 30, 1866; 3, Laura b June 16, 1816, m Milton McKee, who d January 10, 1858; 4, Mary b November 6, 1818, m Henry Leonard; 5, Mahala b September 12, 1820, m Alexander Paine, who d January 15, 1861; 6, Ameraney b August 12, 1826, m William Huie; 7, Caroline b September 4, 1835, m; 8, Laura B. b September 8, 1838.

Woolson, Levi s of Asa, b April 7, 1807, m 1831, Betsey E. Thayer, b March 30, 1809, d March 31, 1842: Mr. Woolson m 2d, August 29, 1844, Elizabeth Hoar, b August 28, 1822. Children—1, Delia b March 9, 1832, d January 27, 1841; 2, Cornelia b October 11, 1833, d January 23, 1841; 3, Angenett b October 15, 1838, d January 23, 1841; 4, Abbie J. b August 22, 1849, d December 28, 1871; 5, Grace Agnes b October 17, 1856.

Worden, Humphrey b August 29, 1800, m 1825, Anna Barnes, b October 29, 1797. Children—1, William W b January 1, 1827; 2, Hannah Griswold b October 10, 1829, m John Hawkins; 3, Ann b November 1, 1831, m Henry Taft; 4, Nancy Arabella b October 14, 1835, m Ami Gibbs; 5, Ithiel Barnes b November 13, 1838, m May 28, 1866, Ellen Kelley Leonard. Humphrey Worden d November 5, 1869.

Errata

Page 13, last line, *bridal* printed for *bridle.*

Page 28, second line, *but* should have been omitted.

Page 209, twelfth line, 1814 printed for 1808.

Page 352, seventeenth line, *fell-passenger* printed for *fellow-passenger.*

Page 426, tenth line, *extend* printed for *exert.*

Page 490, first line, *deserted* printed for *discharged.*

Page 554, first line, *two* printed for *too.*

Page 601, fifteenth line, 1818 printed for 1821.

A few other typographical errors escaped the notice of the proof-reader, but, as in most instances the meaning is obvious, no correction is needed here.

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ADDENDA.*

ALLEN, RICHARD M. s of Horace, b in Springfield, Mass., 1827, m May 18, 1849, Susan Emma Carpenter, b in Granville, June 4, 1829. Children —1, Susan E. b April, 1850, d December 27, 1856; 2, Georgeanna b November 8, 1851, d August 18, 1852; 3, Gertrude A. b August 2, 1858, d January 19, 1862; 4, Richard Hasell b December 22, 1861, d March 23, 1870; 5, Grace Louise b August 15, 1864, d April 3, 1870.

BARBER, JOSHUA D. s of Moses, b in Benson, December 5, 1835, m February 5, 1861, Mary Ann Conroy, b in Ireland, July 1, 1841. Children—1, Mary Adeline b November 10, 1862; 2, Marcelus J. b July 23, 1866; 3, Charles Henry b January 5, 1872.

BARNES, WILLIAM PENN s of Jeffrey, m December 26, 1854, Mary P. Rotch, b in Easton, Mass., April 16, 1830. Children—1, Maria b March 13, 1856, d October 27, 1856; 2, Mary J. b August 30, 1857; 3, Helen E. b July 31, 1860. William Penn Barnes d June 16, 1861.

BASSETT, ARBA s of David, b in Hardwick, Mass., 1795, m August 28, 1822, Roxanna Maynard, who d May 18, 1835: he m 2d, June 7, 1835, Eunice Powell, who d May 5, 1852: he m 3d, October 15, 1853, Mary Alexander. Children—1, Phebe b May 11, 1824, m Marshall Brophrey, d 1853; 2, Giles A. b December 3, 1825, m Betsey Vaughan; 3, Minora b October 26, 1827, m Alfred Barnes, who d, and she m Lewis Cooley; 4, Laura b September 3, 1829, m Joel Nourse; 5, Albert b October 20, 1832, m —— Morgan; 6, Ellen b October 9, 1834; 7, Nancy Ann b August 30, 1836, m Marshall Brophrey; 8, Ella J. b October 7, 1837; 9, George E. b March 29, 1839; 10, Dwight b December 10, 1840, m —— Alexander, who d.

BEAUPRE, JOHN† b March 11, 1821, m September 4, 1847, Zoe Chingreau. Children—1, Joseph W. b January 21, 1849; 2, Angeline b September 12, 1851, m Isaac Root; 3, Mary E. b August 10, 1853; 4, Victoria b February 8, 1855; 5, Thomas S. b December, 1858; 6, Josephine b March 29, 1861; 7, Armina b January 24, 1864.

BOGUE, JEFFREY AMHERST b July 24, 1790, m January 24, 1820, Thirza Bigelow. Children—1, Bishop b 1821, m Cordelia Garfield, d October 30, 1856; 2, Marion, m Chester Dike, d in 1869; 3, Catharine b December 12, 1826, m Dr. E. H. Drury, d June 4, 1856; 4, Nancy b 1828, m George White, resides in Holley, N. Y.; 5, Mary J. m Augustus Bowen, resides in California. Jeffrey A. Bogue‡ d May 24, 1860; Mrs. Thirza Bogue d March 25, 1850.

BOWEN, CONSIDER b in 1735, m 1788, Sabra Hosmer, b 1760. Children—1, Ebenezer, became a physician, m Martha Titus, d in Rochester, N. Y., 1865; 2, Rebecca, m James Whitney, d in 1866; 3, Emily; 4, James, m Catharine Wheeler, resides in Waterford, Ohio; 5, George; 6, Charles; 7, Brezilla, resides in Centerville, Iowa; 8, Oliver Cromwell, resides on the homestead. Consider Bowen d in 1834; Mrs. Sabra Bowen d in 1854.

* The records here added are mainly those which were not received in season for their appropriate place.

† Corrected from page 452.

‡ A younger brother, Dan B. Bogue, born in Chittenden, Feb. 9, 1797, resided in that town some years, and represented it three years in the General Assembly of the State. He now resides in Pittsford.

BURDITT, DAVID M. s of Israel, b March 2, 1826, m November 15, 1859, Lorinda Lacross, b in West Farnum, Canada, October 1, 1841. Children —1, Willie b ———, d March 18, 1862; 2, Aaron D. b January 28, 1862; 3, Walter R. b August 29, 1870, d March 29, 1871.

BURDITT, JAMES M. s of Israel, b March 17, 1841, m December 26, 1860, Angeline Lacross, b October 18, 1845. Children—1, Timothy I. b May 18, 1862, d June 12, 1869; 2, Charles F. b September 13, 1865; 3, Lillie M. b March 4, 1871.

BURDITT, RICHARD FLOYD s of Jonathan, b May 17, 1832, m December 25, 1862, Nancy Ann Howland, b October 10, 1834, d May 3, 1870: he m 2d, December 28, 1870, Ella Knights.

BURDITT, BRADLEY b September 4, 1817, m 1833, Cynthia Smith. One daughter, Celicia E. b September 15, 1838, d February 12, 1868.

BURDITT, CHARLES s of Jonathan, b ———, m ———, Altha Landon, who d July 5, 1870: he m 2d, February 14, 1871, Alma Stevens.

CARRIGAN, JOHN b 1820, m 1848, Catharine Timbers. Children—1, Arthur b September 2, 1849; 2, Michael b September 22, 1850; 3 and 4, Patrick and Edward (twins) b March 12, 1853; 5, Margaret b June 25, 1855, d 1865; 6, James b May 12, 1856; 7, William b April 5, 1858; 8, John b October 20, 1859. Mrs. Catharine Carrigan d October 20, 1859.

CAVERLY, A. M. b November 28, 1817, m March 25, 1845, Caroline Ames, who d February 2, 1851: he m 2d, November 30, 1854, Sarah L. Goddard. Children—1, Charles S. b September 30, 1856; 2, Caroline A. b May 29, 1858.

CHASE, ISAAC m ———, and located in Sutton, Mass. Children—1, Eunice b March 16, 1776, m Eli Hudson; 2, Cyrus b May 12, 1790.* The latter came to Pittsford in February, 1798, and lost a leg in consequence of a white swelling, in 1811. He is still quite vigorous.

EDSON, ALONZO B. b in Whitehall, N. Y., December 1, 1844, m April 13, 1870, Mary E. Wescott, b October 31, 1848. One son, Harry L., b in Rutland, August 5, 1871.

FLEMING, JOHN m Ellen Conally. Children—1, Maria b January 26, 1853; 2, Theresa Ann b May 24, 1855; 3, Ellen Martha b January 7, 1857; 4, James Edward b May 25, 1859; 5, Jane Agnes b December 24, 1861; 6, Martin b November 9, 1863, d December 9, 1864.

HAMMOND, AUGTSTUS b January 5, 1800, m October 12, 1839, Mary Penfield, b June 2, 1807. Children—1, Frances M. b January 27, 1843, m January 28, 1868, C. F. Dike; 2, George F. b November 18, 1845, d February 9, 1852; 3, Susan b November 28, 1847.

HART, CHARLES N. b February 21, 1848, m April 5, 1869, Mary Ann McCormick, b in Irelaud, 1844. One child, Charles H. b May 16, 1870.

HEREY, EDWARD m Catharine Carrigan. Children—1, Christopher, d in the army near New Orleans; 2, Mary E. Edward Herey d in Pittsford, and Mrs. Catharine Herey afterwards m James Riley.

HITCHCOCK, JOHN s of John, b May 13, 1760, m Hannah Weed, who d about 1813: he m 2d, October 1, 1814, Lucy Ripley. Children—By his first wife he had nine, all of whom d in infancy. By his second wife he had—1, Hannah W. b October 12, 1815, m Rev. H. A. Smith, now residing in Alabama; 2, John R. b April 28, 1817, fitted for college at Burr Seminary, and entered Middlebury College in 1836, but, on account of ill health, he left in his Junior year, and went to Alabama, where he taught school a short time, but returned to Pittsford in June, and d September 22, 1842; 3, Frances M. b April 24, 1819, m James M. Chatterton, of Center Rut-

* There were probably other children.

land; 4, Almira M. b October 29, 1821, m William E. Hall; 5, William D.* b November 18, 1823. John Hitchcock d May 10, 1836. Mrs. Lucy Hitchcock afterwards m William Manley, but d June 1, 1865.

Hitchcock, Carlos A. b November 2, 1820, m March 9, 1859, Caroline (Hall) Tottingham. One son, Carlos Frederick, b November 16, 1860.

Hudson, John W. b November 1801, m 1839, Jerusha Gorham, b 1806. Children—1, Julia Ann b April, 1840, d July, 1843; 2, Charles b August 1, 1841; 3, Emma b March 25, 1843, m George Pore, who was drowned March 13, 1865; 4, Lucy b January 27, 1845, m Rufus Howe, of Hudson, Mass.; 5, Angerona b January 12, 1847, d June 4, 1859. Mrs. Jerusha Hudson d September 29, 1858.

Kellogg, Newton m Julia Page. Children—1, Samuel Hickok b August 4, 1856; 2, John Newton b July 27, 1860.

Lincoln, Eli b October 23, 1799, m February 28, 1822, Dorris Downey, who d June 25, 1824: he m October 2, 1825, Hannah Powell, b September 3, 1806. Children—1, Martin O. b March 10, 1823; 2, Amelia D. b November 27, 1825; 3, Daniel b March 21, 1827; 4, Charles A. b October 16, 1828; 5, Warren P. b May 25, 1831; 6, Caroline E. b June 16, 1834; 7, Edgar E. b July 28, 1836; 8, Roswell B. b November 4, 1838, d December 3, 1858; 9, Mary M. b September 11, 1841, d October 3, 1856; 10, George H. b February 28, 1844, d December 3, 1862.

Manley, William F. m Betsey Penfield. Children—1, Edward L. b January 6, 1841; 2, Florence E. b November 25, 1847, d June 18, 1866; 3, George Penfield b May 18, 1851; 4, Elcanor L. b December 10, 1854; 5, William Augustus b December 16, 1857, d July 4, 1858; 6, Mary E. b March 11, 1861. William F. Mauley d March 22, 1865. [Corrected from page 714.]

Mills, David L. b August 8, 1819, m February 7, 1843, Orra Jackson b July 27, 1816. Children—1, Ellen b December 8, 1843; 2, David E. b December 22, 1845; 3, Nahum A. b November 23, 1850, d October 19, 1853; 4, Ansel b August 10, 1854; 5, Sarah E. b July 30, 1856, d January 16, 1861; 6, infant b February 7, d February 28, 1858; 7, George F. b March 18, 1860.

Mooney, William b 1828, m January 10, 1860, Catharine Cavnah, who d September 30, 1868. Children—1, Mary Ann b November 10, 1860; 2, Edward b November 20, 1862; 3, William b October 31, 1864.

Nourse, Samuel S. b February 27, 1823, m October 30, 1845, Mary H. Wood. Children—1, Mary Ella b September 23, 1847, m February, 1868, Augustus S. Gee; 2, Lyman W. b September 1, 1850; 3, Chauncy P. b January 22, 1852; 4, Eunice Ann b October 31, 1854; 5, Charles E. b August 20, 1856; 6, Nelly A. b September 25, 1858; 7, Frederick Alonzo b October 28, 1862, d April 6, 1863; 8, Frederick Alonzo 2d b October 16, 1864.

Nicoll, William m September 14, 1847, Sophrouia Nourse. Children—1, Ann Eliza b October 17, 1849, m Harvey Moore; 2, Rosalee b December 14, 1854; 3, George William b April 8, 1856.

Osgood, Luke b in Wendell, Mass., March 15, 1778, m February 10, 1800, Olive Dresser. Children—1, Dolly b 1802; 2, Cynthia b 1805, m

* William Dorus Hitchcock fitted for college at New London, N. H., and entered the University of Vermont in 1843, from which he graduated with high honors in 1847, and the following winter he entered the Theological Seminary at Andover. After leaving the Seminary, he preached in Princeton a few months, and was then settled in Clinton, Mass. Early in October, 1853, he was settled in Exeter, New Hampshire. His pastorate there began with encouraging prospects of success, and just as the fruits of his ministry began to appear in the conversion of souls, and while in the very flower of his manhood, he was called to his reward. He died November 23, 1854. He was married in February, 1852, to Miss Sarah A. Kilburn, who survives him.

Stephen Beckwith, of Acworth, N. H.; 3, Willard b 1807, m Julia Ann Bullard, of Chittenden; 4, Oliver D. b 1809, m and located in Georgia, where he d 1852; 5, Luke b October 16, 1814, m October 7, 1840, Emily dr of Titus Bebee; 6, Caroline b 1816, m Ira Hildreth, d 1854. Luke Osgood d March 31, 1853; Mrs. Olive Osgood d November 3, 1869.

PALMER, WILLIAM H. b May 23, 1838, m December 2, 1863, Frances Cheney, who d: m 2d April 23, 1869, Louisa J. North. Childreu—1, Helen Frances b January 3, 1870; 2, Sophia L. b October 25, 1872.

RANDALL, ANTHONY m 2d wife, Relief Lincoln. Children—1, Austin b 1806, m Caroline Frost; 2, Sophronia b 1809, m Bradford Witherill; 3, Willard A. b May 11, 1811. Anthony Randall d in Westmoreland, N. H., 1812; Mrs. Relief Randall afterwards m Gcorgc Godfrey. [Corrected from page 379.]

RILEY, JAMES m Catharine Herey. Children—1, Julia Catharine b June 3, 1854; 2, James b October 22, 1856. James Riley d 1856.

SHAW, WILLIAM B. m August 26, 1850, Jenette S. Swinington. Children —1, Ida J. b December 30, 1859; 2, Bertha M. b April 27, 1865.

SMITH, MARTIN A. s of Martin, b in Pawlet, July 6, 1828, m Octobcr 30, 1860, Sarah M. Barber b in Benson, September 5, 1834. One child, John E. b in Poultney, November 9, 1861.

TILSON, JONATHAN JR., s of Jonathan, b October 21, 1821, m Adaline Jackson. One daughter, Ella H., b May, 1852.

WEED, JACOB s of Samuel, m Sarah Kittersfield, of Lancsboro, Mass. Children—1, Amasa b in Danbury, Conn., January 23, 1761; 2, John, m Dolly Phelps, of Hinesburgh; 3, Mercy, m Lockwood Mead, d in Hinesburgh; 4, Hezekiah, m Rachael Holmes, d in Malone, N. Y.; 5, Hannah, m John Hitchcock, Jr.; 6, Samuel m Rebecca Morse, who d: m 2d, Fanny Morse, d in Shelburn; 7, Jacob, m Sybel Clark, and both d in Malone; 8, Ezra, m Lydia Mills, d in Maloue; 9, Sarah, m Calvin Drury, d in Brookfield, June 19, 1857. Jacob Weed d February 1, 1813; Mrs. Sarah Weed, d Septembcr 28, 1824.

WEED, AMASA b in Danbury, Conn., January 23, 1761, m September 22, 1784, Sarah Sprague, of Lanesboro, Mass., b September 29, 1760. Children —1, Elizabeth b Juue 6, d June 17, 1788. Mrs. Sarah Weed d August 11, 1788. Mr. Weed m 2d Septembcr 2, 1790, Hannah Kirkham, b in Pittsfield, Mass., October 19, 1765. By her he had—2, Parthena b October 16, 1791, m Lyman Hitchcock; 3, Sarah b October 19, 1794, m Timothy Lester, d in Illinois, February 6, 1865; 4, Maria b March 23, 1803, m Charles Shedd, d September 17, 1834. Mrs. Hanuah Weed d November 18, 1834. Mr. Weed m 3d, June 12, 1836, Lydia Cutler, who d June 3, 1852. Mr Weed d October 25, 1852.

E 5° S 6 MILES

1783

A PLAN of the Town of PITTSFORD taken from Baldwin's original Draught of said Township by T. Folnian & A. Fafset

W. P. Kinslow Del

A Scale of Rods

0 10 20 30 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200 220 240 260 280 300 320

Scale of A Mile

It is supposed by the Early Settlers of the Township to have been laid out

150 TO AN INCH

S 17° E 6 MILES 132 RODS.

E 5° N 7 MILES

Lith of Chas Hart 99 Fulton St. N.Y.

E 5° S 6 MILES

1783

A PLAN of the Town of PITTSFORD taken from Baldwin's original Draught of said Township by T. Folnian & A. Fafset

W. P. Kinslow Del

A Scale of Rods

0 10 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200 220 240 260 280 300 320

Scale of A Mile

It is supposed by the Early Settlers of the Township to have run thus

S 17° E 6 MILES 132 RODS.

150 TO AN INCH

E 5° N 7 MILES

Lith of Chas Hart 99 Fulton St. N.Y.